

1947

A study into the marital problems of fifty
veterans seen at the Veterans
Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic,
Boston, Mass

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A STUDY OF THE MARITAL PROBLEMS OF FIFTY VETERANS
SEEN AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC, BOSTON, MASS.

A Thesis

Submitted by

Edward Benjamin Fish

(A.B. University of Wisconsin, 1941)

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in Social Service

1947

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The problem of adjustment between man and woman is as old as human nature. But in the past, domestic discord was regarded entirely as a private question confined to the two interested persons. The recognition of marital incompatibility not only as a ground for the dissolution of a marriage but as a social problem, and therefore a subject of public concern, is only recent.¹

Historically, the emergence in Western society of marital adjustment as a social problem is traced to the individualistic movement that was ushered in by the Renaissance and the Reformation.² The Reformation represented an impetus to the emancipation of the individual from the control of the group. An immediate expression of the emancipation was the secularization of marriage, the recognition of marriage as a contract instead of a sacrament, and the substitution of the civil for the religious ceremony.³ If marriage be contract rather than a sacrament, then divorce, as John Milton, the poet of Puritanism, argued, is the remedy for an unsatisfactory union.⁴

It is common knowledge that prior to World War II the increase in the divorce rate was considerable. While the population increased

1 E. W. Burgess and Leonard S. Cottrell, Predicting Success or Failure in Marriage, P. 11.

2 Ernest R. Mowrer, Family Disorganization, P. 11.

3 Ibid., P. 5.

4 Burgess and Cottrell, op. cit., P. 2.

5 Ibid., P. 5.

only 219.7 percent, the number of divorces increased 1,647.8 percent.⁵ The divorce rate grew from 28 per 100,000 population in 1870 to an estimated 193 per 100,000 population in 1937. So rapidly has divorce gained upon marriage that in 1932 there was one divorce for every six marriages. From 1932 until the beginning of the war emergency, the ratio of marriage to divorce rose slowly, but since then the divorce rate has become so accelerated that in 1945, for every ten marriages, there were 3.14 divorces.⁶

Divorce, of and by itself, does not indicate an increase in marital maladjustment. As a matter of fact, by terminating unhappy marriages divorce may represent a decrease in marital conflict. There are many people living together whose marital adjustment is negative, but who, for various social, religious, legal, and other reasons do not undertake divorce. It is obvious, therefore, that the amount of marital discord that exists is higher than the statistical figures would indicate and is a social problem of primary importance.

There have been numerous studies as to what elements go into making a successful marriage, and yet the divorce has been steadily increasing. Those who are called upon daily to guide, help, or salvage marriages are at a loss as to what to do. In addition to the other causes of domestic strife, the war has become a dynamic factor. The war itself may be officially over, but the "marital wars" are

⁶ E. Eastman Irvine, editor, The World Almanac and Book of Facts For 1947, P. 774

only beginning. Obviously then, more knowledge is needed on this whole subject, and the writer hopes that this investigation will make some contribution in this area of human relations.

TABLE 1
DIVORCE RATE STATISTICS ⁷

Year	MARRIAGES		DIVORCES	
	NUMBER	PER 1,000 POP.	NUMBER	PER 1,000 POP.
1932	981,903	7.87	160,338	1.28
1933	1,098,000	8.74	165,000	1.31
1934	1,302,000	10.28	204,000	1.61
1935	1,327,000	10.41	218,000	1.71
1936	1,369,000	10.70	236,000	1.80
1937	1,451,296	11.27	249,000	1.93
1938	1,330,780	10.25	244,000	1.88
1939	1,403,633	10.72	251,000	1.92
1940	1,595,879	12.09	264,000	2.00
1941	1,695,999	12.75	243,000	2.20
1942	1,772,132	13.25	321,000	2.38
1943	1,577,050	11.77	359,000	2.63
1944	1,452,394	10.96	400,000	2.90
1945	1,618,331	12.26	502,000	3.59

⁷ Ibid., P. 774

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to make an investigation into the marital problems of fifty veterans seen at the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic in Boston, Massachusetts, in order to see what social factors are responsible for poor marital adjustments. As the study deals with ex-servicemen, the writer is particularly interested in determining how the stress and strain of war has contributed to marital discord. This is not a correlation thesis showing a computable relationship between any set of factors and the stability of the veteran's marriage. The writer would like to determine, however, what factors seem to be present and absent in the cases of veterans who are having marital difficulties. It is hoped that this research will indicate what influences in the veteran's experience have a positive or negative bearing on the adjustment he is making towards marriage. It is intended, therefore, to examine the significant points in the patient's pre-war developmental history which may have bearing on his marital problems, as well as study the extent to which the veteran's military career may have contributed towards his present difficulty. In addition, it is planned to investigate the factors in the marriage itself that might be a source of conflict. Finally, the writer hopes to discover some of the factors in the post-war adjustment of the veterans that are contributing towards marital dissension.

Source of Data

At the time this thesis was first undertaken (October 1946), there were available at the Clinic over six hundred records of veterans who had sought treatment. The writer went through all these cases and

found that roughly forty-six percent seen at the Clinic were married. This is similar to the army statistics which placed nearly fifty percent of the World War II soldiers in the married class. Further investigation revealed that approximately fifty-four percent of the cases gave evidence of marital conflict. This figure may seem high, but one must realize that this is not a typical group because of the fact that all of the veterans in this group were suffering from some kind of neurotic disturbance. From the records indicating marital conflict, fifty cases were selected in which the difficulty was most pronounced. In selecting the sample the following criteria were used in determining an inadequate marital adjustment:

1. Frequent quarreling or bickering
2. Separation or divorce
3. Competition for supremacy, including surrender in terms of complete passivity of either partner
4. Marital infidelity
5. Vying for the affection of child
6. Conflict over sex life
7. Lack of intimate and affectionate companionship *

The cases studied were all World War II veterans who came to the Mental Hygiene Clinic because of emotional problems. It was felt that in each case selected the marital situation was significant in contributing to the symptoms that the patient brought to the clinic. All the veterans in this study were married either prior to or during the war. No post-war marriages were included, as it was felt that not enough time had elapsed to evaluate these marriages properly in terms of the degree of conflict.

* Most of the criteria used in this paper were worked out by the psychiatrists at the Mental Hygiene Clinic.

Limitations

Behind each marital conflict lie numerous deep-rooted psychological and psychiatric implications (unresolved oedipus situations, infantile strivings, etc.). Although recognizing the importance of the psychiatric component, the writer intends to concern himself mainly with those aspects of marital conflict that lie within the area of a social worker's focus.

The data used contains very little background information on the veteran's wife, being based on the history taken from the patient as he was seeking treatment at the Mental Hygiene Clinic. As a result, one does not get to see both sides of the marital picture from these records, but gets a view of the problem through the veteran's eyes. It is felt, however, that this does not detract considerably from the validity of this study, as there is sufficient material on the veteran for the purposes already indicated.

CHAPTER II

THE MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

The need for Mental Hygiene Clinics became apparent during the War when large numbers of veterans were discharged from the service because of mental and nervous ailments. Experience in the Armed Forces during the War indicated that the majority of these cases could be treated effectively in clinics without hospitalization. For this reason, in accordance with V. A. Circular #26, later supplemented by V. A. Circular #169, Mental Hygiene Clinics were established in various regional offices where the Deputy Administrator determined that the clinic was necessary and could be properly staffed. These clinics were to be part of the medical service of the Regional Office, and were to have the same responsibility to the medical officer as other medical units.¹ The purpose of the Clinic was to treat psychiatric disabilities on an Out-Patient basis. It was felt that the program of the clinics would serve to alleviate minor neuropsychiatric illnesses, prevent the development of more serious illnesses, and consequently reduce the number of veterans requiring hospitalization.²

The primary object of the unit was to provide the best professional care for the maladjusted veteran, by detecting, treating, and making proper disposition of maladjusted ex-servicemen.

1 Veterans Administration Circular No. 169, July 15, 1946
 Par. II, S. 2
 2 Ibid., S. 2

THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL SYSTEM

The need for a National System of Health Services has become apparent during the war when large numbers of veterans were discharged from the service because of mental and nervous ailments. Experiences in the Armed Forces during the war indicated that the majority of these cases would be treated effectively in civilian life. It was therefore suggested by the War Relocation Authority that a National System of Health Services be established in various States. The primary responsibility for the treatment of these cases would be placed on the State health departments and would be a part of the medical service of the State health department, and was to have the same responsibility to the medical profession as other medical units.¹ The purpose of the Unit was to treat psychiatric disabilities on an out-patient basis. It was felt that the program of the Unit would serve to alleviate some neuro-psychiatric illnesses, prevent the development of more serious illnesses, and consequently reduce the number of veterans requiring hospitalization.²

The primary object of the Unit was to provide the best professional care for the discharged veteran, by counseling, treating, and making other disposition as might be required.

¹ Veterans Administration Circular No. 122, July 12, 1944
 Pub. 12, 2
² 1944, 2

The Mental Hygiene Unit, Boston, Massachusetts, was one of the many clinics established throughout the country. Originally, the Clinic was housed in one wing of the West Roxbury Veterans Hospital and commenced operation on March 18, 1946.³ Since its opening, the Clinic has grown as to patients treated and staff, and at the present time is still in the process of expansion. Thus, when the Clinic opened, the original staff consisted of one psychiatrist, four social workers, and one psychologist. About three months later, the staff had increased to three full-time psychiatrists, four part-time psychiatric social workers, and an additional office force of appropriate size.⁴ At the end of February, 1947, the Clinic had the service of fourteen psychiatrists, eight social workers, five psychologists, and five student social workers. In less than a year the Clinic has had an intake of over twelve hundred patients.

As is the case in all clinical settings, the professional personnel of this unit are made up of a team consisting of psychiatrists, psychologists, and psychiatric social workers. The Clinic is under the direction of the Chief Psychiatrist, who in turn is responsible to the Chief Medical Officer of the Regional Office.

The general function of the Mental Hygiene Clinic is for treatment only. Adjudication and general diagnostic examinations are

³ Morris Adler, M.D., and Edward Burchard, Ph.D., "A Survey of the First Three Months of Operation of the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass." (An unpublished report by the Chief Psychiatrist and the Chief Psychologist of the Clinic, June, 1946.)

⁴ Ibid., P. 1

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, one of the
many clinical activities conducted in the country. Clinically, the
Clinic was found to be one of the best quality Veterans Hospital
and conducted operations in June 19, 1945. Since its opening, the
Clinic has grown as to patients treated and staff, and at the present
time is still in the process of expansion. Now, when the Clinic
opened, the original staff consisted of one psychiatrist, two social
workers, and one occupational therapist. About three months later, the staff
had increased to three full-time psychiatrists, four full-time psy-
chiatric social workers, and an additional three full-time occupational
therapists. At the end of January, 1947, the Clinic had the services of
fourteen psychiatrists, eight social workers, three occupational therapists,
and five clinical social workers. It has been a year since the Clinic has had
an intake of over twelve hundred patients.
As in the case in all clinical settings, the professional re-
sponsibility of this unit was not to be a mere custodial or custodial
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to the Chief Medical Officer of the Medical Center.

The general function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is to treat
most only. Investigation and general therapeutic examinations are

2. Harold Miller, M.D., and Edward Howard, M.D., "A Survey
of the First Months of Operation of the Veterans Administration
Hospital System Clinic, Boston, Mass." (An unpublished report by the
Chief Psychiatrist and the Chief Psychologist of the Clinic, June, 1944.)

served by other sections of the Veterans Administration. The general sources of referral are as follows:⁵

- a) Other V.A. facilities
- b) Practising physicians
- c) Relatives or self-referrals
- d) Social Agencies

The major source of referrals is from the Out-Patient department of the Veterans Administration.⁶ In order to be eligible for treatment, there are certain legal and psychiatric requirements the patient has to meet. The legal requirements for admission are stipulated in general that a patient must be eligible for Out-Patient department, or receiving a pension for a psychiatric disorder that is service connected. All cases with pension claims pending are eligible for treatment. If no claim has been filed, the social worker who makes the intake interview will help the veteran to file the claim.

The following are not legally eligible for treatment:⁷

- a) Non-Veterans and relatives of veterans
- b) Veterans who have been in service less than ninety days
- c) Veterans whose pension claims have been denied, and who have not appealed within a year, or whose appeal has been denied

Psychiatric requirements for admission are formulated on the principle that certain groups of patients do not lend themselves to Out-Patient clinical treatment. For example:

5 Intake Procedure Outline, Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass., P. 1

6 Ibid., P. 1

7 Ibid., P. 1

received by other sections of the Veterans Administration. The General

purpose of this report is to advise

- a) Cases of mental illness
- b) Post-traumatic stress disorder
- c) Depression or anxiety disorders
- d) Alcohol abuse

The major source of information is from the Post-Patient Department of the Veterans Administration. In order to be eligible for treatment, there are certain legal and psychiatric requirements the patient has to meet. The legal requirements for admission are outlined in general. A patient must be eligible for Post-Patient Department, or receiving a pension for a psychiatric disorder that is service connected. If no cases with pension claims pending are eligible for treatment. If no claim has been filed, the medical officer who made the initial diagnosis will help the veteran to file the claim.

The following are not legally eligible for treatment:

- a) Non-Veterans and relatives of veterans
- b) Veterans who have been in service less than ninety days
- c) Veterans whose pension claims have been denied, and who have not requested within a year, or whose appeal has been denied

Psychiatric requirements for admission are furnished on the

note that certain groups of veterans do not have the right to Post-

Patient clinical treatment. For example:

1. Medical Procedure Unit, Veterans Administration Central
Systems Office, 5000 ...

1. 1968, 1. 1

2. 1968, 1. 1

1. Psychotics in general are not acceptable.⁸ Before disposition is made by the Intake worker, the psychiatric advisor will be consulted who will attempt to see that the patient is hospitalized. Commitment papers must be signed by the patient or a responsible parent before the patient can be committed.

2. Chronic psychoneurotics and psychopaths with life-long histories of social maladjustment and mental illness who have been treated for years by other agencies are not acceptable for treatment.⁹

The Intake Worker, in disposing of a patient who does not qualify for treatment, has definite responsibilities in seeing that the veteran is referred to an appropriate Psychiatric or Social agency where his needs can be more adequately met.

The incoming veteran reports to the receptionist, who refers him to a social worker for intake. The policy is to see the patient as soon as possible. The Intake Worker interviews the patient briefly, getting a total impression of his needs and his eligibility. In case of a psychiatric emergency, the Intake Worker consults with the Chief Social Worker, who decides whether the patient should be seen by the Consulting Psychiatrist. Always, if the patient is rejected as not being eligible, the Intake Worker is obligated to assist the patient in utilizing appropriate community resources. When the case is accepted for treatment, an appointment is made for social history with the Social Worker.

8 Intake Procedure Outline, OP. Cit., P. 3

9 Ibid., P. 3

1. The patient is general and not specifically. Below this-
ation is made by the patient's doctor. The patient's doctor will be con-
sulted and will attempt to see that the patient is hospitalized. The
patient's doctor must be advised by the patient or a responsible person
before the patient can be hospitalized.

2. Social responsibility and responsibility with life-long
diagnosis of social responsibility and mental illness who have been
treated for years by other agencies and not acceptable for treatment.
The patient's doctor, in discussing of a patient who does not qualify
for treatment, has definite responsibilities in seeing that the patient
is referred to an appropriate psychiatric or social agency where his
needs can be more adequately met.

The following reasons apply to the responsibility, who refer him
to a social worker for intake. The policy is to see the patient as
soon as possible. The intake worker interviews the patient directly,
getting a total impression of his needs and his eligibility. In case
of a psychiatric emergency, the intake worker consults with the Chief
Social Worker, who decides whether the patient should be seen by the
Social Worker. Also, if the patient is referred as not
being eligible, the intake worker is advised to refer the patient
in writing appropriate community resources. When the case is accepted
for treatment, an emphasis is made for social history with the social
worker.

A complete social history usually requires two to three interviews, but may extend to more in complicated cases. Not only does a complete case history enable the psychiatrist to speed up treatment, but the social work interviews serve as psycho-therapy in themselves. The social history requires a certain orientation on the part of the patient which prepares him for deeper therapy, and this process often results in some reorientation towards his complaints before his initial contact with the psychiatrist.¹⁰

It is from these social histories that the writer was able to obtain the material used in this study. The social worker, in obtaining the social history, obtains information which includes the following items: family history, infancy, development, school record, religion, legal record, sex record, work record, army record, readjustment to civilian life, mental status, history of present illness, and a summary. In recording the history, the record is sub-divided into the headings indicated above, so that every record contains a similar type of information. The stress that the social worker lays on any category of information depends on the nature of the problem that the patient presents. The material obtained is sufficiently detailed to give the psychiatrist some understanding as to the problem of the client, and therefore it was felt by the writer that these records contained adequate material for the purposes of this thesis.

Upon the completion of the social history, the patient sees the psychiatrist for a survey, at which time a tentative diagnosis, prognosis, and program of treatment are determined. The psychiatrist may

10 Dr. Morris Adler and Dr. Edward Burchard, Op.Cit., P. 5

A complete social history usually consists of three interviews, but may extend to more in complicated cases. The first is a complete case history which the psychiatrist is required to write up in detail, but the social work interview serves as psychotherapy in themselves. The social history contains a certain orientation on the part of the patient which provides him for deeper therapy, and this process often results in some reevaluation towards his condition before his initial contact with the psychiatrist.¹⁰

It is from these social histories that the writer has been able to obtain the material used in this study. The social history, in obtaining the social history, contains information which includes the following: family history, physical development, school records, religious, legal records, hospital records, work records, army records, membership in civilian life, medical records, history of present illness, and a complete. In recording the history, the record is sub-divided into the following historical areas, or that every record contains a similar type of information. It is from the social history that the majority of information regarding the history of the patient that the psychiatrist obtains is sub-divided into five main areas. The social history and information as to the condition of the patient, and therefore it is felt by the writer that these records contained adequate material for the purposes of this study.

Upon the completion of the social history, the patient sees the psychiatrist for a survey, or when time is tentative diagnosis, prognosis, and progress of treatment are determined. The psychiatrist may

10 D. Lewis Miller and R. Lewis Miller, *Op. Cit.*, p. 8

recommend any one of several treatment forms, including individual psychotherapy, individual psychotherapy with sodium pentothal as an aid or supplement, hypno-therapy, or group therapy.¹¹ The type of therapy depends on the psychiatrist's decision as to what will benefit the patient most, and may be altered frequently according to the patient's progress and responses.

The most frequent method of treatment has been individual psychotherapy with occasional sessions of pentothal or hypnosis.¹² It has been found that the great majority of patients respond reasonably well to these methods. Group therapy is used with patients who do not respond well to individual therapy. This method is intended as a socializing technique, and is used most frequently with patients diagnosed as character and behavior disorders. The major purpose of group therapy is to enable the patient to develop the capacity to socialize and identify with society as a whole. Not only is group therapy used as a treatment, but is also used as a preparation for and an aid or supplement to individual treatment.¹³

The psychiatrist may decide that the patient would benefit from a case work relationship with a social worker and recommend this type of therapy. The social worker, by employing the tools of his profession, will seek to assist the patient in making a better adjustment within himself and with his environment. To do this, frequent consultation with the psychiatrist may be necessary.

11 Ibid., P. 5

12 Ibid., P. 5

13 Dr. Morris Adler and Dr. Edward Burchard, op. cit., P. 8

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 2

In this chapter, the writer has sought to give a brief description of the Clinic. First the history of the Clinic was given, and some of the legal basis for the unit were mentioned. Intake policies were touched on briefly, and a description of the kind of records kept was given in order to provide the reader with a clearer picture of the sources of material used in this thesis. Finally, a brief account was given of the treatment methods employed by the clinical team. A more detailed report on the Clinic would require greater elaboration than the writer is prepared to do.

Although there is some question as to the validity of the statistical methods used in the expressions of opinion, rather than the use of the statistical testing of the data collected. David H. Wickens, in his book *Designing Experiments*, states that "American researchers of the subject (social adjustment) who are in the forefront of this line of investigation in the entire world, have consistently not succeeded in providing an adequate amount of control of error." This is not to imply that deficiencies in the method of predictions are not needed. In fact, the investigators most responsible for these symptoms in children are among the first to admit that their predictions and reliability are low.

1. Marvin Kaplan, "Feeling and Thought Factors in Social Adjustment", unpublished master's thesis, Boston University School of Social Work, 1957, p. 7.

2. Samuel S. Stevens, *Long Range*, p. 49.

REMARKS ON THE

In this chapter, the writer has sought to give a brief description of the Clinic. First the history of the Clinic was given, and then of the legal basis for its existence. Certain policies were outlined on briefly, and a description of the kind of records kept was given in order to provide the reader with a clearer picture of the nature of the work done in this hospital. Finally, a brief account was given of the treatment methods employed by the clinic team. A more detailed report on the Clinic would require greater discussion and the writer is prepared to do.

CHAPTER III

PRE-SERVICE BACKGROUND

In this chapter, the writer wishes to study the patients' pre-service background and see what factors are present that might account for the current marital problem. In recent years various studies have been made seeking to analyze objectively the causes of marital happiness and unhappiness. The leaders in this field who have ventured forth and collected data and statistical and case study forms are the Mowrers, Hamilton, Groves, Dickinson, Davis, Popenoe, Terman, Burgess, Cottrell, and Kirkpatrick. The results of these studies have often contradicted one another due to the different emphasis placed on similar and related data.¹

Although there is some confusion in this field, most of the contradictions are due to the expressions of opinion, rather than facts, and to the misinterpretation of the data collected. Norman Hines, in his book Your Marriage, states that "American researches of the subject (marital adjustment) which are in the forefront of this type of investigation in the entire world, prove conclusively that success in marriage can be predicted within a modest range of error."² This is not to imply that refinements in the method of predictions are not needed. In fact, the investigators most responsible for these advances in knowledge are among the first to admit that more precision and reliability are de-

1 Marian Haynes "Positive and Negative Factors in Marital Happiness", unpublished master's thesis, Boston University School of Social Work, 1937, P. 7.

2 Norman E. Hines, Your Marriage, P. 79

THE REVIEW PROCEDURE

In this chapter, the writer wishes to study the various 'pre-service background' and what factors are present that might account for the current mental problem. In recent years various studies have been made seeking to analyze objectively the content of mental diagnoses and understandings. The factors in this field are being reviewed from the collected data and statistical and case study forms are the following: Hoffman, Brown, Dickerson, Davis, Johnson, Korman, Korman, Korman, Korman, and Korman. The results of these studies have been summarized and another one of the different methods placed on similar and related data.

Although there is some confusion in this field, most of the confusion now lies in the evaluation of studies rather than in the maintenance of the data collected. Korman since in his book Psychology, states that "American researchers of the subject (mental adjustment) who are in the forefront of this type of investigation in the entire world, prove conclusively that success in learning can be predicted within a modest range of error." This is not to imply that refinements in the method of prediction are not needed. In fact, the investigators are responsible for these advances in knowledge and even the time to what that some prediction and reliability are to

1. Hoffman, Brown, Dickerson, Davis, Johnson, Korman, Korman, Korman, Korman, and Korman. Psychology, 1957, p. 7.
2. Hoffman, Brown, Dickerson, Davis, Johnson, Korman, Korman, Korman, Korman, and Korman. Psychology, 1957, p. 7.

sirable. Professor Terman³ states that any improvement in prediction over pure guess-work would constitute an advance. "We have come to use many prediction tests that are by no means perfect. We know that aptitude tests for admission to college are useful even though they are not perfectly predictive. The same is true of intelligence tests and personality ratings."⁴ The main progress in the field of marital predictions has been due to the investigations of Professor E. W. Burgess, Sociologist at the University of Chicago, and Professor L. Cottrell, of Cornell University, on the one hand, and of Professor Louis M. Terman, Psychologist of Stanford University, on the other.⁵ All of these men agree that prediction is feasible and that exceptionally high or exceptionally low scores are of definite practical significance.

Inasmuch as this paper is intended as a non-technical work, it would be out of place to attempt to consider here the various technical and statistical means by which the validity of these prediction tests have been proved to date. What the writer intends to do in this chapter is to see what factors were present in the patients' pre-service background that might have contributed to marital conflict. For those soldiers who were married prior to the war, only the pre-marital background factors will be studied. The author intends to draw heavily on the prediction studies of Terman, Burgess and Cottrell, adapting their findings to this study whenever possible. The writer will not attempt

³ Prof. Lewis M. Terman, Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness, P. 363

⁴ Norman E. Hines, op. cit., P. 79

⁵ Ibid., P. 79

to utilize their predictions, however, because the nature of our material does not lend itself to this purpose.

TABLE II

RELIGION OF PATIENTS STUDIED

CREED	NUMBER	PERCENT
Catholic	31	62.0
Protestant	12	24.0
Jewish	7	14.0
Total	50	100.0

The figures indicated in Table II are not of much significance because the distribution in this study corresponds to the religious distribution of the Metropolitan Boston area. The significant factor pertaining to religion in marriage is not so much the denomination to which a person belongs but the degree of the person's religious interest. The denominational preference of a person is generally the same as that of his parents and hence, is not very indicative.

TABLE III

RELIGIOUS INTEREST

INTENSITY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Strong	12	24.0
Weak	38	76.0
Total	50	100.0

to allow their production, however, because the nature of the material does not lend itself to this process.

TABLE II
RESULTS OF POLYMERIZATION

PERCENT	TEMPERATURE	YIELD
42.0	31	Charcoal
24.0	18	Polystyrene
14.0	7	Latex
100.0	30	Total

The figures indicated in Table II are not a good indication of the yield because the distribution in this study corresponds to the relative distribution of the copolymerized system. The highest yield in polymerization is not an exact indication of the yield when a polymer is formed for the purpose of the polymerization system. The experimental procedure of a polymer is generally the same as that of the present and hence, is not very indicative.

TABLE III
RELATIVE YIELD

PERCENT	TEMPERATURE	YIELD
44.0	18	Polystyrene
76.0	18	Latex
100.0	30	Total

The degree of religious interest seems to have more relationship to marital happiness than being a member of any particular church, but this is an area around which there is much disagreement. Burgess and Cottrell⁶ found that there was a positive correlation between church attendance and marital success. The explanation for this seems to be that the degree of religious interest may be taken as an index of social and personal attitudes. The fact that such a large percentage of the men in our study indicated weak religious interests seem to confirm the Burgess findings. *

TABLE IV

RACE

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
White	47	94.0
Negroes	3	6.0
Total	50	100.0

Table IV does not reveal anything of much significance because there does not appear to be any great correlation between race and marital success. The low incidence of Negroes in this study is not

6 Burgess and Cottrell, op. cit., P. 122

* The criteria used for weak or strong religious interest were as follows: Interest was considered strong when it showed: (a) Religion a part of the home background, (b) Parochial School, (c) Sunday School, (d) Regular or fairly regular church attendance. Religious interest was considered weak: (a) Religion not emphasized in the home background, (b) Secular School, (c) No religious training, (d) Indifference concerning church attendance or church customs, (e) No interest in religion or in service.

The degree of religious interest seems to have the relationship to mental brightness that exists between a member of any particular church, but this is an area where there is need for investigation. Burgess and Cottrell⁶ found that there was a positive correlation between church attendance and mental brightness. The explanation for this seems to be that the degree of religious interest may be taken as an index of social and personal adjustment. The fact that such a large percentage of the men in our study indicated weak religious interests seem to confirm the Burgess findings.

TABLE IV
 DATA

Interest	Percentage	Total
None	47	100.0
Some	53	
Total		100.0

Table IV does not reveal anything of much significance because there does not appear to be any great correlation between race and mental brightness. The low percentage of interest in this study is not

⁶ Burgess and Cottrell, op. cit., p. 112

* The subjects used for each of the religious interest were as follows: (a) Religion and mental brightness, (b) Religion and mental brightness, (c) Religion and mental brightness, (d) Religion and mental brightness, (e) Religion and mental brightness, (f) Religion and mental brightness, (g) Religion and mental brightness, (h) Religion and mental brightness, (i) Religion and mental brightness, (j) Religion and mental brightness, (k) Religion and mental brightness, (l) Religion and mental brightness, (m) Religion and mental brightness, (n) Religion and mental brightness, (o) Religion and mental brightness, (p) Religion and mental brightness, (q) Religion and mental brightness, (r) Religion and mental brightness, (s) Religion and mental brightness, (t) Religion and mental brightness, (u) Religion and mental brightness, (v) Religion and mental brightness, (w) Religion and mental brightness, (x) Religion and mental brightness, (y) Religion and mental brightness, (z) Religion and mental brightness.

due to Negroes having fewer marital problems, but may be explained by greater acceptance by Negroes of their conflicts, and stronger resistance toward using this particular type of public agency.

TABLE V
EDUCATION

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	NUMBER	PERCENT
6	1	2.0
7	2	4.0
8	7	14.0
9	8	16.0
10	9	18.0
11	5	10.0
12	12	24.0
1 yr. college	3	6.0
2 yrs. "	2	4.0
3 " "	0	0.0
4 " "	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

Burgess and Cottrell⁷ came to the conclusion that the amount of education and the degree of marital adjustment are closely associated. This is not an important item according to most authorities on the

⁷ Burgess and Cottrell, op. cit., P. 122

the 10 percent having lower mental problems, but may be explained by greater acceptance by Negroes of their condition, and stronger racial-
 and toward using this particular type of public agency.

TABLE 7
 EDUCATION

PERCENT	NUMBER	EDUCATION
2.0	1	6
4.0	2	7
14.0	7	8
16.0	8	9
18.0	9	10
10.0	5	11
24.0	12	12
6.0	3	1 yr. college
4.0	2	2 yrs. "
6.0	3	" " "
2.0	1	" " "
100.0	50	TOTAL

and Johnson's case to the conclusion that the amount of
 education and the degree of mental adjustment are closely associated.
 This is not an important item concerning the most significant in the

subject, but there does seem to be some degree of positive correlation. This is due to the fact that education is "bound up with economic status, type of neighborhood, and other social indices positively correlated with success in marriage."⁸ Education, it is reasoned, makes the individual "more objective, and intelligent in his social relationships, more tolerant in attitude, and better equipped with reliable information about sexual and other adjustments in married life."⁹

The figures in Table V indicate that thirty-six percent of the men in this study did not get beyond the ninth grade of school, and that sixty-four percent of the men did not graduate high school. Only twelve percent of this group attended college at any time, and we find only one college graduate in this entire sample (two percent). The average education of the patients in this study is 10.2 percent grades completed. To be of more significance, it would be necessary to compare the education of this group with a similar group of veterans who have made a good marital adjustment. Another significant factor that is missing in this study is the discrepancy that exists in education between husbands and wives. However, in view of the fact that over one-third of the men in this study did not get beyond the ninth grade, it seems safe to infer that the type of patient seen most frequently in this study is from an educationally inferior group.

Since the average age for the patient in this study was 28.2 years at the time he first came to the clinic, it becomes apparent that many

8 Norman Himes, op. cit., P. 71

9 Ibid., P. 71

subject, but there does seem to be some degree of positive correlation. This is due to the fact that education is "bound up with economic status."

type of neighborhood, and other social indices positively correlated with success in marriage. Education, it is assumed, makes the individual "more objective, and intelligent in his social relationships, more tolerant in attitude, and better equipped with reliable information about sexual and other adjustments in married life."

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Since the average age for the patients in this study was 28.2 years at the time he first came to the clinic, it becomes apparent that many

of these men spent some of their formative years during the depression. This helps, in part, to explain why so high a proportion of the men in this study came from homes where economic conditions were inadequate.

TABLE VI

ECONOMIC STATUS DURING FORMATIVE YEARS OF PATIENTS STUDIED

CONDITION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Adequate	29	58.00
Inadequate	20	40.00
Unknown	1	2.00
TOTAL	50	100.00

The writer considered economic conditions inadequate when economic resources were insufficient to make available to the child food, clothing, and schooling, without the necessity of the child having to contribute to the support of the family. Consideration was also given as to whether the family had been on relief, or had been supported by a welfare agency.

Whether economic circumstances greatly influenced marital happiness is another debatable question. Both the Terman study Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness and the study by Burgess and Cottrell on Predicting Success Or Failure In Marriage came to the conclusion that economic circumstances were not in themselves significant for adjustment in marriage.¹⁰

¹⁰ Norman Hines, op.cit., P.61

Obviously, wealth does not guarantee marital happiness. We all know that many poor people are happily married and vice versa. But a home in which income is inadequate is not apt to produce the type of environment that is most conducive to emotional stability and security. It is for this reason that Burgess and Cottrell found the "low income professions concentrated in the lowest quartile of the marital happiness rating scale that they established."¹¹

TABLE VII

THE MARITAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE PARENTS OF THE PATIENTS
STUDIED

MARITAL ADJUSTMENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Favorable	14	28.0
Unfavorable	22	44.0
Unknown	14	28.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

A much more important factor than any mentioned up to this point in determining marital happiness is the type of marital adjustment made by the parents. Terman's conclusion is that "one can say with confidence that there is a definite tendency for marital happiness to run in families."¹² Popenoe and Wicks in their study stated that there is "a

¹¹ Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 140

¹² Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P. 202

tradition of marital happiness that is passed along from parents to children."¹³ Burgess and Cottrell found that since family relations are significant in personality formation, it is to be expected that the status of the parents should show a relationship to the adjustment of the husband and wife in marriage.¹⁴ They reached the conclusion "that the domestic happiness of the parents does appear to be definitely correlated with the marital adjustment of the children."¹⁵ Domestic accord in parents, it appears, is favorable to the development of a stable type of personality, which in turn makes for good adjustments as adults in marriage.

Because of the importance that all writers on the subject of marriage attach to parental happiness, the results indicated in Table VII seemed very significant. Applying some of the criteria for marital happiness with the parents as we did for the subjects in this thesis (see introduction), we found that only twenty-eight percent of the men came from homes where the marital adjustment of the parents was favorable. Forty-four percent came from homes where marital adjustment of the parents were obviously unfavorable. In the additional twenty-eight percent of the cases studied, not enough material was obtained to enable the writer to determine the type of marital adjustment made by the parents.

13 Paul Popenoe and D. Wicks, "Marital Happiness in Two Generations," Mental Hygiene 21: 218-223, 1937

14 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 102

15 Ibid., P. 102

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¹³ Paul Popenoe and E. Wicks, "Marital Happiness in Two
Generations," *Marital Hygiene* 21: 218-222, 1927

¹⁴ Burgess and Cottrell, *op. cit.*, p. 102

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 102

TABLE VIII

MARITAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS OF THE PATIENTS STUDIED

STATUS OF PARENTS	NUMBER	PERCENT
United	20	40.0
Separated	5	10.0
Divorced	2	4.0
Widowed	14	28.0
Both Dead	9	18.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

This chart (Table VIII), indicates that at the time of the history taking, sixty percent of the patients' parents were separated for one reason or another. As this chapter deals with the pre-service background of the patients, the current marital status of the parents would not be too valid. Nevertheless, this table would seem to indicate that a great many of the patients in this study came from homes broken because of divorce, separation, or death.

The size of family a person comes from, although a factor in adjustment, does not seem an important one. Burgess and Cottrell maintain that the probabilities of a good adjustment are greater if a person be one of two or three children, than if he is an only child.¹⁶ If the family contained as many as five children, the chances for good marital adjustment seem best. Coming from a home of more than six children,

16 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 105

TABLE VIII

MARITAL STATUS BY THE NUMBER OF THE PATIENTS SURVIVING

PERCENT	NUMBER	STATE OF MARRIAGE
40.0	20	United
10.0	5	Separated
4.0	2	Divorced
28.0	14	Widowed
18.0	9	Wife dead
100.0	50	TOTAL

This chart (Table VIII), indicates that at the time of the history

taken, sixty percent of the patients' parents were separated for one

reason or another. In this chapter deals with the pre-marriage back-

ground of the patients, the current marital status of the parents would

not be too valid. Nevertheless, this table would seem to indicate that

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that the probabilities of a good adjustment are greater if a person be

one of two or three children, than if he is an only child.¹⁸ If the

family contained as many as five children, the chances for good marital

adjustment seem best. Coming from a home of more than six children,

the chances of poor marital adjustment increase.

TABLE IX

SIZE OF FAMILY OF THE PATIENTS STUDIED

SIZE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Only Child	3	6.0
1 - 3 Siblings	18	36.0
4 - 6 Siblings	16	32.0
7 - 9 Siblings	7	14.0
10 -12 Siblings	2	4.0
Unknown	4	8.0
TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The average size family in this study was 4.6 siblings.

The dispersion in this table is so great, however, that it does not seem to indicate anything of particular significance. Cottrell and Burgess state that much more is significant than the size of the family is the place of the person in the family constellation.¹⁷ Unfortunately, this information is not available for this study.

TABLE X

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD AND PARENTS

TYPE RELATIONSHIP	NUMBER	PERCENT
Favorable	11	22
Unfavorable	32	64
Unknown	7	14
TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>100</u>

The chance of poor initial adjustment increases.

TABLE II

SIZE OF FAMILY IN THE FUTURE STUDY

NUMBER	PERCENT	TYPE
2	6.0	Only Child
18	28.0	1 - 2 siblings
18	28.0	3 - 4 siblings
7	11.0	5 - 6 siblings
3	4.0	7 - 10 siblings
4	6.0	Unknown
50	100.0	TOTAL

The average size family in this study was 4.6 siblings.

The dispersion in this table is so great, however, that it does

not seem to indicate evidence of particular alignment. Controls

and suggest that such was significant than the size of the family

is the place of the person in the family constellation. ¹⁷ Unfortunately,

this information is not available for this study.

TABLE I

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD AND PARENTS

NUMBER	PERCENT	TYPE RELATIONSHIP
22	44	Favorable
24	48	Unfavorable
14	28	Unknown
60	100	TOTAL

The criteria for the classification of a favorable or unfavorable relationship between child and parents were as follows: An unfavorable relationship existed when these circumstances were apparent: (a) no affection, (b) harsh direction with much punishment, (c) dependence encouraged by over-solicitousness, (d) the interest of the child in other people resented, (e) disposition of the parents erratic and uneven, (f) unequal treatment of children showing preference for some and rejection of others.

This table is highly significant, and undoubtedly helps to indicate why the men in this study made poor marital adjustments. Freud has taught us that the child-parent relationship is one of the main foundations for later maturity, stability, and hetero-sexual development. If the child is not loved, if the child feels rejected, if the child is in conflict with his parents, it is to be expected that the type of personality he will develop will be the kind that is least conducive to a good marital adjustment.

Terman's data indicates that marital happiness correlates positively with lack of conflict with parents. He considers these correlations "as highly reliable and consistent in direction."¹⁸

To be of more value, it would be necessary to break down this table into categories indicating the type of relationship that existed between the patient and his father, and the patient and his mother. However, the fact that only twenty-two percent of the men in this study came from

17 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 107

18 Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P. 372

The criteria for the classification of a favorable or unfavorable relationship between child and parents were as follows: (a) unfavorable relationship existed when these circumstances were apparent: (1) no affection, (2) harsh discipline with punishment, (3) dependence encouraged by over-protectiveness, (4) the interest of the child in other people resented, (5) disposition of the parents erratic and mean, (6) unequal treatment of children showing preference for one and rejection of others.

This table is highly significant, and undoubtedly helps to indicate why the way in which a child is treated by his parents is so important. It is clear that the child-parent relationship is one of the main foundations for later maturity, stability, and behavior-pattern development. If the child is not loved, if the child feels rejected, if the child is in conflict with his parents, it is to be expected that the type of personality he will develop will be the kind that is least conducive to a good mental adjustment.

Parental data indicates that marital happiness correlates positively with lack of conflict with parents. We consider these correlations as

highly reliable and consistent in direction. To be of more value, it would be necessary to break down this table into categories indicating the type of relationship that existed between the parent and his father, and the parent and his mother. However, the fact that only twenty-two percent of the men in this study came from

17 Burgess and Gottwell, *op. cit.*, p. 107.
18 Lewis H. Terman, *op. cit.*, p. 132.

homes where the parent-child relationship was favorable, is very revealing and is a definite factor to be considered in the marital and psychological difficulty of this group.

TABLE XI

HOME PUNISHMENTS AND DISCIPLINE

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENT
Marked	23	46.0
Minimal	18	36.0
Unknown	9	18.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

Terman found that the type of discipline most apt to be associated with marital happiness is one in which discipline is firm but not harsh, rather than lax, irregular, or excessively strict.¹⁹ In summarizing the four most important background factors that Terman found in his study, Hines includes the matter of childhood discipline. Severe punishment in childhood is not a good prognostic factor.²⁰ It is bound up with the extent of childhood happiness, which is very important in marital adjustment. "The amount of punishment received in the early years profoundly affects the child's happiness, weakens the bonds of attachments to the parents, and intensifies parent-child conflicts."²¹

Table XI reveals that forty-six percent of the men in this study

19 Norman Hines, op.cit., P. 77

20 Ibid., P. 75

21 Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P. 229

came from homes that were characterized by marked punishments and discipline. This, then, is another factor explaining why these veterans are encountering marital difficulties. It was found that in homes where punishments were minimal, the patients had no resistance in so stating, but where punishments were harsh and severe, the patient often hesitated to admit it. It may be assumed therefore that in the majority of instances where types of home punishments were unknown (eighteen percent), a more thorough investigation would have indicated marked types of punishment and discipline.

TABLE XII

MAIN SOURCE OF SEX EDUCATION

SOURCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Home	2	4.0
School	0	0.0
Friends	32	64.0
Others	5	10.0
Unknown	11	22.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

It is a truism to stress the importance of the sex factor in marriage. Terman states that the correlation of marital happiness is highest when the parent or the teacher is the main source for sex information.²² Psychiatric literature emphasizes the significance of proper sex education for the child. Only four percent of the men in this study received

22 Burgess and Cottrell (citing Terman, op.cit.,) op.cit., P.359

case from cases that were characterized by varied penile erections and dis-
 ease. This, then, is another factor explaining why those reactions are
 encountering varied difficulties. It was found that in cases where
 penile erections were minimal, the patients had no resistance to coitus,
 but where penile erections were total and severe, the patient often hesitated
 to coitus. It may be assumed therefore that in the majority of in-
 stances where types of penile erections were minimal (eighteen percent),
 a more thorough investigation would have indicated varied types of pen-
 ile erections and discharges.

TABLE III
 WITH SOURCE OF THE EDUCATION

SOURCE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Home	2	4.0
School	0	0.0
Yards	22	44.0
Others	8	16.0
Unknown	11	22.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

It is a failure to stress the importance of the sex factor in mar-
 riage. Foxman states that the correlation of marital happiness is high-
 est when the parent or the teacher is the main source for sex information.
 Psychological literature emphasizes the significance of proper sex educa-
 tion for the child. Only four percent of the men in this study received

the main part of their sex education at home. None of the men in this study received a major portion of their sex training in school. Twenty-two percent of the men were unable to state where the major portion of their sex education had been received, which in itself indicates an inadequate sex training. Ten percent of the patients indicated as their main sources of information sources other than those listed in this study. Of this latter group four percent received their main sexual information from their wives. This would seem to indicate an inadequate sex education.

The main method of acquiring sex information by the men in this study was from friends. Sixty-four percent of the men in this study fall into this category. This figure is significant in many respects. It indicates that the vast majority of the men in this study were not sufficiently close to their parents to discuss sex with them. The "gang method" of sex education is probably the least satisfactory in that the information acquired is misleading, and the attitudes that it results in are frequently not conducive to good hetero-sexual adjustments. In looking for reasons why the men in this study have made poor marital adjustments, inadequate sex instruction appears to be a factor to be considered.

TABLE XIII

DEGREE OF CONFLICT OVER SEX

DEGREE OF CONFLICT	NUMBER	PERCENT
MINIMAL	27	54.0
MARKED	22	44.0
UNKNOWN	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

the rate of their sex education at home. Two of the men in this study received a major portion of their sex training in school. Twenty-two percent of the men were unable to state where the major portion of their sex education had been received, while in itself indicating an inadequate sex training. Ten percent of the patients indicated as their main sources of information sources other than those listed in this study. Of this latter group four percent received their main sexual information from their wives. This would seem to indicate an inadequate sex education.

The main method of acquiring sex information by the men in this study was from friends. Sixty-four percent of the men in this study fall into this category. This figure is significant in many respects. It indicates that the vast majority of the men in this study were not sufficiently close to their parents to discuss sex with them. The "gang method" of sex education is probably the least satisfactory in that the information acquired is misleading, and the attitudes that it results in are frequently not conducive to good hetero-sexual adjustments. In looking for reasons why the men in this study have made poor marital adjustments, inadequate sex instruction appears to be a factor to be considered.

TABLE VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS OVER SEX

PERCENT	NUMBER	DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS
64.0	27	MARRIED
64.0	22	SINGLE
2.0	1	UNKNOWN
100.0	50	TOTAL

One of the results of inadequate sex instruction is marked conflict on this subject. The degree of conflict that a person has regarding sex is a subjective matter and, as a result, difficult to classify. A certain amount of conflict regarding sex is a normal development and it is not easy to determine whether conflict is marked or minimal. The writer, working in conjunction with one of the clinical psychiatrists, established the following criteria for determining degree of sex conflict. Conflict is marked when it shows the following: (a) indecisiveness, (b) much doubt and guilt, (c) strong fear of venereal disease and pregnancy, (d) shame and self-condemnation. Conflict is minimal under the following circumstances: (a) impulsive sex behavior, (b) no concern regarding sex activity, (c) unconcerned as to consequences, (d) boasts of conquests and activities.

Terman lists as one of the ten background factors most predictive of marital happiness "a premarital attitude that was free from disgust or aversion."²³ Table XIII indicates that with forty-four percent of the men in this study, this was not the case.

A breakdown of the type of conflict indicated that fear surrounding masturbation was the most common cause of anxiety. Of the men in the category "marked conflict," 60.9 percent of the patients had their primary fear around this area. This figure reveals the result of inadequate sex education.

Masturbation is a subject the discussion of which is loaded with fears and phobias. The amount of harmful literature about its evils is

23 Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P.372

great. In spite of the information and insight gained from our present knowledge of sex, the practice is still condemned as a moral and physical sin. The men in this grouping all felt that masturbation would result in emotional and physical degeneracy, which is a reflection of a common current attitude towards this subject.

TABLE XIV

DEGREE OF SEX DEVIATIONS OF PATIENTS STUDIED

DEGREE OF SEX DEVIATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
MINIMAL	20	40.0
MARKED	28	56.0
UNKNOWN	2	4.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

In determining the criteria for sex deviations in Table XIV, the following standards were decided upon by the writer in conjunction with a psychiatrist from the Mental Hygiene Staff. Deviations were considered marked when they showed the following:

1. Impotence and Ejaculatory Praecox
2. Compulsive Over-Indulgence of sex impulses including masturbation
3. Promiscuity as determined by the prevailing morality
4. Perverse practice as chief source of sex and satisfaction (homo-sexuality, fellatio, sodomy, cunnilinguism, exhibitionism, etc.)

Deviations were considered minimal when the following indicated:

1. Good potency and sustained interest in sex
2. Average indulgence of sex impulses in conformance with custom and prevailing morality
3. Tendency to have one girl at a time, and to be faithful sexually
4. Adult method of sexual satisfaction: hetero-sexual interest expressed in normal intercourse.

great. In spite of the information and insight gained from our research knowledge of sex, the practice is still considered as a moral and physical sin. The man in this country still feels that masturbation would result in emotional and physical degeneracy, which is a reflection of a narrow current attitude towards this subject.

TABLE XIV

PERCENT OF SEX DEVIATION OF SUBJECTS STUDIED

PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER OF SEX DEVIATION
40.0	20	MINIMAL
80.0	28	MODERATE
4.0	2	EXTREME
100.0	50	TOTAL

In determining the criteria for sex deviation in Table XIV, the following standards were decided upon by the writer in consultation with a psychiatrist from the Mental Hygiene Dept. Deviations were considered marked when they showed the following:

1. Impotence and Neurotic Personality
2. Compulsive Over-indulgence of sex impulses including masturbation
3. Promiscuity as determined by the prevailing morality
4. Various practices as noted under of sex and deviation (homosexuality, pedophilia, sodomy, onanism, exhibitionism, etc.)

Deviations were considered minimal when the following indicated:

1. Good potency and sustained interest in sex
2. Average indulgence of sex impulses in surroundings with correct and prevailing morality
3. Tendency to have one girl at a time, and to be faithful sexually
4. Adult method of normal satisfaction; hetero-sexual intercourse expressed in normal intercourse.

A significant item to be considered in determining the pre-marital background of an individual in relation to his future marital success is the degree of sexual deviation manifested in his behavior. The importance of this criterion lies in the fact that not only does a marked deviation show an inability to conform with the current mode of sexual behavior, but also in the fact that a marked sexual deviation is an indication of strong emotional conflicts.

Many of the men who indicated no conflict about sex fell into the category of sexual deviation. This was especially true of the men whose behavior was of a promiscuous nature. Fifty-six percent of the men in this study were classified as having marked deviation in their sexual behavior, which indicates that there can be deviation without a great deal of conflict.

TABLE XV

TYPE OF SEX DEVIATIONS

TYPE DEVIATION	FREQUENCY
Promiscuity	16
Excessive Masturbation	9
Overt Homo-Sexual Behavior	6
Fear of Sexual Inadequacy	6
Not Interested in Women	4
Difficulty in Discussing Sex	4
Sex Unclean and Wrong	1
None	4
TOTAL	50

A significant test to be conducted in determining the presence of a deviation of an individual in relation to his future sexual response is the degree of sexual deviation manifested in his behavior. The importance of this criterion lies in the fact that not only does a marked deviation show an inability to conform with the accepted mode of sexual behavior, but also in the fact that a marked sexual deviation is an indication of strong emotional conflicts.

None of the men who indicated no conflict about sex fell into the category of sexual deviation. This was especially true of the men whose behavior was of a pronounced nature. Fifty-six percent of the men in this study were classified as having marked deviation in their sexual behavior, which indicates that there can be deviation without a great deal of conflict.

TABLE IV
TYPE OF SEX DEVIATION

PERCENTAGE	TYPE OF DEVIATION
16	Prostitution
9	Excessive Masturbation
6	Great Homosexual Behavior
6	Fear of Normal Intercourse
4	Not Interested in Women
4	Disturbance in Ejaculating Sex
1	Sex Instincts not Strong
4	None
50	TOTAL

The most common form of sexual deviation was that of promiscuity. Perhaps the figure on promiscuity is higher than that of masturbation because there is less stigma attached to promiscuous behavior, and the promiscuous men often brag about their conquests. Whether these deviations have a high correlation with marital adjustment is debatable. Perhaps in analyzing data of this nature, we are apt to be moralistic instead of objective. Terman states that contrary to the general belief, the marital happiness of a man is as much affected by pre-marital intercourse as is the woman.²⁴ Studies on the effects of masturbation fail to indicate a high relationship between this and later marital happiness.²⁵ Homo-sexual behavior before marriage does not necessarily have an effect on married life.²⁶ Fear of sexual inadequacy is a common occurrence due primarily to inadequate sex education. The fact that four patients indicated difficulty in discussing sex with the social worker at the clinic might be a reflection on the social worker's case-work technique. Thus, it may be argued that the items indicated in Table XV are not necessarily predictive of marital conflict.

Terman states that the ten background factors most predictive of marital happiness were as follows:²⁷

1. Superior happiness of children
2. Childhood happiness
3. Lack of conflict with mother
4. Home discipline that was firm but not harsh
5. Strong attachment to father

24 Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P. 320

25 Norman Himes, op.cit., P. 18

26 Ibid., P. 22

27 Lewis M. Terman, op.cit., P. 372

The next section of the report discusses the results of the study. It begins by stating that the findings are consistent with the hypothesis that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction.

26. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction.

27. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction. The study also found that women who are more satisfied with their marriages are more likely to be satisfied with their lives. This is supported by the data which shows a positive correlation between marital satisfaction and life satisfaction.

1. Higher happiness of children
2. Childhood happiness
3. Lack of conflict with mother
4. Time spent with mother not having
5. Strong attachment to father

24	Linda N. Brown, et al., p. 120	
25	Barbara Green, et al., p. 15	
26	John, p. 22	
27	Linda N. Brown, et al., p. 120	

6. Strong attachment to mother
7. Lack of conflict with father
8. Parental frankness about matters of sex
9. Infrequency and mildness of childhood punishment
10. Premarital attitude toward sex that was free from disgust or aversion

In this study, it was not possible to consider all of the background factors described by Terman because of the nature of the material available. Also some of Terman's categories were not applicable because this study dealt only with men. The writer felt that of the criteria that Terman established, five were best suited for this thesis. Items three and six were eliminated because they pertained primarily to women. Items five and seven were not used because they were not indicated in the records. Item four was eliminated because it seemed to be a repetition of Item 9.

Revising Terman's scale somewhat, the following background factors were used towards indicating a pre-marital prediction rating:

1. Marital adjustment of parents (substituted for Item 1 on the Terman scale)
2. Relationship between child and parent (substituted for Item 2 on the Terman scale)
3. Home punishments and discipline (substituted for Item 9 on the Terman scale)
4. Parental frankness about sex matters (Item 8 on Terman scale)
5. Pre-marital attitude towards sex that was free from disgust or aversion (Item 10 on Terman scale)

Table XVI shows that 61.2 percent of the men in this study were unfavorable marital risks, whereas only twenty-six percent of the men could have been classified as favorable marital risks. The validity of these statistics are undoubtedly subject to question because equal weight is given to all background categories. However, the writer felt that from the statistics indicated in this chapter it was safe to infer that a

- 10. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex that was free from
- 9. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex that was free from
- 8. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex that was free from
- 7. Lack of conflict with values
- 6. Strong attachment to mother

In this study, it was not possible to consider all of the background factors described by Forman because of the nature of the material available. Also some of Forman's categories were not applicable because they dealt only with men. The writer felt that of the criteria that Forman established, five were best suited for this study. Items three and six were eliminated because they pertained primarily to women. Items five and seven were not used because they were not indicated in the records. Item four was eliminated because it seemed to be a repetition of item 2.

Revising Forman's scale somewhat, the following background factors

were used during the pre-arranged attitude ratings:

- 1. Revised adjustment of parents (substituted for item 1 on the Forman scale)
- 2. Relationship between child and parent (substituted for item 2 on the Forman scale)
- 3. How relationships and attitudes (substituted for item 3 on the Forman scale)
- 4. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex matters (item 4 on Forman scale)
- 5. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex that was free from
- 6. Pre-arranged attitudes toward sex that was free from

Table VII shows that 21.3 percent of the men in this study were unfavorable toward pre-arranged attitudes, whereas only twenty-six percent of the men could have been classified as favorable toward pre-arranged attitudes. The majority of these statistics are undoubtedly subject to question because equal weight is given to all background categories. However, the writer felt that from the statistics indicated in this chapter it was safe to infer that a

majority of the men in this study were poor marital risks. It should be borne in mind that the men in this survey were having emotional problems, in addition to marital problems, and that undoubtedly the same background factors that made them poor marital risks, also contributed towards the formation of the neuroses for which they were treated at the clinic.

The one item that was probably most indicative of marital risk, and therefore could furnish a reliable index on this subject, was item 2 (relationship between child and parents). When this is favorable, it probably indicates a favorable marital adjustment of the parents, a home where punishment and discipline were not severe or harsh, childhood happiness, strong attachment to father, and a number of other background factors predictive of marital happiness. The fact that in sixty-four percent of the cases in this study the relationship between parents and children were unfavorable, vindicates the reliability of Table XVI, which showed a similar tendency.

TABLE XVI

PRE-MARITAL DISPOSITION OF PATIENT STUDIED

FACTOR CONSIDERED	Percent favorable	Percent unfavorable	Percent unknown	Total percent
Marital Adjustment of Parents (Table VII)	28.0	44.0	28.0	100.0
Relationship Between Child and Parents (Table X)	22.0	64.0	14.0	100.0
Home Punishments and Discipline (Table XI)	36.0	46.0	18.0	100.0
Parental Frankness About Sex (Table XII)	4.0	96.0	0.0	100.0
Attitude Toward Sex Free From Disgust or Aversion (Table XIV)	40.0	56.0	4.0	100.0
Total Average of Disposition	26.0	61.2	12.8	100.0

The results of the present study were that the relationship between the variables of the model is not linear. It should be noted that the results of the present study were that the relationship between the variables of the model is not linear. It should be noted that the results of the present study were that the relationship between the variables of the model is not linear.

TABLE VI

THE RESULTS OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Total	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 1	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 2	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 3	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 4	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 5	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 6	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 7	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 8	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 9	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Variable 10	100.0	10.0	0.0	0.0

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER III

In this chapter, the writer studied the pre-service backgrounds of the veterans, in order to see what factors were present that might have contributed to marital conflict. This included such items as religion, race, education, economic status during formative years, marital adjustment of parents, size of families, relationship with parents, home punishments and discipline, sex education, conflict over sex, degree of sexual deviations and type of sexual deviations. These background factors were all viewed in the light of the findings of such experts on the subject of marriage as Terman, Burgess, and Cottrell, and were evaluated as to the bearing they have on marital happiness on the basis of the research done by these experts. A scale employed by Terman was altered by the writer so as to be more suitable for this study. No attempt was made at predicting, but the Terman scale was used as a guide in indicating the pre-marital disposition of the men studied. It was found that 61.2 percent of the men in this study were unfavorable marital risks, whereas only 26 percent of the men could have been classified as favorable marital risks. From these statistics, it is possible to infer that war or no war, the majority of the men in this study were negatively disposed towards marriage.

REMARKS ON CHAPTER III

In this chapter, the writer studied the two-classes system: of
the veterans, in order to see what factors were present that might have
contributed to mental illness. The factors that stand out clearly
were, education, economic status during the years, military objec-
tion of parents, size of families, relationship with parents, home con-
ditions and discipline, sex education, military war and, degree of ex-
posure and type of mental deviations. These background factors
were all stated in the light of the findings of some experts on the sub-
ject of war-time as Gerson, Burgess, and Gattrell, and were evaluated as
to the feeling they have on mental health on the basis of the research
done by these experts. A scale employed by Gerson was adapted by the
writer to be more suitable for this study. In attempt to make a
prediction, the Gerson scale was used as a guide in indicating the
probable disposition of the new soldiers. It was found that 61.8 percent
of the men in this study were neurotic mental types, whereas only 38
percent of the men could have been classified as psychotic mental types.
From these statistics, it is possible to infer that out of the men
enlisted at the end of this study were probably slightly fewer
neurotic.

CHAPTER IV

SERVICE RECORD OF THE PATIENTS STUDIED

In this chapter it is intended to study the service record of the men in this survey to try to determine in what respect their military careers might be a factor in the current marital problem. From the previous chapter, it is apparent that a majority of the men in this study, (61.2 per cent) were unfavorable marital risks prior to entering service. Here the writer intends to see how the military situation may have contributed to the present conflict. Because 50 per cent of the men under observation were married prior to the war (twenty-five men), comparative statistics will be utilized between the men married prior to the war and the men married during the war.

TABLE XVII

METHOD OF INDUCTION INTO THE SERVICE

METHOD OF INDUCTION	MEN MARRIED DURING WAR		MEN MARRIED BEFORE WAR		TOTAL	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Enlisted	15	60.0	18	72.0	33	66.0
Drafted	<u>10</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>34.0</u>
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0	50	100.0

Table XVII indicates that 66 per cent of the men in this study enlisted, and 34 per cent were inducted. Undoubtedly many of the men who enlisted did so because of patriotic motives, but it is possible to infer from the previous chapter that an important factor in the high enlistment rate of the men might have been a desire to escape from unsatisfactory home conditions.

CHAPTER II

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In this chapter it is intended to study the various results of the study and in this matter to try to determine in what respect the military careers of the men in the current military service. From the previous chapter, it is known that a majority of the men in this study (61.2 per cent) were unskilled manual laborers in the military service. It is intended to see how the military situation may have contributed to the present condition. Because 50 per cent of the men under investigation were married prior to the war (Twenty-five men), comparative statistics will be outlined between the men married prior to the war and the men married during the war.

TABLE VIII

PERCENT OF MEN ENTERING INTO THE SERVICE

MARRIED OR UNMARRIED	MARRIED		UNMARRIED		TOTAL
	Per Cent	No. of Men	Per Cent	No. of Men	
Unskilled	15	60.0	14	75.0	65.0
Skilled	10	40.0	5	25.0	25.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	19	100.0	100.0

Table VIII indicates that 60 per cent of the men in this study were unskilled, and 40 per cent were skilled. It is interesting to note that 75 per cent of the men who were unskilled prior to the war were unskilled in the military service, but it is possible to infer from the previous chapter that an important factor in the high enlistment rate of the men who were unskilled prior to the war was their military background.

A significant revelation is the fact that whereas only 66 per cent of the men married during the war enlisted, 72 per cent who were married prior to the war did so. Many of the married men who had enlisted were fathers and might have been deferred had they so desired. The question arises why did so many married men enlist?

TABLE XVIII

DEGREE OF MARITAL CONFLICT EXISTING PRIOR TO ENLISTMENT FOR
MEN WHO ENLISTED AND WERE MARRIED BEFORE THE WAR

DEGREE OF CONFLICT	NUMBER	PER CENT
Minimal	3	16.7
Marked	13	72.2
Unknown	<u>2</u>	<u>11.1</u>
TOTAL	18	100.0

In establishing the classifications of marital conflict, the same criteria were used as indicated in the introduction of this thesis (see page four). Table XVIII reveals why so many of the men married prior to the war enlisted. Enlistment offered to these men an opportunity to run away from marital situations that were already fraught with conflict. By enlisting, these men probably sought, unconsciously perhaps, to return to the status of bachelorhood, where responsibility towards the family would be at a minimum, Uncle Sam acting as the provider, and thus as the "father". Under the guise of patriotism, these men sought to escape from the bonds of marital ties that were already insecure. Enlisting into the service served as a "socially acceptable excuse for deserting their families without having to suffer the usual penalties of legal actions or a gnawing

conscience."¹ Once in the service many of these men sought to fulfill desires that had long been repressed.

TABLE XIX

SEX EXPERIENCE OF MEN DURING SERVICE
(Extra-Marital)

FREQUENCY OF SEX EXPERIENCES	MEN MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MEN MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
None	7	28	9	36.0
Infrequent	3	12	8	32.0
Very Frequent	10	40	6	24.0
Unknown	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8.0</u>
TOTAL	25	100	25	100.0

Table XIX shows that 40 per cent of the men married prior to service participated in frequent extra-marital sex relationships during their military careers. An additional 12 per cent of this group admitted extra-marital relationships to a lesser degree. An interesting revelation of Table XIX is the fact that the men married during the war were more loyal to their wives than the men married prior to the war. The former group, although by no means completely faithful, seemed more devoted to their wives because conflict had not had an opportunity to develop. "Soldiers and Women"² have always been associated together. After World War I, a survey taken by a medical officer in charge of the A.E.F. venereal section stated that prophylactic records combined with the results of a question-

1 George K. Pratt, Soldier to Civilian, P.41

2 Dixon Wechter, When Johnny Comes Marching Home, P.330

1. Case in the service of the State of Illinois

has been filed in the office of the State

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED BY THE CANDIDATES

CANDIDATE	1912		1916	
	Number of Votes	Percentage	Number of Votes	Percentage
Wood	7	6.9	12	11.5
Independent	2	1.9	3	2.9
Very Proportional	13	12.4	21	20.0
Others	2	1.9	3	2.9
TOTAL	24	22.7	39	37.3

Table III shows that 40 per cent of the total number of votes were received by the candidates who participated in the general election and who were elected during their primary campaign. In addition 13 per cent of the total number of votes were received by candidates who were elected during their primary campaign but who were not elected during their general election campaign. This shows that the candidates who were elected during their primary campaign were also elected during their general election campaign. This is a very high percentage of the total number of votes received by the candidates who were elected during their primary campaign.

1. George F. Cook, State of Illinois, 1912

2. State of Illinois, State of Illinois, 1916

naire indicated that about 71 per cent of all American soldiers in France had sex relations during their stay abroad.³ Occasional aberrations now and then by a married soldier is of and by itself not very significant, but when his behavior assumes a promiscuous pattern, it is an indication that marital bonds have already become weakened. Seventy-four per cent were overseas, and the average for overseas duty was 17.2 months. It can, therefore, be assumed that a great deal of the sex experiences of the men occurred overseas. After World War I, data was gathered from several hundred French prostitutes regarding the changing mores of the A.E.F. This study revealed that many Americans "had changed in love from what they were at first and now made love like the French."⁴ As a result, it was feared that thousands of "American soldiers might have returned with new and degenerate ideas."⁵ Statistics on this subject are not available, but undoubtedly many soldiers learned a great deal about the "art of making love" when abroad, and when they returned found their wives less satisfying sexually than their foreign girl friends had been.

TABLE XX

BRANCH OF SERVICE

BRANCH	NUMBER	PER CENT
Army	30	60.0
Navy (Includes Coast Guard and Seabees)	15	30.0
Marines	5	10.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

³ Ibid., P.331

⁴ Dixon Wecter, op.cit., P.332

⁵ Ibid., P.332

According to the 1947 World Almanac, the peak strength of the Army was 8,300,000, the Navy 3,377,846 men, and the Marine Corps 573,424 men.⁶ Table XX indicates that the distribution of the men in this study corresponds roughly to the relative size of the various services. It can therefore be inferred that there seems to be very little relationship between branch of service and marital conflict.

TABLE XXI

LENGTH OF SERVICE

LENGTH OF SERVICE (IN TERMS OF MONTHS)	MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Less than 6 months	1	4.0	0	0.0
6 - 12	2	8.0	3	12.0
13 - 19	4	16.0	2	8.0
20 - 26	9	36.0	0	0.0
27 - 33	5	20.0	4	16.0
34 - 40	4	16.0	5	20.0
41 - 47	0	0.0	3	12.0
48 - 54	0	0.0	4	16.0
55 and over	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>16.0</u>
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

The average length of time served by a soldier married prior to the war was twenty-four months. The average length of time served by a soldier married during the war was 33.4 months. This discrepancy as to length of service was undoubtedly due to the practice of inducting single men into

⁶ 1947 World Almanac, op.cit., P. 806 - 813

According to the 1947 World Almanac, the total strength of the Army was 8,000,000, the Navy 2,500,000, and the Marine Corps 400,000. While it is interesting that the distribution of the men in this study corresponds roughly to the relative size of the various services, it can hardly be inferred that there would be any similar relationship between

branch of service and mental condition.

TABLE VII
 LENGTH OF SERVICE

Length of Service (Years)	No. of Men	Percentage of Total	Percentage of Service Branch
0 - 1	1	0.0	0.0
2 - 12	2	0.0	0.0
13 - 19	4	0.0	0.0
20 - 26	3	0.0	0.0
27 - 33	3	0.0	0.0
34 - 40	4	0.0	0.0
41 - 47	0	0.0	0.0
48 - 54	0	0.0	0.0
55 and over	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	0.0

The average length of time served by a soldier started prior to the war was 12.5 years. The average length of time served by a soldier started during the war was 22.4 years. This discrepancy as to length of service was undoubtedly due to the practice of including only men who

the service first. Since so many of the men married prior to the war had marital conflict at the time that they entered into the service (see Table XVIII), it can be inferred that with this group the length of service did not have much relationship to marital conflict. The group married during the war saw considerably more service, but the wide spread and range of the distribution in this group also seems to indicate that little relationship exists between length of service and marital conflict. The time factor however, seems more important in cases of men married during the war than in the cases of the men married prior to the war.

A further breakdown as to the kind of service experience reveals the following: the men married before the war were overseas an average of 17.2 months. The men married during the war were overseas an average of twenty-three months. Thus, it can be seen that the men married during the war were not only in the service longer, but were overseas a greater length of time.

TABLE XXII

DEGREE OF COMBAT

DEGREE OF COMBAT	MEN MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MEN MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
None	14	64	10	40
Some	8	32	6	24
Intensive	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>36</u>
TOTAL	25	100	25	100

A study of the degree of combat shows that 48 per cent of the men saw no combat, 28 per cent of the men saw some combat, and 24 per cent of the men saw intensive combat. It is difficult from this study to evaluate

The number of... (mirrored text from reverse side)

TABLE III
NUMBER OF...

...
...	10
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A table of... (mirrored text from reverse side)

the significance of combat as a factor in marital conflict in view of the fact that almost half of the men in this study saw no combat at all. In breaking these figures down into marital groups, it is apparent that the men married during the war saw considerably more combat than the men married prior to the war. The overall significance of combat as a factor in the marital conflict of veterans cannot be validly deduced from this paper.

TABLE XXIII

MILITARY ADJUSTMENT

TYPE MILITARY ADJUSTMENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
Favorable	32	64.0
Unfavorable	17	34.0
Unknown	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

In establishing criteria for military adjustment, a favorable adjustment is one where the patient received no known company punishment, presented no serious disciplinary problems and in general made a satisfactory adjustment to life in the service. An unfavorable adjustment is one where the soldier was continually in difficulty, could not obey orders or relate to his buddies, had court martials, constantly shirked his duties, and was obviously rebellious to army discipline and routine. The information pertaining to military adjustment was obtained from the sections of the social histories which are concerned with the military records of the patients.

It is difficult to estimate the relationship that military adjustment

The adjustment of credit and debit in the trial balance is made in the trial balance. In the trial balance, the debit side is equal to the credit side. The trial balance is a statement of the accounts of a business enterprise, showing the debit and credit balances of all the accounts at a particular date. It is a check on the accuracy of the books and a summary of the financial position of the business at that date. The trial balance is prepared by adding up the debit and credit balances of all the accounts and comparing the totals. If the totals are equal, the trial balance is said to be in balance. If the totals are not equal, there is an error in the books, and the trial balance is not in balance.

TABLE VIII

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AMOUNT	PERCENT	DESCRIPTION
100.0	100	Total
25.0	25	Capital
75.0	75	Reserves
2.5	2.5	Other
100.0	100	Total

In the financial statement, the total amount is 100.0, which is divided into three parts: Capital (25.0), Reserves (75.0), and Other (2.5). The percentage of each part is 25%, 75%, and 2.5% respectively. The financial statement is a summary of the financial position of a business enterprise, showing the debit and credit balances of all the accounts at a particular date. It is a check on the accuracy of the books and a summary of the financial position of the business at that date. The financial statement is prepared by adding up the debit and credit balances of all the accounts and comparing the totals. If the totals are equal, the financial statement is said to be in balance. If the totals are not equal, there is an error in the books, and the financial statement is not in balance.

has to the marital conflict of the veteran. As a group, the men in this study seemed to have made better adjustments to the service than they had previously been able to make with their own families, (see Table X). This may be explained by the fact that the army provided these men a refuge and an escape from civilian worries and concern. Service life had its compensations; it provided many potentialities for ego recognition that might have previously been denied; it liberated many from drab and monotonous jobs, and conferred on many a degree of social status and prestige that they had never enjoyed before.

TABLE XXIV

TYPE OF DISCHARGES RECEIVED

TYPE DISCHARGE	NUMBER	PER CENT
Points	17	34.0
Medical	4	8.0
Certified Disability Discharge	21	42.0
Dependency	1	2.0
Unknown	<u>7</u>	<u>14.0</u>
TOTAL	50	100.0

A breakdown indicates very little difference as to type discharge between the men married during the war and the men married prior to the war. It is significant that 34 per cent of these men were discharged on points, when one considers that all of these men are now suffering from emotional disturbances. Had the army employed a more careful psychiatric screening process, undoubtedly neurotic conditions would have been discovered in more soldiers.

In this paper, a C.D.D. refers to a Certified Disability Discharge, and is employed in the cases of men discharged from the service because of psychiatric reasons.

Checking on the degree of combat witnessed by men discharged because of psychiatric factors, the writer obtained the following results:

TABLE XXV

DEGREE OF COMBAT AMONG C.D.D. PATIENTS

DEGREE OF COMBAT	MEN MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MEN MARRIED DURING WAR		AVERAGE PER-CENTAGES
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	
None	7	63.6	6	60.0	61.9
Some	2	18.2	4	40.0	28.6
Intensive	2	18.2	0	0.0	9.5
TOTAL	11	100.0	10	100.0	100.0

For the group as a whole (see Table XXII) 48 per cent of the men had seen no combat, 28 per cent of the men had seen some combat, and 24 per cent of the men had witnessed intensive combat. Out of the men who received C.D.D.'s, 61.9 per cent saw no combat, 28.6 per cent saw some combat, and only 9.5 per cent witnessed intensive combat. From this, it can be inferred that the men who were discharged on C.D.D.'s saw less combat than men receiving other types of honorable discharges. This would indicate that the degree of combat was not the major contributing factor towards the development of a neurosis, but that other factors, such as the type of personality structure that the patient brought with him into the service, might have been more important. From this limited sample, however, no such far-reaching conclusion is possible.

Receiving a C.D.D. undoubtedly complicated the marital adjustment a

veteran had to make upon return to civilian life. Not knowing much about psychiatric problems, many of the men with C.D.D.'s were labelled by the community as being lazy or shirkers. The wives, not understanding the meaning of psychiatric labels, were apt to think that their husbands had become insane. Because of the stigma attached to "psychoneuroses", many employers hesitated to hire these men. Moreover, some of the soldiers discharged from military service because of neuroses were themselves resentful and bitter over their separation from service, since they, too, failed to understand the necessity for the discharge. Many of these men were anxious, tense, irritable, and easily provoked, disillusioned, and depressed. As a result, they constituted good marital conflict material if not handled properly.

SUMMARY

This study indicates that the result of the impact of military experiences on a man depended, to some extent, on the kind of pre-war personality that he had. In this chapter we have seen that although many men were subjected to similar experiences, the reactions to these experiences were quite different.

The strains and tensions created by war tested firmly the relationship that had existed prior to service. It was seen in this chapter that 72.2 per cent of the men married prior to the war were having considerable marital difficulty before entering into the service. The high enlistment rate of the men in this group can be interpreted to indicate that many of the men in this study sought the service as an escape from their inadequate civilian lives. No one can say what would have happened in each family had there been no war. It seems probable, however, that where marriage

ties were weak and the relationship was full of conflict, the war accelerated the degree of marital disintegration.

From this chapter, it can be inferred that there was not much relationship between branch of service (Table XX), length of service (Table XXI), degree of combat and marital conflict (Table XXII). This is especially true of the group of men married prior to the war.

It was seen from this chapter that on the average, men married during the war saw longer service (Table XXI), were overseas a longer period of time, and participated in a greater degree of combat (Table XXII).

Time Married (by cohort)	Number	Average Length of Service (Years)	Average Overseas Period (Months)	Average Degree of Combat
1940-41	20	18.5	18.0	1.5
1942-43	20	20.5	20.0	2.0
1944-45	20	22.5	22.0	2.5
1946-47	20	24.5	24.0	3.0
1948-49	20	26.5	26.0	3.5
1950-51	20	28.5	28.0	4.0
1952-53	20	30.5	30.0	4.5
1954-55	20	32.5	32.0	5.0
1956-57	20	34.5	34.0	5.5
1958-59	20	36.5	36.0	6.0
1960-61	20	38.5	38.0	6.5
1962-63	20	40.5	40.0	7.0
1964-65	20	42.5	42.0	7.5
1966-67	20	44.5	44.0	8.0
1968-69	20	46.5	46.0	8.5
1970-71	20	48.5	48.0	9.0
1972-73	20	50.5	50.0	9.5
1974-75	20	52.5	52.0	10.0
1976-77	20	54.5	54.0	10.5
1978-79	20	56.5	56.0	11.0
1980-81	20	58.5	58.0	11.5
1982-83	20	60.5	60.0	12.0
1984-85	20	62.5	62.0	12.5
1986-87	20	64.5	64.0	13.0
1988-89	20	66.5	66.0	13.5
1990-91	20	68.5	68.0	14.0
1992-93	20	70.5	70.0	14.5
1994-95	20	72.5	72.0	15.0
1996-97	20	74.5	74.0	15.5
1998-99	20	76.5	76.0	16.0
2000-01	20	78.5	78.0	16.5
2002-03	20	80.5	80.0	17.0
2004-05	20	82.5	82.0	17.5
2006-07	20	84.5	84.0	18.0
2008-09	20	86.5	86.0	18.5
2010-11	20	88.5	88.0	19.0
2012-13	20	90.5	90.0	19.5
2014-15	20	92.5	92.0	20.0
2016-17	20	94.5	94.0	20.5
2018-19	20	96.5	96.0	21.0
2020-21	20	98.5	98.0	21.5
2022-23	20	100.5	100.0	22.0

This table indicates that on average of 1940-1941 cohort, men married during the war saw longer service, were overseas a longer period of time, and participated in a greater degree of combat than those who were married prior to the war. The bulk of the men having marital problems were not of the 1940-1941 cohort but of the 1942-1943 cohort.

also were used and the relationship was full of conflict, the way would-

be the degree of mental disturbance.

From this report, it can be inferred that there was not much reflection-

and between them, or between (Table XI), (Table XII), (Table XIII),

degrees of mental and physical conflict (Table XIV). This is especially

true of the group of men carried prior to the war.

It also was found that during the war, the mental and physical conflict during

the war was higher (Table XV), with a lower period of

time, and correlated in a higher degree of mental (Table XVI).

CHAPTER V

READJUSTMENT TO CIVILIAN LIFE

In the two previous chapters the writer sought to determine what factors in the pre-service and service backgrounds of the patients contributed to their current marital problems. In this chapter the writer will seek to determine what were some of the factors in the veteran's post-service adjustment that might be contributing to marital dissension.

TABLE XXVI

TIME ELAPSED SINCE DISCHARGE
AND FIRST VISIT TO THE CLINIC

Time Elapsed (in months)	Number	Per Cent
Less than 6 months	8	16.0
6 - 11	20	40.0
12 - 17	11	22.0
18 - 23	3	6.0
24 - 29	2	4.0
30 - 35	3	6.0
36 - 41	2	4.0
42 - 47	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

This table indicates that an average of 12.9 months elapsed between the time the patient was discharged from the service and his first appointment at the clinic. The bulk of the men having marital problems were out of the service between six and eighteen months before seeking

CHAPTER 3

ASSESSMENT OF VISITOR TIME

In the previous chapter the writer sought to determine what factors in the pre-visit and service components of the visitor's trip influenced their current medical problems. In this chapter the writer will seek to determine what was done by the visitors in the post-visit adjustment that might be considered as medical assistance.

TABLE XVII

TIME ELAPSED SINCE VISITORS
AND THEIR VISIT TO THE CLINIC

Time Elapsed in Months	Number	% Total
Less Than 6 months	6	12.0
6 - 11	20	40.0
12 - 17	11	22.0
18 - 23	5	10.0
24 - 29	3	6.0
30 - 35	2	4.0
36 - 41	1	2.0
42 - 47	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

This table indicates that an average of 12.6 months elapsed between the time the visitors were discharged from the service and the time of their return to the clinic. The bulk of the post-visit medical problems were out of the service between six and eighteen months before seeking

treatment (62 per cent). In view of the huge demobilization that occurred six to eighteen months prior to this study, these figures do not seem very revealing. Homecoming for the soldier at first was a grand and glorious feeling. No more reveille, no more army discipline, no more direct orders from officers, no more fox holes and "ducking the Big Ones". The veteran tended to dream and idealize the various details of civilian life that he missed in the service, such as mother's cooking, hamburgers, hot baths, automobile trips with his wife, breakfast in bed, etc. He tended to create a fantasy world, and when coming to grips with reality, it was inevitable that disillusionment set in.¹

Table XXVI indicates that during the first six months of his discharge, the patient was trying to meet his own problems without clinical assistance (assuming, of course, that the patient did not seek treatment elsewhere other than V.A.). From this table it appears that the period of greatest disillusionment occurred when the patient was out of the service between six months and a year and a half. By this time, the glamour of being a veteran has probably worn off; by this time, he is no longer a hero, but a civilian who is on his own, who has to provide for the future for himself and his family. Probably every returned soldier passes through a period of disillusionment as an inescapable part of his problem of civilian adjustment.² He becomes disillusioned about his home town, about his job, about his freedom from military restrictions, but most of all about his family and friends. This last disillusionment is hardest of all to adapt to because of the feelings of guilt it engen-

1 George Pratt, op.cit., P. 122

2 George Pratt, op.cit., P. 123

ders. His idealization, having been fictitious in the first place, the resulting let-down feeling is often interpreted as a personal betrayal. Thus, by the end of six months, the veteran may be so overwhelmed with his problems, that he may require professional help towards meeting them.

TABLE XXVII

WORK STATUS AT TIME OF INTERVIEW

WORK STATUS	NUMBER	PER CENT
Employed	32	64.0
Unemployed	16	32.0
School	1	2.0
Unknown	1	2.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

This table reveals that almost one-third of the men in this study were unemployed at the time of the initial interview. As these men are all suffering from some kind of a neurotic condition, this figure is probably higher than it would be for a similar group of veterans who have no more than the "normal" amount of emotional conflicts.³ Receiving psychiatric discharges from the army (Table XXIV) put a stigma on many of the men in this group that has made them less employable. Whatever the cause for unemployment, it undoubtedly is a factor contributing to marital conflict. A breakdown of these figures does not show any appreciable amount of difference between the men married before the war and the men married during the war.

³ Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P.264

...the identification, having been identified in the first place, the resulting test-bank testing is given interpreted as a personal belief. Thus, for the sake of this analysis, the veteran may be as overvalued with his problems, that he may require professional help towards meeting them.

TABLE I

WORLD WAR II VETERANS

PERCENT	NUMBER	TYPE
64.0	28	Delayed
12.0	10	Delayed
2.0	1	Normal
1.0	1	Delayed
100.0	50	TOTAL

This table reveals that almost one-third of the men in this study were classified at the time of the initial interview. In those men who all returning from war time at a nervous condition, this figure is probably higher than it would be for a similar group of veterans who have no war experience. The "normal" cases of emotional conflicts. Receiving psychiatric diagnosis from the army (Table II) and a return on many of the men in this group that have been diagnosed. However, the case for management, is undoubtedly is a factor contributed to mental conflict. A further of these factors does not show any psychiatric account of differences between the men who served before the war and the men who served during the war.

TABLE XXVIII

WORK ADJUSTMENT OF VETERANS AT TIME
OF SOCIAL WORKER INTERVIEW

TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
Adequate	14	28.0
Inadequate	35	70.0
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	50	100.0

Burgess and Cottrell study states that employment and unemployment are significantly related to adjustment and maladjustment in marriage. In order to be more indicative, the total length of unemployment would have to be known. To determine an adequate work adjustment, the following criteria were used: (a) Desire to work, (b) Good work record as indicated holding job over a long period of time, and job promotion, (c) Tendency to remain in the same occupation. For inadequate work adjustment, the following criteria were used: (a) Tendency to remain idle, (b) Poor work record as indicated by frequently being discharged or quitting the job, and no promotion, (c) Frequent changes of type of employment. The fact that 70 per cent of the men had made an inadequate work adjustment seems a highly relevant factor in understanding marital conflict. What were some of the problems indicated in this area?⁴ A restlessness and a tramp-like drifting from one job to another. Excessive demands based on military prestige was another. Also, there was the tendency for men to seek jobs on the basis of war-boom wage scale, instead of the prevailing

4 George Pratt, op.cit., P. 149

salary level. Another important factor was the fact that all of these men were neurotic and many of them tended to be insubordinate and hostile, and tended to identify industrial authority, as personified by the foreman with the formerly hated "non-coms" or officers. Finally, many of the ex-servicemen seemed to carry over to their jobs the grievances and disillusionments that they had encountered at home and in the outside community. Whatever the cause of poor adjustment, the Burgess and Cottrell study indicates that ability to stay on the job seems associated with marital happiness. Frequently, change is correlated with lessened probability of success in marriage.⁵

TABLE XXIX

WEEKLY INCOME OF VETERANS HAVING MARITAL PROBLEMS

WEEKLY INCOME IN DOLLARS	NUMBER	PER CENT
\$10 - \$19	1	2.0
20 - 29	8	16.0
30 - 39	5	10.0
40 - 49	8	16.0
50 - 59	8	16.0
60 - 69	3	6.0
70 - 79	3	6.0
Unknown	14	28.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The reliability of this table is open to question in view of the fact that the income of 28 per cent of this group was unknown, and also

⁵ Burgess & Cottrell, op.cit., P.265

salary level. Further important factor was the fact that all of those
 who were surveyed and who of them tended to be dissatisfied and hostile,
 and tended to identify industrial activity, as represented by the fore-
 man with the formerly hated "old boss" or otherwise. Finally, many of the
 respondents seemed to carry over to their new the experience and dis-
 satisfaction that they had encountered at home and in the outside com-
 munity. Whatever the cause of their adjustment, the changes and transfer
 and, incidentally, that ability to stay on the job were associated with
 mixed behavior. In general, however, it is believed that increased pro-
 duction of goods is necessary.

TABLE VIII

WEEKLY INCOME OF WORKERS WITH VARIOUS LEVELS OF TRAINING

PERCENT	NUMBER	WEEKLY INCOME IN DOLLARS
1.0	1	40 - 45
16.0	2	45 - 50
10.0	3	50 - 55
13.0	3	55 - 60
16.0	3	60 - 65
6.0	3	65 - 70
6.0	3	70 - 75
29.0	14	Unknown
100.0	30	TOTAL

The reliability of this table is open to question in view of the fact that the income of 29 per cent of this group was unknown, and also

that many of the men in this group were receiving pensions, the amount of which was not indicated in the records. Considering the high rate of unemployment, plus the poor work adjustment of the men, a low income would be expected of this group. This expectation is not born out by this study, however, as the average known income of the men in this group is \$45, and as 54.0 per cent of the patients have a known income of \$40 or better. In individual instance, the matter of income is undoubtedly a major problem, but Table XXIX does not seem to indicate that income is a major contributing factor towards marital discord.

TABLE XXX

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES OF MEN IN THIS STUDY

DIAGNOSES	NUMBER	PER CENT
PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS		
Anxiety Reaction	28	56.0
Neurotic Depressive Reaction	2	4.0
Conversion Reaction	1	2.0
Somatization Reaction	1	2.0
CHARACTER & BEHAVIOUR DISORDER		
Immaturity Reaction	7	14.0
Pathological Behaviour Reaction	3	6.0
Schizoid Personality	2	4.0
PSYCHOSES WITHOUT KNOWN ORGANIC ETIOLOGY		
Paranoid Trends	1	2.0
DIAGNOSES DEFERRED	5	10.0
TOTAL	50	100.0

that part of the sum in this group was previously included, the amount of
 which was not included in the account. In determining the rate of in-
 adjustment, the rate was adjusted to the sum, a low income would
 be expected of this group. This expectation is not borne out by this study,
 however, as the average income of the sum in this group is \$46, and
 as 54.0 per cent of the patients have a known income of \$40 or better.
 In individual instances, the matter of income is necessarily a major problem,
 but Table VII has been set to indicate that income is a major contrib-
 utor to the factor of mental disorder.

TABLE VII

PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN THE IN THIS STUDY

NUMBER	PERCENT	DISORDER
28	56.0	PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS
2	4.0	Anxiety Reaction
1	2.0	Depressive Reaction
1	2.0	Conversion Reaction
1	2.0	Somatization Reaction
7	14.0	DEPRESSIVE & MANIC DEPRESSIVE
2	4.0	Depressive Reaction
2	4.0	Manic Depressive Reaction
2	4.0	Schizophrenia
1	2.0	PSYCHOSIS WITHIN KNOW ORGANIC ETIOLOGY
2	4.0	Paranoid Reaction
2	4.0	Schizophrenia
20	100.0	TOTAL

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER V

The object of this chapter was to see what were some of the factors in the veteran's post-service adjustment that might have contributed to marital dissension. Table XXVI revealed that an average of 12.9 months elapsed between the time the patient was discharged and his first appointment at the clinic, and the time factor shown by this table was discussed further in terms of the disillusionments and frustrations that the veteran encounters after his discharge. The next table (XXVII) revealed the fact that 32 per cent of the men in this study were unemployed at the time of their first interview, and it was felt that this factor undoubtedly contributed to marital conflict. A study of the work adjustment of the veterans in this group (Table XXVIII) indicated that 70 per cent of the men had made inadequate work adjustments, a figure that seems rather high, but which is more understandable when it is considered that these are men all suffering from some type of neurotic disturbance. Income was the next factor considered, and Table XXIX showed that the average known income of men in this study excluding pensions was \$45.00. Finally, the psychiatric diagnoses of the men were examined and it was seen that the most frequent disorders encountered were anxiety reaction (56.0 per cent) and immaturity reaction (14.0 per cent).

REPORT OF THE BOARD

The object of this report was to set out the results of the Board's investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of the patient. The Board has concluded that the patient's death was due to a combination of factors, including the failure of the medical staff to recognize the patient's deteriorating condition and the failure of the hospital to provide adequate nursing care. The Board has identified several areas for improvement, including the need for better communication between the medical staff and the nursing staff, and the need for more rigorous monitoring of patients at risk of deterioration. The Board has also recommended that the hospital should implement a system of regular audits to ensure that the standards of care are being met. The Board has expressed its confidence in the medical staff and the nursing staff, and has recommended that they should continue to work together to improve the quality of care provided to patients. The Board has also recommended that the hospital should continue to invest in staff training and development, and that it should continue to work towards achieving the highest standards of care.

CHAPTER VI

MARITAL RECORD

In the previous chapters an attempt was made to determine some of the factors that might have contributed to the marital conflict of the veterans in this study. The writer sought to investigate how the patients' pre-war history, how the stress and strain of military service, and how the problems of post-war adjustment were significant factors in the veterans' marital maladjustment. In this chapter, the writer intends to determine some of the factors in the marriages themselves that might be contributing to marital dissension and also to see what some of the verbal manifestations of domestic strife are. Since half of the group being studied were married prior to the war and half of the group were married during the war, comparative statistics between these two groups are utilized.

TABLE XXXI

AGE WHEN MARRIED

AGE AT MARRIAGE	MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
16 - 18	3	12.0	2	8.0
19 - 21	10	40.0	6	24.0
22 - 24	9	36.0	7	28.0
25 - 27	2	8.0	6	24.0
28 - 30	0	0.0	2	8.0
31 - 33	1	4.0	2	8.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

CHAPTER VI

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In the preceding chapters an attempt was made to determine some of the factors that might have contributed to the mental condition of the veterans in this study. The writer sought to investigate how the post-war history, how the stress and strain of military service, and how the problem of post-war adjustment were significant factors in the veterans' mental adjustment. In this chapter, the writer intends to determine some of the factors in the veterans themselves that might be contributing to mental adjustment and also to see what some of the mental adjustments of domestic war veterans were. These data of the group being studied were related to the war and will be the group were studied during the war, comparative statistics between these two groups are omitted.

TABLE VIII

THE WORK SAMPLES

AGE AT ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE OF WORK SAMPLES		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
	Number	Percentage	
16 - 18	2	13.0	8.0
18 - 21	10	63.0	34.0
22 - 24	3	19.0	16.0
25 - 27	2	13.0	8.0
28 - 30	0	0.0	0.0
31 - 33	1	6.0	2.0
TOTAL	18	100.0	100.0

This table indicates that the average age of the veteran married prior to the war was 22.1 years and the average age of the veteran married during the war was 23.7 years. This is not a significant difference and in view of the small sample being used, it cannot be used as being an indication of any trend.

A great deal has been written on the subject of age at time of marriage. Some favor early marriages because in early adult-hood habit patterns are less firmly set, and the spouses are supposed to have less difficulty in adjusting to each other. Others feel that older marriages are apt to be more stable because greater maturity should enhance happiness. Terman finds that there is little consistent relationship between marital happiness and age of marriage above the ages of twenty for wives and twenty-two for husbands. The fact that the average age at the time of marriage of the men in this group was 22.9 years does not, therefore, seem to have any particular bearing on the marital problem.

TABLE XXXII

DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE OF MEN MARRIED BEFORE THE WAR

Years Married	Number	Per Cent
5 - 7 yrs.	13	52.0
8 - 10	4	16.0
11 - 13	1	4.0
14 - 16	3	12.0
17 - 19	2	8.0
20 - 22	2	8.0
TOTAL	25	100.0

This table indicates that the average age of the veterans served prior to the war was 22.1 years and the average age of the veterans served during the war was 22.7 years. This is not a significant difference and in view of the small number of veterans, it would be well to take an allowance of one year.

A great deal has been written on the subject of age as it affects earnings. Some writers have argued that there is a definite relationship between age and earnings and that the amount of earnings is proportional to the age of the individual. Others feel that after a certain age there is no definite relationship between earnings and age. Some feel that there is a definite relationship between age and earnings and that the amount of earnings is proportional to the age of the individual. The fact that the average age of the veterans served prior to the war was 22.1 years and the average age of the veterans served during the war was 22.7 years does not seem to have any particular bearing on the matter under consideration.

TABLE III

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AND EARNINGS

Age Group	Number of Veterans	Total Earnings	Average Earnings
20-24	12	240.0	20.0
25-29	4	80.0	20.0
30-34	1	40.0	40.0
35-39	3	120.0	40.0
40-44	2	80.0	40.0
45-49	2	80.0	40.0
50-54	2	80.0	40.0
Total	28	600.0	21.4

This table indicates that as of October 1946 the average man who was married before the war was married 9.9 years. This means that at the time the war started (December 1941) the average man in this table was married less than five years. Fifty-two per cent of the men were married two years or less at the time that hostilities commenced. One could infer from this table that many of the marriages which were made just prior to the war did not have a chance to solidify, and thus the impact of the war was a negative one.

The effect of time upon marriage is another subject around which much discussion centers. Terman, in his book, states that he finds very little relationship between length of time married and degree of adjustment.¹ Most studies seem to indicate that the highest percentage of separation of couples who are later divorced occur in the first year of marriage, and decline regularly with successive years.² E. R. Mowrer, in studying divorces granted in Cook County for the year 1919 showed that 50 per cent of the divorces granted during that year were for couples who had lived together less than five years.³ It is interesting to note that the figures in this study correspond roughly to the Mowrer study, in view of the fact that 1919 was to World War I what 1946 was to World War II, (See Table XXXV, P. 63). From this it might be inferred that marital adjustment is most difficult during the first few years of marriages, and

1 Norman Himes, op.cit., P.30

2 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 246

3 E. R. Mowrer, op.cit., P. 85

This table indicates that as of October 1945 the average man who was married before the war was married 7.7 years. This shows that at the time the war started (October 1941) the average man in this table was married less than five years. Fifty-two per cent of the men are married two years or less at the time that hostilities commenced. One could infer from this table that many of the marriages which were contracted prior to the war did not have a chance to solidify, and thus the impact of the war was a negative one.

The effect of time upon marriage is another subject around which much discussion centers. Brown, in his book, states that as time very little relationship between length of time married and degree of adjustment. ¹ Most studies tend to indicate that the highest percentage of separation or divorce are those which occurred within the first year of marriage, and decline regularly with successive years. F. E. Brown, in studying divorces granted in Cook County for the year 1919 showed that 50 per cent of the divorces granted during that year were for couples who had lived together less than five years. ² It is interesting to note that the figures in this study correspond exactly to the Brown study. In view of the fact that 1919 was the year that World War I was in progress (see Table XXV, p. 52). From this it might be inferred that marital adjustment is most difficult during the first few years of marriage, and

1. Norman Brown, op. cit., p. 30.

2. Brown and Cottrell, op. cit., p. 242.

3. F. E. Brown, op. cit., p. 22.

becomes easier with the passage of time.⁴ No such general deductions can be made from Table XXXII. In view of the fact that older married men were less likely to get into the service, one would expect that the majority of married men in this study would be from the recently married group. It seems quite likely however, that since the average man in this study was married less than five years before the war, and since 72.2 per cent admitted having considerable marital conflict prior to the war (see Table XVIII), the effect of the war was to weaken those marriages which had previously not been very stable.

TABLE XXXIII

LENGTH OF COURTSHIP

LENGTH OF COURTSIPS (In Months)	MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
3 mo. or Less	3	12.0	9	36.0
3 - 6 months	2	8.0	4	16.0
7 - 12 "	5	20.0	2	8.0
13 - 24 "	5	20.0	2	8.0
25 - 36 "	5	20.0	3	12.0
37 and over	0	0.0	2	8.0
Unknown	5	20.0	3	12.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

The results of Table XXXIII appear significant for it throws some light on the so-called "war marriages". Of the men married during the war, 36 per cent had a courtship of less than three months and an additional

4 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 241

because of the fact that the results of the study were not statistically significant. In view of the fact that other studies have been conducted in this area, it is felt that the results of this study would be of interest to the public. It is noted that the results of this study are in line with those of other studies, and it is felt that the results of this study are of interest to the public.

TABLE VIII
RESULTS OF STUDY

No. of cases	No. of deaths	Percentage	
		Deaths	Cases
100	10	10.0	10.0
90	9	10.0	10.0
80	8	10.0	10.0
70	7	10.0	10.0
60	6	10.0	10.0
50	5	10.0	10.0
40	4	10.0	10.0
30	3	10.0	10.0
20	2	10.0	10.0
10	1	10.0	10.0
0	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL		100.0	100.0

The results of Table VIII are statistically significant for the purpose of this study. It is noted that the results of this study are in line with those of other studies, and it is felt that the results of this study are of interest to the public.

16 per cent had a courtship six months or less. Thus we see that 52 per cent of the men married during the war had a premarital acquaintanceship of six months or less; 60 per cent of this group had a courtship of a year or less.

The Burgess and Cottrell study indicates quite clearly that longer, rather than shorter periods of courtship are associated with successful adjustment in marriage.⁵ The above mentioned study shows that keeping company for less than one year is related to a high proportion of couples with poor adjustment, that couples who have been going together from one to three years have average chances of matrimonial success, and that a longer period of three years and over has the highest association with success in marriage.⁶

The primary function of courtship is that of getting acquainted. Whether one agrees with Burgess as to length of courtship, it is obvious that many of the men married during the war hardly had a chance to know their wives. Flushed with their new roles of departing heroes, many soldiers swept aside as inconsequential, practical problems of marriage. The future held no terrors for them, for after the war was over they envisioned a life "flowing with milk and honey." Now the war is over; the men have returned to women whom they hardly knew. They are faced with problems of adjusting themselves to their wives, of obtaining jobs, of finding homes, of providing for children. The glamour has worn off and the men are no longer heroes, but husbands with responsibilities for which they never planned. The result is dissillusionment and conflict.

5 Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 166

6 Burgess and Cottrell, Ibid., P. 166

is not good and a partnership is made in fact. There is no such thing as a partnership in fact. It is not good and a partnership is made in fact. There is no such thing as a partnership in fact.

The subject of partnership is not a new one. It is an old one. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years.

The subject of partnership is not a new one. It is an old one. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years.

In the group of men married before the war, 40 per cent had a courtship of less than one year, and 60 per cent had a courtship of less than two years. Twenty per cent had a courtship of less than six months. This would seem to indicate that although the men who married before the war (in this study) had a longer acquaintanceship with their wives than the men who married during the war, there still was an element of rush in some of these marriages that would lead us to expect trouble. This may be partially explained by the fact of the draft law going into effect in October 1940; it might have caused many of these men to "make haste" even though the country was still officially at peace.

TABLE XXXIV

FACTORS PERTAINING TO MARRIAGES OF PATIENTS STUDIED

FACTOR	MEN MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MEN MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1. Intermarriage				
Yes	3	12.0	6	24.0
No	13	52.0	13	52.0
Unknown	9	36.0	6	24.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0
2. Husband virgin at time of marriage				
Yes	2	8.0	5	20.0
No	21	84.0	20	80.0
Unknown	2	8.0	0	0.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0
3. Pre-marital Intercourse with wife				
Yes	16	64.0	7	28.0
No	5	20.0	15	60.0
Unknown	4	16.0	3	12.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0
4. Forced Marriages				
Yes	10	40.0	2	8.0
No	11	44.0	21	84.0
Unknown	4	16.0	2	8.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

In the group of cases reported below the first 40 per cent had a course of less than one year, and 60 per cent had a duration of less than two years. Twenty per cent had a duration of less than six months. This would seem to indicate that although the case was cured before the year (in this study) had a longer recumbency with their lives than the case was cured during the year, there still was an element of risk in some of these cases which would lead us to expect results. This may be partially explained by the fact of the death of the patient in October 1940. It might have caused many of these cases to "recede" even though the therapy was still officially in course.

TABLE XXIV

FACTORS AFFECTING THE DURATION OF THERAPY REQUIRED

FACTORS	THE MAJOR FACTORS ARE THE DURATION OF THERAPY REQUIRED		
	Number	Per Cent	Number
<u>1. Interference</u>			
Yes	2	12.5	2
No	12	62.5	12
Unknown	3	15.0	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>17</u>
<u>2. Husband's status at time of marriage</u>			
Yes	2	8.0	2
No	21	84.0	21
Unknown	2	7.7	2
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>3. Pre-marital infections with wife</u>			
Yes	16	64.0	16
No	7	28.0	7
Unknown	2	8.0	2
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>4. Preceding marriages</u>			
Yes	10	40.0	10
No	11	44.0	11
Unknown	4	16.0	4
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>25</u>

From Table XXXIV some of the following deductions may be made regarding the men being studied in this group:

(1) The men who married during the war tended to intermarry more frequently than the men who married prior to the war. This may be explained by the fact that during the war the men in their travels were more apt to meet people from different cultural, social, and racial groups, than would have occurred had they remained at home. Also, in their eagerness to get married, the men who were married during the war were more inclined to overlook **such** matters as color or religion. (Color, however, formed a stricter barrier than religion. Out of the men married during the war only two married races other than their own).

There is a great deal of difference of opinion as to whether intermarriage is more fraught with danger than other marriages. The Burgess and Cottrell study finds that contrary to public opinion, intermarriage does not seem too important a factor in marital adjustment.⁷ Intermarriage, however, does introduce a number of factors that might make for marital conflict if not handled properly. It is possible, therefore, that with the particular men in this study who were married during the war, intermarriage might be a factor that is contributing to conflict.

(2) It was found that whereas 20 per cent of the men who were married during the war were virgins prior to their marriage, this applied to only 8 per cent who were married prior to the war. Because of the small number in our sample, these statistics are of no particular value. The fact that 82 per cent of all men in this study admitted having intercourse prior to marriage is another factor from which few inferences can

⁷ Burgess and Cottrell, op.cit., P. 87

From Table XXIV part of the following table may be made up:

and the two cases stated in this group

(1) The two who married during the war looked as if they

were (especially from the way they married) in the war. This may be

explained by the fact that during the war the men in their travels were

more apt to meet people from distant districts, social, and racial groups,

than would have occurred had they remained at home. Also, in their oppor-

tunities to get married, the two who were married during the war were more in-

clined to overlook such matters as color or religion. Indeed, however,

formed a striking contrast from religion. Out of the two married during

the war only one married more than once.

There is a large and interesting difference of opinion as to whether inter-

marriage is more frequent with foreign than with domestic. The figures

and Correll show that that country is more common. Inter-

marriage has been the subject of a number of studies and it is not clear for

what reason it has become more common. It is possible, however, that

with the population war in this study who were married during the war.

Intermarriage is a factor that is contributing to conflict.

(2) If we found that between 25 per cent of the men who were

married during the war were living with their wives, this applied

to only a few men who were married prior to the war because of the

small number in our sample. These statistics are of no particular value.

The fact that 25 per cent of all men in this study married during inter-

marriage after the war is another factor that which the intermarriage has

be drawn. Terman found that in his study only 14 per cent of the men who were born from 1910 or later were virgins at the time of marriage.⁸ He felt "that if the drop should continue at the average rate shown for those born since 1890, virginity at marriage will soon be close to the vanishing point." He concludes that his data shows "in general those husbands or wives who were either virgins or had intercourse only with each other tend to have higher mean happiness scores than the other groups."⁹ Terman felt that pre-marital strictness in regard to sex may be associated with ideals and personality qualities which tend to make towards successful marital adjustment.¹⁰

Burgess and Cottrell in their study avoid collection of data on pre-marital sex experience of their couples.

Regarding the value of virginity then, there is so much difference of opinion that for the purposes of this study few inferences can be made on this subject.

(3) The men who married before the war indulged in pre-marital intercourse with their prospective wives to a greater degree than the men who married during the war. This may be explained by the fact that the courtship period was longer for the former (Table XXX^{III}). Twenty-eight per cent of the men married during the war had pre-marital intercourse with their wives, whereas 64 per cent of the men who were married prior to the war had this experience. This is a subject around which many men are sensitive, and undoubtedly some who denied pre-marital intercourse

8 Norman Himes, op.cit., P. 30

9 Ibid., P. 39

10 Ibid., P. 40

with their wives were seeking to protect them. With the present confusion regarding the importance of virginity in marriage, the statistics on pre-marital intercourse with spouses does not seem of any particular significance.

(4) The fact that 40 per cent of the men married prior to the war admitted that their marriages were forced, seemed a rather startling figure to the writer. One must remember that the men in this study are not typical of the community at large, and therefore statistics obtained from this group would hardly be applicable to a group of men who are emotionally better adjusted.

The high percentage of forced marriages among the men married prior to the war, is undoubtedly significant in explaining marital conflict in this group. Without resorting to any statistical studies on this subject, it is obvious that a forced marriage would hardly be conducive to marital bliss. Table XXXII indicates that there were considerably more forced marriages among the veterans married prior to the war, than among the veterans married during the war. This may be explained by the shorter courtship period of the latter group. The high rate of forced marriages among the men married before Pearl Harbor helps to explain in part why so many of the men in this group were having considerable marital conflict prior to entering in the service (Table XVIII). It seems to point to the thesis that the war did not generally create marital problems for the men who were married prior to hostilities so much, as it aggravated and strained previously existing conflicts.

with their wives were seeking to protect them. With the present conclusion regarding the importance of virginity in marriage, the statistics in this matter indicate that women with previous husbands have not been of any particular significance.

(a) The fact that 40 per cent of the men carried prior to the war had their wives were found, however a rather striking figure to the writer. The next percentage found in this study was not typical of the community at large, and therefore statistics obtained from this group would hardly be applicable to a group of men who are essentially better adjusted.

The high percentage of forced marriages among the men carried prior to the war, is statistically significant in explaining marital conflict in this group. Without wanting to say anything about studies on this subject it is obvious that a forced marriage would hardly be conducive to marital bliss. Table VIII indicates that there were considerably more forced marriages among the veterans carried prior to the war, than among the veterans carried during the war. This may be explained by the shorter courtship period of the latter group. The high rate of forced marriages among the men carried before World War I helps to explain in part why so many of the men in this group were having considerable marital conflict prior to entering in the service (Table VIII). It seems to point to the thesis that the war did not necessarily create marital problems for the men who were carried prior to service as much as it aggravated and increased previously existing conflicts.

TABLE XXXV

MARITAL STATUS OF THE MEN IN THIS STUDY

MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Living Together	5	20.0	11	44.0
Living Together But Contemplating Separation or Divorce	9	36.0	2	8.0
Divorced	6	24.0	3	12.0
Separated	<u>5</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>36.0</u>
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

Table XXXV indicates more divorce among the men married prior to the war than among the war grooms. Whereas 24 per cent of the men married prior to the war are divorced, only 12 per cent of the group married during the war fall into this category. Form many in the former group, the trial and error days are over; in the latter group there is probably still more effort being made to salvage the marriage. Although there is less divorce among the men married during the war, separation is more common. Thus, 36 per cent of the men married during the war are separated, whereas only 20 per cent of the pre-war husbands are in this classification. The fact that there are more separations than divorces in this study might be due to the majority of the men being Catholic. This religious factor might also explain why 22 per cent of the patients in this study are living with their spouses but are contemplating leaving them. These, however, are merely inferences and cannot be validly substantiated from the limited material in this study. The Table reveals that 54 per cent of the patients

are living with their wives and that 46 per cent are divorced or separated. In addition, 22 per cent of the men are contemplating divorce or separation, which indicates that 68 per cent of the men in this study are either separated, divorced, or contemplating these measures. The Table also indicates that the acuteness of marital conflict is probably greater among couples married prior to the war (80 per cent of this group is separated, divorced, or contemplating these measures, whereas 56 per cent of the men married during the war are in similar circumstances). These, however, are also inferences that would require much more intensive investigation to prove.

TABLE XXXVI

HOUSING OF PATIENTS LIVING WITH THEIR WIVES

WHERE LIVING	MARRIED DURING WAR		MARRIED BEFORE WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Own Apartment	5	38.5	9	64.3
In-Laws	6	46.1	4	28.6
Furnished Room	1	7.7	0	0.0
Unknown	<u>1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7.1</u>
TOTAL	13	100.0	14	100.0

The previous table (Table XXXV) indicated that 54 per cent (or twenty-seven patients) of the patients in this study were still living with their wives. From the figures of the above table (XXXVI) another reason for marital conflict seems indicated.

The table shows that 46.1 per cent of the men who were married during the war and are still living with their wives do not have homes of their own and are living with their in-laws. The men married prior to

are living with their wives and that 49 per cent are divorced or separated. In addition, 22 per cent of the men are contemplating divorce or separation, which indicates that 88 per cent of the men in this study are either separated, divorced, or contemplating these measures. The table also indicates that the percentage of married couples is probably greater among couples married prior to the war (80 per cent of this group is separated, divorced, or contemplating these measures, whereas 88 per cent of the men married during the war are in similar circumstances). These, however, are also inferences that would require much more intensive investigation to prove.

TABLE XXVII

NUMBER OF PATIENTS LIVING WITH THEIR WIVES

WIVES LIVING	MARRIED DURING THE MARRIED PERIOD WAR	
	Number	Per Cent Number
Own Apartment	8	38.8
In-Laws	8	48.1
Furnished Room	1	7.7
Unknown	1	7.7
TOTAL	18	100.0

The previous table (Table XXVI) indicated that 24 per cent (or twenty-seven patients) of the patients in this study were still living with their wives. From the figures of the above table (Table XXVII) another reason for marital conflict seems indicated.

The table shows that 48.1 per cent of the men who were married during the war and are still living with their wives do not have homes of their own and are living with their in-laws. The men married prior to

the war are more apt to be living in their own apartments (64.3 per cent of this group living in own apartment) but even among these pre-Pearl Harbor husbands over one fourth (28.6 per cent) are living with their in-laws. Perhaps the popular impression of the markedly adverse effect upon marriage of living with in-laws has been exaggerated; Burgess and Cottrell found that living with relatives after marriage is only slightly unfavorable to marital adjustment.¹¹ However, living with in-laws is undoubtedly a strain and creates many difficulties which a couple living in their own home do not have to face. For men who are having the emotional problems that these veterans are encountering, having to live with in-laws is undoubtedly an important factor in contributing towards marital conflict. This becomes more evident when one looks at Table XXXVI.

TABLE XXXVII

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	MARRIED BEFORE WAR		MARRIED DURING WAR	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
None	4	16.0	14	56.0
1	10	40.0	9	36.0
2	7	28.0	1	4.0
3	2	8.0	0	0.0
Unknown	2	8.0	1	4.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

It is difficult from this table (XXXVII) to determine the effect that the presence of absence of children had on the marital problems of the veterans being studied. The commonly heard assumption is that children

¹¹ Burgess and Cottrell, *op.cit.*, P. 251

the war are not to be living in their own apartments (64.3 per cent of this group living in own apartment) but even more than pre-war harbor households over one fourth (28.6 per cent) are living with their in-laws. Perhaps the popular imagination of the markedly adverse effect upon marriage of living with in-laws has been exaggerated: Burgess and Cottrell found that living with relatives after marriage is only slightly unfavorable to marital adjustment.¹¹ However, living with in-laws is undoubtedly a strain and creates many difficulties which a couple living in their own home do not have to face. For men who are having the emotional problems that their veterans are encountering, having to live with in-laws is undoubtedly an important factor in contributing towards marital conflict. This becomes more evident when one looks at Table XXVII.

TABLE XXVII

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	MARRIED MEN WHO WERE		MARRIED MEN WHO WERE	
	WARRIOR	NON-WARRIOR	WARRIOR	NON-WARRIOR
None	4	16.0	14	26.0
1	10	40.0	9	20.0
2	7	28.0	1	4.0
3	2	8.0	0	0.0
Unknown	2	8.0	1	4.0
TOTAL	25	100.0	25	100.0

It is difficult from this table (XXVII) to determine the effect that the presence of absence of children had on the marital problems of the veterans being studied. The census report suggested that children

are indispensable to marital happiness, and yet Terman found in his study no correlation between marital happiness "and either the number of children or their presence or absence."¹² The attitude of wanting children is more significant for happiness than the presence or absence of children, the Burgess and Cottrell studies indicate. "A positive attitude towards having children," say Burgess and Cottrell, "seems to be associated with increased probabilities for good adjustment; but the actual having of children in the first four or five years seems to be associated with reduced chances of good adjustment...."¹³

Table XXXVII indicates that the mode distribution of children in the families of the men married before the war is one, and that the mode distribution of children in families of the men married during the war is none. As the average man who was married before the war had been married 9.9 years at the time this study was commenced, one might wonder why there are so few children in this group. No definite conclusions, however, are possible from Table XXXVII.

Previous tables have dealt with the marital conflicts of the veterans in this study in a general way. The next table (XXXVIII) however, shows the specific complaints and grievances that the veterans indicated as the causes for marital disharmony. Listed in this table are the fifteen complaints that occurred most frequently. This by no means is an all-inclusive list, for the grievances and complaints of men with domestic discord are many. The writer believes, however, that the major complaints are indicated in the table, and that further elaboration would result in repetition and duplication.

12 Terman, Lewis M., op.cit., P.171

13 Burgess & Cottrell, op.cit., P.366

are indicative of marital happiness, and yet further taken in his study
no correlation between marital happiness and either the number of child-
ren or their presence or absence." The attitude of wanting children is

more significant for happiness than the presence or absence of children,
the purpose and Correll studies indicate. "A positive attitude towards
having children," say Burgess and Correll, "seems to be associated with
increased probabilities for good adjustment; but the actual having of
children in the first four or five years seems to be associated with

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the specific complaints and differences that the veterans indicated as the
causes for marital disharmony. Listed in this table are the fifteen com-
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sive list, for the wives and complaints of men with domestic discord
are many. The writer believes, however, that the major complaints are
indicated in the table, and that further elaboration would result in

repetition and duplication.

TABLE XXXVIII
GRIEVANCES OR COMPLAINTS

COMPLAINT OR GRIEVANCE	MARRIED BEFORE WAR Number	MARRIED DURING WAR Number	TOTAL NUMBER
In-Laws	11	14	25
Wife Unfaithful	11	6	17
Alcohol	10	7	17
Sexual Incompat- ibility	9	11	20
Constant Arguments	8	5	13
Economics	7	10	17
Wife Neglected Home	7	0	7
Never Loved Wife	6	8	14
Wife Nags	5	8	13
Wife Can't Handle Money	5	5	10
Disturbing Letters	5	5	10
Wife Changed	5	0	5
Wife Nervous	5	3	8
Wife Poor Housekeeper	4	5	9
Hardly Knew Wife	0	10	10

The table reveals that the complaints of the two groups compared do not correspond as far as frequency of occurrence is concerned.

The seven most common complaints indicated by men married before the war are listed as follows in order of frequency:

TABLE XXVIII

SERVICES OF COMPLAINTS

TOTAL NUMBER	MARIED MEN'S WAR SERVICE		COMPLAINT OR SERVICE
	Number	Number	
25	14	11	In-Laws
17	8	11	Wife's Unpleasant
17	7	10	Alcohol
20	11	9	Sexual Incongruity
13	8	8	Constant Treatment
14	10	7	Economics
7	0	7	Wife's Neglected Home
14	8	8	Never Loved Wife
13	8	8	Wife's Rage
10	8	8	Wife's Own's Habits
10	8	8	Money
10	8	8	Stagnating Letters
8	0	8	Wife's Changed
8	3	8	Wife's Nervous
8	8	4	Wife's Poor Housework
10	10	0	Wife's New Wife

The table reveals that the complaints of the two groups compared do not correspond as far as frequency of occurrence is concerned. The seven most common complaints indicated by non married before the war are listed as follows in order of frequency:

- (1) In-laws (indicated by eleven patients)
- (2) Wife unfaithful (indicated by eleven patients)
- (3) Alcohol (indicated by ten patients)
- (4) Sexual incompatability (indicated by nine patients)
- (5) Constant arguments (indicated by eight patients)
- (6) Economics (indicated by seven patients)
- (7) Wife neglected home (indicated by seven patients)

The most common complaints made by men married during the war are listed as follows:

- (1) In-laws (indicated by eleven patients)
- (2) Sexual incompatability (indicated by eleven patients)
- (3) Hardly knew wife (indicated by ten patients)
- (4) Economics (indicated by ten patients)
- (5) Never loved wife (indicated by eight patients)
- (6) Wife nags (indicated by eight patients)
- (7) Alcohol (indicated by seven men)

In-laws is the most common grievance with both groups. Trouble with in-laws is slightly higher among the men married during the war, probably because fewer of this group are living in their own apartments (see Table XXXVI).

Unfaithful wives are as frequent a complaint as in-laws with the pre-Pearl Harbor group, but is not even included on the list of the seven most frequent complaints made by the men married during the war. This may be explained by the fact that the latter group, having been married more recently were inclined to be more idealistic and less suspicious than the men of the former group, a large number of whom had considerable conflict with their wives prior to their entrance into the service. Also, the men who were married prior to the outbreak of hostilities indulged in extra-marital relationships more promiscuously, and as a result may have had a greater tendency to project their own guilt feelings on their wives than did the men in the other group.

Alcohol appears to be a frequent item in both lists. The extent to

- (1) In-laws (indicated by eleven patients)
- (2) Wife's mother (indicated by eleven patients)
- (3) Alcohol (indicated by ten patients)
- (4) Sexual incontinuity (indicated by nine patients)
- (5) Constant arguments (indicated by eight patients)
- (6) Economic (indicated by seven patients)
- (7) Wife neglected home (indicated by seven patients)

The most common complaints made by men married during the war are

listed as follows:

- (1) In-laws (indicated by eleven patients)
- (2) Sexual incontinuity (indicated by eleven patients)
- (3) Newly known wife (indicated by ten patients)
- (4) Economic (indicated by ten patients)
- (5) Overworked wife (indicated by eight patients)
- (6) Wife's mother (indicated by eight patients)
- (7) Alcohol (indicated by seven men)

In-laws is the most common grievance with both groups. Trouble with

in-laws is slightly higher among the men married during the war, probably because fewer of this group are living in their own apartments (see Table

XXVII).

Unfaithful wives are as frequent a complaint as in-laws with the

pre-war Harbor group, but is not even included on the list of the seven most frequent complaints made by the men married during the war. This may

be explained by the fact that the latter group, having been married more

recently were inclined to be more idealistic and less suspicious than the

men of the former group, a large number of whom had considerable contact

with their wives prior to their entrance into the service. Also, the men

who were married prior to the outbreak of hostilities indulged in extra-

marital relationships more promiscuously, and as a result may have had a

greater tendency to project their own guilt feelings on their wives than

did the men in the other group.

Alcohol appears to be a frequent item in both lists. The extent to

which alcohol contributed to marital conflict in this study is not adequately described in the material available, although this table indicates that it was probably an important factor.

Sexual incompatability is the second most frequent complaint for the group as a whole, although it appears fourth on the list of grievances made by the men married before the war. This factor is undoubtedly a significant one in contributing to discord and its importance is magnified by the deep-rooted psychological conflicts it indicates. Ten men in this group indicated an inability to perform intercourse adequately (the most common difficulties being premature ejaculation and impotency). Part of this problem may be due to the inadequate sex education obtained by these men (see Table XII). But probably, the reason for difficulty in this area is a reflection of the neurotic pattern that these men present. Whether sexual incompatability is the result or the cause of conflict is still a matter of debate. No definite conclusions are possible on this subject, however, as a larger sample, plus more information on their wives would be necessary.

Constant arguments is indicated eight times by the men married before the war as a source of conflict, and five times by the men married during the war. It is difficult to determine whether arguments are a cause of a result of conflict, but constant arguments are almost synonymous with marital discord, and hence show nothing of any particular significance.

Economics is sixth on the list of complaints made by the men married before the war and third on the list of complaints of the men married during the war.

which alcohol consumption or marital conflict in this study is not as-
sessed. As noted in the material available, although this table indicates
that it was probably an important factor.

Sexual incontinence is the second most frequent complaint for the

group as a whole, although it appears lower on the list of grievances
made by the men married before the war. This factor is undoubtedly a sig-
nificant one in contributing to divorce and its importance is magnified by

the deep-rooted psychological conflicts it indicates. The men in this
group indicated an inability to perform intercourse adequately (the most
common difficulties being premature ejaculation and impotency). Part of
this problem may be due to the inadequate sex education obtained by these

men (see Table III). But probably, the reason for difficulty in this area
is a reflection of the nervous pattern that these men present. Whether
sexual incontinence is the result or the cause of conflict is still a
matter of debate. No definite conclusions are possible on this subject,

however, as a larger sample, plus more information on their wives would be
necessary.

Constant arguments as indicated right after the war carried before
the war as a source of conflict, and five times by the men married during
the war. It is difficult to determine whether arguments are a cause of a
results of conflict, but constant arguments are almost synonymous with
marital discord, and hence show nothing of any particular significance.

Sexual incontinence is also on the list of complaints made by the men married
before the war and third on the list of complaints of the men married
during the war.

Seven men married prior to the war feel that their wives neglected their homes while they were away. None of the other group mentions this complaint, probably because many of these in the second group had no homes prior to going into the service.

A significant factor in the understanding of the marital difficulties of veterans is the complaint "I hardly knew my wife." This is the third most common complaint (ten men) among the men married during the war, and undoubtedly accounts for a good deal of the marital conflict that the men who were married during the war encountered. None of the men who were married prior to the war make the complaint because of obvious reasons of years of marriage prior to departure for service. Considering the fact, however, that 52 per cent of the men married during the war did so after a courtship of six months or less (Table XXXVIII), the complaint "I hardly knew my wife", seems a logical one. Eight men in this group, who were married during the war, state that they never loved their wives. This may appear to be a "sour grapes" attitude, but in view of the hasty, frivolous, war-time circumstances that these men married under, it is quite possible that these sentiments are true. It may be that now that the glamour of the marriage has worn off, and the men have more time to reflect upon what they have done, they are more critically able to evaluate their own feelings.

Terman states that unhappy husbands have a pronounced talent for attributing disagreeable qualities to their wives. "The unhappy subject as compared with the happy one attributes a greater number of faults to his mate, and is more inclined to regard these faults as causes of his own unhappiness. Marital discontent creates an enormous alibi hunger and provides thereby a fertile soil by which the hunger can be satisfied."¹⁴

14 Lewis Terman, op.cit., P.93

Seven men married prior to the war feel that their wives neglected their homes while they were away. None of the other group mentions this complaint, probably because many of these in the second group had no homes prior to going into the service.

A significant factor in the understanding of the marital difficulties of veterans is the complaint "I hardly know my wife." This is the third most common complaint (see men) among the men married during the war, and undoubtedly accounts for a good deal of the marital conflict that the men who were married during the war encountered. None of the men who were married prior to the war make the complaint because of obvious reasons of years of marriage prior to departure for service. Considering the fact, however, that 82 per cent of the men married during the war did so after a courtship of six months or less (Table XXIII), the complaint "I hardly know my wife", seems a logical one. Eight men in this group, who were married during the war, state that they never loved their wives. This may appear to be a "sour grapes" attitude, but in view of the hasty, frivolous war-time circumstances that these men married under, it is quite possible that these sentiments are true. It may be that now that the glamour of the marriage has worn off, and the men have more time to reflect upon what they have done, they are more critically able to evaluate their own feelings.

Forman states that unhappy husbands have a pronounced talent for attributing & exaggerating faults to their wives. "The unhappy subject as compared with the happy one attributed a greater number of faults to his mate, and is more inclined to regard these faults as causes of his own unhappiness. Marital discontent creates an enormous blind hunger and pro- vides thereby a fertile soil by which the hunger can be satisfied."

Terman's observation is well illustrated by this study. There was no dearth of complaints regarding wives. Some of the complaints seem to stem more or less from war-time circumstances. This includes such grievances as "hardly knew wife, wife neglected home, disturbing letters, and the wife changed." Other complaints might come under the heading of conditions aggravated by the war. This would include the complaint made by seventeen men that their wives were unfaithful while in the service. The large bulk of the complaints seem similar to the ones that unhappy husbands have been making since time immemorial. This includes such charges as sexual incompatibility, constant arguments, wife nags, wife can't handle money, wife poor housekeeper, wife is nervous and emotional, etc.; in-law trouble and economic problems are also complaints that are as old as the history of marital difficulty, but the frequency of these complaints seems to indicate that they do not spring entirely out of the imagination of the men in the study but are probably factors that are the result of current post-war conditions.

Thus, it appears that the war seems responsible for some complaints and has aggravated others. In addition, the post-war period has accentuated problems that have always been the basis of marital conflict. The bulk of the complaints, however, are similar to the ones that unhappy husbands have always been making.¹⁵

SUMMARY

In this chapter, the writer sought to determine some of the factors in the marriages themselves that might have contributed to marital conflict, and also to see some of the specific complaints that were the verbal mani-

¹⁵ See List of Grievances and Complaints, Norman Himes, op.cit. Pp. 282 - 283

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SUMMARY

In this chapter, the writer sought to determine some of the factors in the marriage themselves that might have contributed to marital conflict and also to see some of the specific complaints that were the verbal mani-

festations of conflict. To do this, the writer studied such factors as age at marriage (Table XXXI), duration of marriage (Table XXXII), length of courtship (Table XXXIII), factors pertaining to the marriages of the patients studied such as degree of intermarriage, extent of pre-marital intercourse with spouses, forced marriages, and questions of virginity (Table XXXIV). Next, the writer sought to examine whether the men in this study were separated or divorced from their wives or whether they were still living with them (Table XXXV). If the men were still living with their wives, the writer sought to establish whether they were living in their own apartments, with in-laws, or elsewhere (Table XXXVI). The number of children was studied in Table XXXVII. Finally, an attempt was made to see what were some of the specific complaints or grievances that the veterans indicated in relation to their spouses, and the writer sought to evaluate briefly these complaints on the basis of the role that the war might have played in contributing to them (Table XXXVIII).

Table XXXI revealed that the average man in this study was 22.9 years old at the time of his marriage, a matter which seems to have no particular bearing on marital conflict. Table XXX showed that as of October, 1946, the average man in this study who had been married prior to the war, was married 7.9 years. It was also seen that 52 per cent of the men were married less than two years at the time hostilities commenced. No general deductions could be made from this table other than that the war might have had a weakening effect on the marriages that had barely commenced, and were already fraught with conflict. Table XXXIII revealed what appeared to be a significant factor by indicating the extremely short courtship periods of the men married during the war, and threw some light on the question of the

so-called "war marriages". In Table XXXIV, it was seen that there were more forced marriages among the men married prior to the war. More inter-marriages occurred among the men married during the war, a factor which in some instances may be contributing to marital discord. The next Table (XXXV) revealed that 68 per cent of the men in this study are either separated, divorced, or contemplating these measures. It was found that among couples still living together, 46.1 per cent of those married during the war were living with in-laws, a factor which seemed to indicate that the housing problem is contributing to marital difficulty (Table XXXVI). No definite conclusions could be drawn from Table XXXVII regarding the effect of the presence or absence of children. Next, the writer investigated specific grievances or complaints (Table XXXVIII) and found that the most common grumbling was over such matters as in-laws, infidelity, alcohol, sexual incompatibility, economic matters, constant arguments, "hardly knew wife", wife neglected home, etc. The writer felt that many of these complaints were a projection of the men's own inadequacy; that some of these complaints were due to the war; and that others were aggravated by the war and/or post-war conditions. It appeared, however, that the large bulk of the complaints were similar to the ones that unhappy husbands have always been making. It was felt that more study is required on this whole subject in order to test some of the inferences made in this chapter.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This thesis was undertaken to make an investigation into the marital problems of fifty veterans seen at the Veterans Administration Mental Hygiene Clinic, Boston, Mass., in order to see what some of the factors were that seemed responsible for poor marital adjustments. As the study dealt with veterans of World War II, the writer was particularly interested in determining how the stress and strain of war contributed to marital conflict. It was felt that the rising divorce rate, plus the frequency with which social workers are called upon to cope with problems of domestic strife, made this topic one upon which more knowledge is needed.

In order properly to evaluate the war as a dynamic factor in domestic discord, it was necessary to examine the patients' pre-war developmental history, their service experiences, post-war adjustment problems, and finally, the factors within the marriages themselves that might have contributed to the marital problems.

Before analyzing the data accumulated from the case material, a brief description of the clinic was given in order to provide a better background towards understanding the type of veterans with whom this thesis was concerned. The history of the clinic was described, and the legal basis of the clinic was indicated briefly. A brief summary of the kind of records kept was included so that the reader could have a clearer picture of the major source of the material used. In addition, intake policies and treatment methods employed by the clinical team were described.

To present a total picture of the problem being studied, the chapters were arranged in a chronological fashion beginning with the patients' pre-service histories and ending with the veterans' current complaints. These factors were viewed in the light of the findings of such experts on the subject of marriage as Terman, Burgess, and Cottrell, and were evaluated as to effect they might have on marital happiness on the basis of the research done by these experts.

Assessing the effect of the war on marital problems is a matter that this paper does not answer conclusively. Some tentative conclusions, however, seem warranted as a result of this research.

In this study, it was necessary at times to differentiate between the marital problems of the men married prior to the war, and the men married during the war. With the former group, it appeared that the war did not create marital conflict as much as it aggravated and accelerated previously existing difficulties. It was seen that 72.2 per cent of the men married prior to the war were having considerable marital difficulty before entering into the service, and because of the enlistment rate of this group it is possible to infer that many of these men sought the service as an escape from their inadequate civilian lives. No one can predict what would have happened in each family had there been no war, but it seems quite evident that the war did not create marital conflict among the group married before the war as much as it aggravated and accelerated previously existing difficulties. It seems that the strains and tensions of the war tested firmly the relationships that had existed prior to Pearl Harbor, and that when connubial ties were weak, the war hastened the degree of marital disintegration. The military careers of the men married during the war seems

To present a total picture of the problem being studied, the chapters were arranged in a chronological fashion beginning with the patients' pre-service histories and ending with the veterans' current complaints. These histories were viewed in the light of the findings of such experts on the subject of marriage as Felsky, Burgess, and Gotsdiner, and were evaluated as to effect they might have on marital happiness on the basis of the research done by these authors.

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In this study, it was necessary at times to distinguish between the marital problems of the war married prior to the war, and the war married during the war. With the former group, it appeared that the war did not create marital conflict as much as it aggravated and accelerated previously existing difficulties. It was seen that 52.3 per cent of the war married prior to the war were having considerable marital difficulty before entering into the service, and because of the excellent rate of this group it is possible to infer that many of those who sought the service as an escape from their inadequate civilian lives. No one can predict what would have happened to each family had there been no war, but it seems quite evident that the war did not create marital conflict among the group married before the war as much as it aggravated and accelerated previously existing difficulties. It seems that the strains and tensions of the war tested timely the relationships that had existed prior to Pearl Harbor, and that when conditions grew more acute, the war increased the degree of marital dissatisfaction. The military careers of the war married during the war were

to have contributed to marital conflict to a larger degree, than did the service careers of the men married prior to the war. It was seen that on the average the men married during the war saw longer service, were overseas a greater length of time, and participated in more combat than did the men who were married prior to the war. It was with this former group that the so-called "war marriages" occurred as a result of the excitement of the times. Flushed with the roles of heroes, these men married hastily, brushing aside all practical problems of marriage. Now the war is over, the glamour is gone, and many of these men have come home to find that they "hardly know their wives".

The result of the impact of the war on a man, this study indicates, depends to a large degree on the kind of a pre-war personality the man had developed. It was found that 61.2 per cent of the men in this study had background histories that would have made them poor marital risks, even had there been no war. It was seen that although many men were subject to similar experiences while in the service, the reactions to these experiences were quite different. From this, the writer inferred that the major cause of marital conflict of the veteran lay primarily not in the war situation, but in the kind of personality he had developed prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The hardships of war, plus the turmoil of post-war adjustment (job problems, housing, in-laws, disillusionment, etc.) are undoubtedly important factors in contributing towards marital conflict, but the reaction of the veteran to the stresses since Pearl Harbor, seems to depend a great deal on his emotional development preceding the war.

to have contributed to a similar condition, when the
service elements of the war were first to the war. It was also that
the average man worked during the war was longer service, more
a greater length of time, and participated in more combat than the man
who was mobilized later in the war. It was also this time group that
so-called "war veterans" occurred as a result of the mobilization of the
time. It should also be noted that the war was not a "war" in the
sense of all general conditions of service. For the war is over, the
is gone, and many of these men have come to find that they "don't
know their place."

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depends on a large factor on the kind of a pre-war personality the man had
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similar experiences with in the service, the reaction to these experiences
were quite different. This study, the writer indicates that the major cause
of varied reactions of the veteran is primarily not in the war situation,
but in the kind of personality he has developed prior to the outbreak of
hostilities. The breakdown of war, and the result of post-war adjustment
(the reaction, feeling, in-law, relationship, etc.) are undoubtedly
important factors in determining how the military conflict, but the reaction
of the veteran to the war is also a factor, since to a large extent
that on his personal development preceding the war.

In closing, the writer feels that it is necessary to emphasize again a point that has been made several times during this thesis. The problem of marital conflict is so complex, and has so many ramifications that no valid general conclusions can be drawn from a study as limited in its scope as was this one. This study may, however, furnish data on which more thorough and more detailed research might be based.

Approved,

Richard K. Conant
RICHARD K. CONANT, Dean

In closing, the writer feels that it is necessary to emphasize again

a point that has been made several times during this thesis. The purpose

of this investigation is to determine the effect of varying the amount of

fluid present in the system and to determine the effect of varying the

rate of flow. This study was, however, limited in its scope

and more detailed research will be made.

Respectfully,

Robert H. Smith
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

THE SIS SCHEDULE

Case Number:

Religion:

Age:

Race:

Branch of Service:

Rank :

1. Pre-service background

A. Economic conditions at home

- a. Adequate
- b. Inadequate

B. Marital Status of parents

- a. United
- b. Separated
- c. Widowed
- d. Both dead

C. Marital adjustment of parents

- a. Favorable
- b. Unfavorable

D. Number of siblings

E. Home punishment and discipline

- a. Marked
- b. Minimal

F. Relationship between child and parents (or parent substitutes)

- a. Favorable
- b. Unfavorable () (describe)

G. Religious interest

- a. Strong
- b. Weak

H. Education

- a. Highest grade attained

I. Sex Record

- a. Sex education received mainly (check)

1. home 2. school 3. friends 4. other

- b. Conflict regarding sexual activity

1. minimal 2. marked (describe)

- c. Age first intercourse

- d. Sexual deviations and promiscuity

1. minimal

2. marked (describe and check)

excessive masturbation ()

promiscuity ()

homo-sexuality ()

other ()

Page 100

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the prehistoric period, the second with the ancient world, and the third with the medieval period.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the ancient world. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the history of the Near East, the second with the history of the Mediterranean world, and the third with the history of the Roman Empire.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the medieval period. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the history of the Germanic peoples, the second with the history of the Byzantine Empire, and the third with the history of the Western European Middle Ages.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the modern world. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the history of the Renaissance and the Reformation, the second with the history of the 17th and 18th centuries, and the third with the history of the 19th and 20th centuries.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the future of the world. It is divided into three main sections: the first deals with the history of the future, the second with the history of the future, and the third with the history of the future.

- J. Social & Emotional difficulties before entering the service
 (check and describe)
 Home legal religious sexual emotional

II. Service record

- A. Enlisted () or inducted (); date of entrance into service
 () date of discharge ()
 total length of service () type discharge ()
 % disability pension ()
- B. Overseas: No () Yes ()
 1. Theater of operations
 length of time overseas ()
 if navy give approximate time ()
- C. Degree of combat
 None Some Intensive (describe)
- D. Traumatic experiences in the service (describe)
- E. Sexual experiences in the service
 None () Infrequent () Very frequent ()
- Was patient married at the time
 Was this overseas or in the states
- F. Court martials () AWOL ()
- G. Army performance: favorable () unfavorable ()
- H. Readjustment to civilian life
 1. Time elapsed since discharge and first visit to clinic
 ()
 2. Employment status
 3. Work adjustment
 adequate () inadequate ()
 4. Income
 5. Grievances and complaints

1. General & Special (1917-1918) (1917-1918) (1917-1918)

2. General (1919-1920)

3. General (1921-1922) (1921-1922) (1921-1922)

4. General (1923-1924) (1923-1924) (1923-1924)

5. General (1925-1926) (1925-1926) (1925-1926)

6. General (1927-1928) (1927-1928) (1927-1928)

7. General (1929-1930) (1929-1930) (1929-1930)

8. General (1931-1932) (1931-1932) (1931-1932)

9. General (1933-1934) (1933-1934) (1933-1934)

10. General (1935-1936) (1935-1936) (1935-1936)

11. General (1937-1938) (1937-1938) (1937-1938)

12. General (1939-1940) (1939-1940) (1939-1940)

13. General (1941-1942)

14. General (1943-1944)

-2-

4. (IV) Marital Record

1. Age when married () date married ()
before war () during war ()
2. If marriage before the war, was there a great deal of marital difficulty existing before patient went into service.
3. Length of courtship () intermarriage ()
4. Sexual status of wife: First marriage Yes () No ()
a. Was a wife a virgin at time of marriage
5. Sexual status of husband
a. First marriage Yes () No ()
b. Virgin at time of marriage Yes () No ()
6. Pre-marital intercourse with spouse.
7. Forced marriage ()
8. Marital status
living together () divorced () separated ()
living together but contemplating divorce () or
separation ()
9. Where living:
own apartment () in-laws () others ()
10. Number of children:
11. Grievances and complaints: (check and describe)
Economic () Sexual () Emotional ()
In-laws () Others

V Summary of marital situation

VI Psychiatric diagnosis

(IV) National Record

1. Name of person (Last, first, middle)
2. Date of birth (Month, day, year)
3. Place of birth (City, State, Country)
4. Date of arrival in the United States (Month, day, year)
5. Name of vessel (Ship, Steamer, etc.)
6. Name of agent (Name, Address)

7. Name of sponsor (Name, Address)
8. Name of guarantor (Name, Address)
9. Name of employer (Name, Address)
10. Name of religious denomination (Name, Address)
11. Name of political party (Name, Address)

12. Name of educational institution (Name, Address)
13. Name of professional organization (Name, Address)
14. Name of trade union (Name, Address)
15. Name of fraternal organization (Name, Address)

16. Name of other organizations (Name, Address)
17. Name of family (Name, Address)
18. Name of friends (Name, Address)

19. Name of other persons (Name, Address)
20. Name of other persons (Name, Address)

21. Name of other persons (Name, Address)
22. Name of other persons (Name, Address)

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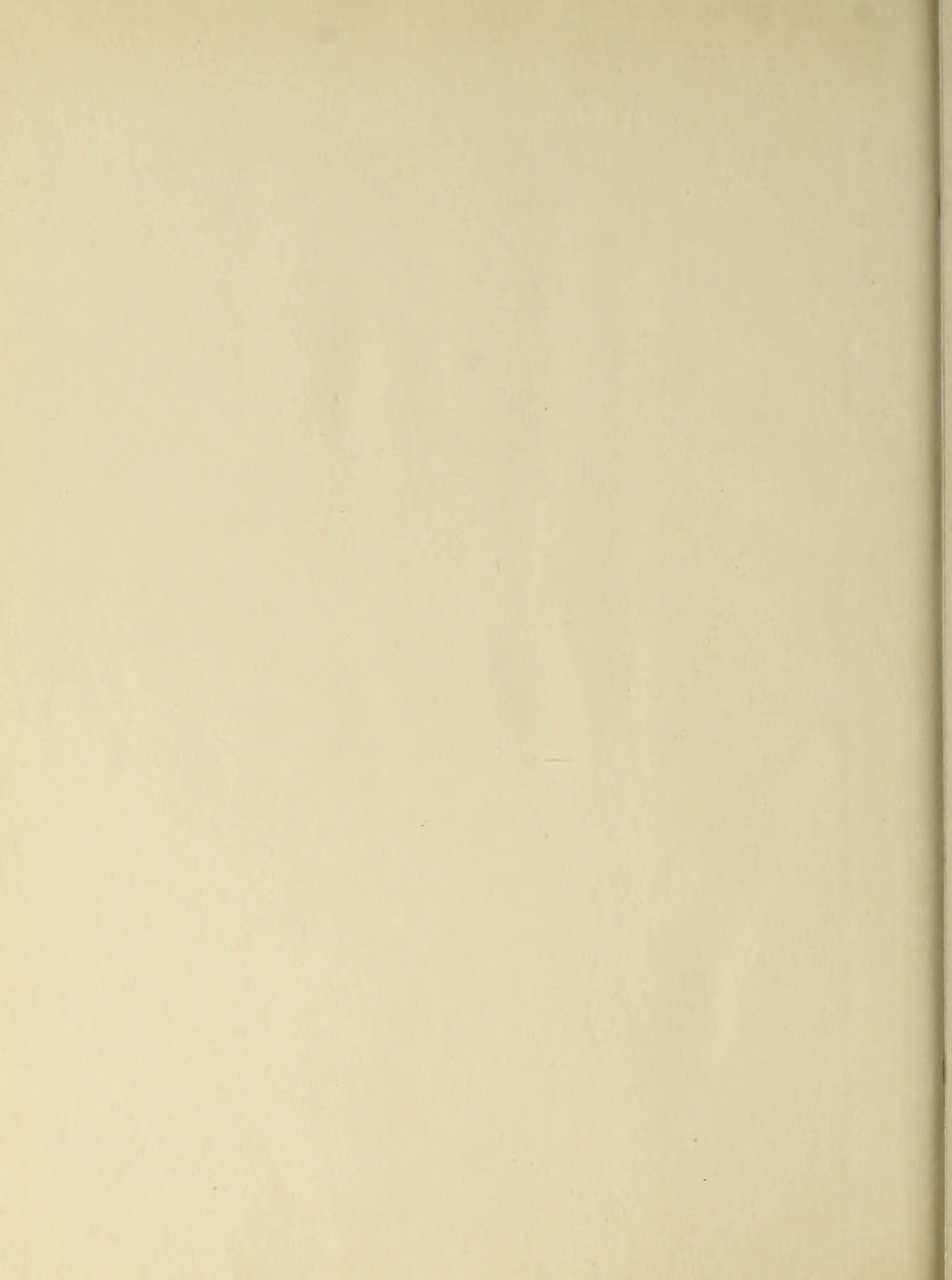
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