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CONCEPTS OF HUSBAND-WIFE ROLES HELD BY BOYS AND GIRLS
IN A SOUTHERN HIGH SCHOOL

by

Dorothy Fitzpatrick

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Approved by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There is an appalling amount of conflict and unhappiness among married couples today. There is evidence of this in the increasing divorce rate. According to Meyer F. Nimkoff:

. . . the trend of the divorce rate during the past half-century has been continuously upward, and the end of the upward course is not yet in sight. Although there have been some irregularities from year to year, principally because of economic depressions and wars, on the whole there has been an expansion of the divorce rate of nearly 4 per cent a year since 1896.¹

However, the divorce rate probably does not give the whole picture of marital failure, for as Bowman says:

The divorce rate, high as it is, does not present an accurate picture of marriage failure, although as the divorce rate rises we may assume that its correlation with the failure rate increases. A marriage may be "broken" functionally as well as structurally. Many couples separate without divorce, and many others continue to live together even though their marriages have become no more than the legal ashes of once flourishing relationships. Thus marital failure is more common than the divorce rate suggests. . . .²

One cause of conflict in family life between husband and wife is the conflict in ideas of roles that husband and wife should play. According to Landis and Landis, "the success of some marriages is jeopardized at the outset because the partners hold set prejudices concerning man's place or woman's place in life. . . ."³

1. Meyer F. Nimkoff, Marriage and the Family. Boston: Houghton, 1947. p. 627.

2. Henry A. Bowman, Marriage for Moderns. New York: McGraw, 1948. p. 14.

3. Judson T. Landis and Mary G. Landis, Building A Successful Marriage. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948. p. 14.

Or as Burgess and Locke say:

The bridegroom cherishes a conception of himself as a husband and of his bride as a wife. The latter over the years has enshrined an image in her heart of her role as wife and of the part to be played by the husband. If these are congruous the union may be harmonious, whether the agreement is upon control by the husband, by the wife, or by consensus. Even in this case, an element of discord may be introduced if the expectations of relatives or friends are in conflict with those of the couple.⁴

This confusion in regard to roles and the resulting conflict has been augmented by changes in family living which no longer place the man in the role of authority because he earns the living, and the wife in a subordinate position, as housekeeper and mother. Today the wife often earns outside the home, and the school emphasis is on equality. According to Folsom:

In the business class the general ideology of woman's economic independence has advanced much farther than has the actual employment of wives, and faster than the attitude of the average husband toward the actual employment of his wife. The ideology of the man as provider, ashamed if not able to "support" his wife completely, lingers on. When the wife does take an outside position which rivals the husband's in importance, inferiority feelings and jealousy frequently develop in the husband. . . .⁵

Schmiedeler says that:

The comprehensive changes in the status of woman could result only in some change in man's position and authority. The whole new situation has, as a matter of fact, given rise to a great number of conflicting claims in the home on the part of husbands and wives. Even where both are genuinely eager amicably to adjust differences that arise, a lack of well-established standards to meet the new situation proves in some instances a very real barrier to suitable adjustment.⁶

It seems logical that some of this conflict might be dealt with and relieved on the high school level in classes in Family Relations. It was

4. Ernest W. Burgess and Harvey J. Locke, The Family from Institution to Courtship. New York: American Book Company, 1945. p. 288.

5. Joseph Kirk Folsom, The Family, Its Sociology and Social Psychiatry. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1934. p. 292.

6. Edgar Schmiedeler, An Introductory Study of the Family. New York: The Century Company, 1930. p. 160.

felt that a study of the differences of opinions of high school boys and girls regarding some of the responsibilities and privileges of husbands and wives should offer a better understanding of sources of conflict. It was further felt that it would be interesting and worthwhile to see how the opinions of the boys and girls differ from those of experts in family life.

There seem to be no such studies in the South, although somewhat similar studies have been made in other sections. It was felt that this study would be most useful to the writer if made in the school where she teaches, as it might be valuable in improving the course in Human Relations.

Statement of Problem

The aims of the study were to determine the opinions of high school boys and girls in a southern school concerning the responsibilities and privileges of husbands and wives, and to find out how these opinions compared with those of authorities in the field of family life.

Scope of the Problem

This research was limited to a study of 128 boys and girls, chiefly in the eleventh grade, in West Fulton High School, just outside the city limits of Atlanta, Georgia. The questionnaire attempted to include sample areas that might reveal differences in attitudes toward the roles of husbands and wives. Then the results were compared with the opinions of fifteen specialists in family life as indicated on the same questionnaire.

The Procedure

Before beginning the study, the writer contacted the principal of West Fulton High School and the Supervisor of Home Economics of Fulton County for approval of the study, and for their cooperation.

It was decided that an unsigned questionnaire, listing sample areas of family life should be worked out. These sample areas were decided upon after reviewing the causes of marital discord and disagreement, as listed by such people as Bowman,⁷ Burgess and Locke,⁸ and Rockwood and Ford.⁹ Also, the phases of home life listed by Kehoe¹⁰ in her questionnaire were considered. No attempt was made to cover all areas of family life but rather, to devise sample areas that might give evidence of conflict and yet keep the findings within workable limits. Seven areas were finally chosen.

A form was devised and submitted to several faculty members of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina for criticism. Their suggestions were used to revise the questionnaire; and, in this form, it was tried out on two high school girls and two high school boys. Their questions and comments were used in putting the questionnaire in its final form.

It seemed desirable to work with older boys and girls, so the writer secured the cooperation of the teachers of American History because practically all eleventh grade pupils take this subject.

It was decided that since a questionnaire suggests ideas it would be desirable to have the pupils write a spontaneous paper before the questionnaire was given, listing responsibilities of a husband and of a wife, and privileges of a husband and of a wife. It was suggested that the pupils try to think of five in each area. This number was arbitrarily selected to give unity to the papers.

7. Bowman, op. cit., p. 305.

8. Burgess and Locke, op. cit., p. 595.

9. Lemo D. Rockwood and Mary E. N. Ford, Youth, Marriage, and Parenthood. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1945. p. 120.

10. Cathryne Bradford Kehoe, Men's Responsibilities in the Home as Desired by the Wife. Master's Thesis, University of North Carolina, 1943. p. 148-150.

On the fourteenth of November, 1949, the writer took over each of the five American History classes. The history teachers had previously explained to the classes that the writer was coming to ask their cooperation in some work that she was doing. So the writer explained to each class something of the background of the study and what she was attempting to do.

In order that the pupils would understand what was asked of them, several responsibilities and privileges of high school pupils were taken from the pupils and listed on the board.

Then, the pupils were asked to list on a blank piece of paper not more than five responsibilities of a husband, and five of a wife; and five privileges of a husband and five of a wife. It was made clear to the pupils that these papers were to be unsigned so that the pupils would feel more free to put down what they really thought. The pupils filled out the same background data as appeared in the questionnaire.

On the thirtieth of January, 1950, the writer returned to these same classes, and administered the questionnaire. It, too, was unsigned.

The questionnaire contained seven areas of family life: "authority," "money," "home duties," "friends and relatives," "sex," "children," and "life values and interests." As the findings were analyzed, it became apparent that another area, recreation, probably should have been included. Under each area were listed five responsibilities and five privileges. Opposite these were columns where the pupils could check "husband," "wife," "both," or "neither." After each area, there was a place for remarks, in case the pupil felt the need to clarify or enlarge on something that had been checked. (See Appendix for sample questionnaire.)

The writer read each item aloud, and asked the pupils to check as the writer read. This allowed the whole class to have the benefit of any

explanation made in answer to questions asked. Time was allowed for remarks to be written, if desired. The last sheet contained personal data about each pupil.

On the first of February, 1950, the questionnaire was mailed to twenty people who were considered authorities on family life. Fifteen questionnaires were returned to the writer. A list will be found in Chapter V, identifying these authorities as to occupation, sex, marital status, and children.

Review of Source Materials

To avoid duplication of studies and to find related studies these sources were consulted:

Cornell University. Abstracts of Theses Accepted in Partial Satisfaction of Requirements for the Doctor's Degree, 1945. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1946. 260 p.

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1934-1948.

Education Index: A Cumulative Author and Subject Index to a Selected List of Educational Periodicals, Books and Pamphlets. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1929-1948.

Godfrey, James L. and others, editors. The Graduate School Dissertations and Theses. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1947. 184 p.

Gray, Ruth A. Doctor's Theses in Education, A List of 797 Theses Deposited with the Office of Education and Available for Loan. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935. 69 p.

Monroe, Walter Scott, editor. Encyclopedia of Educational Research. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1941. 1344 p.

Munsell, Hazel E. and Evers, Edith, compilers. Titles of Unpublished Theses in the Field of Home Economics Completed During the Years 1924-1931. Washington: United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics. May, 1932. 73 p.

Palfrey, Thomas R., and Coleman, Henry E. Guide to Bibliographies of Theses. United States and Canada. Chicago: American Library Association, 1940. 54 p.

United States Office of Education, Vocational Division. Studies in Home Economics Education 1918-1940 Reported in Published Form. Washington: 1940. 20 p.

United States Office of Education, Vocational Division. Abstracts of Theses in Home Economics Education Reported by Colleges and Universities. 1931-1934. Washington: 1935.

United States Office of Education, Vocational Division. Abstracts of Studies in Home Economics Education. 1934-1938. Washington: 1938.

United States Office of Education. Studies and Research in Home Economics Education Reported by Colleges and Universities. Revised February, 1937.

United States Office of Education. Bibliography of Research Studies in Education, 1926-27-1941. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1928-1941.

United States Office of Education. Bibliography of Studies of the Home Economics Curriculum 1926-1934. Washington, D. C.: 1934.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Completed Theses in Home Economics and Related Fields in Colleges and Universities of the United States. Washington, D. C.: 1942-1948.

United States Office of Education. Notes on Graduate Studies and Research in Home Economics and Home Economics Education. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1937-1942.

University of Oregon. Graduate Theses. 1932-1942. Corvallis: Oregon State System of Higher Education. 1946.

Two studies were suggested by Dr. Reuben Hill of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of the literature reveals a number of studies that are somewhat related to this study.

Kirkpatrick,¹¹ in 1936, made a study of roles of women in marriage based on the replies of 161 male and 241 female University of Minnesota students, and 152 fathers and 165 mothers of University students. He suggests that there are three roles, each having certain privileges and obligations, which married women might play: "(1) the wife and mother role," "(2) the companion role," and "(3) the partner role." Since there is much overlapping of these roles, confusion and worry are created.

Kirkpatrick further suggests that the choice of roles open to a woman causes personality conflict because: women can't decide which role to play; women may not be playing the role they wish, either because of habit or duty; the wife and husband don't agree as to the wife's role; and it is possible that husbands and wives are not ethically consistent in their expression of attitudes towards obligations and privileges.

. . . The specific hypothesis may be worded as follows: There is a tendency on the part of women to approve more strongly than men of privileges of more than one feminine marriage role. There is a corresponding tendency on the part of men as compared with women to endorse the obligations of more than one marriage role. Putting the matter more briefly: women want a double dose of privileges, and men want them to have a double dose of obligation. If this hypothesis is confirmed, much mental discord stands explained.¹²

11. Clifford Kirkpatrick, "The Measurement of Ethical Inconsistency in Marriage," The International Journal of Ethics, 46:444-460, July, 1936.

12. Ibid., pp. 448-449.

He concludes that

. . . the mass effect . . . lends statistical support to the hypothesis that there is a genuine ethical inconsistency on the part of both sexes.

Granted that substantial evidence of ethical inconsistency in regard to marriage roles has been presented, then light is thrown on the causation of modern marital discord. Given the tendency of women to want the privileges of more than one marriage role and the tendency of men to assign them obligations, it is no wonder that there is an argument about who gets cheated in marriage. From such arguments, born of cultural confusion and a multiplicity of possible roles, arise discord and divorce.¹³

According to Kirkpatrick,¹⁴ family burdens differ because some families have children and some do not. The wife may be bearing the burden of the wife and mother role as well as the obligations of the companion and partner roles. Her family may have only one income while a family with less financial burden may also have the income from the wife who works outside the home. This creates further confusion of roles.

A study by Sowers,¹⁵ made in 1937, is related because of some similarity of technique used and because the child's point of view is presented. She used essays written by 2,000 children and young people on the subject of the ideal parent, and a questionnaire answered by 500 college students regarding their attitudes and opinions in respect to parental traits and actions and home situations which affect family happiness.

Findings which seem more or less related to the writer's study of young people are:

1. They desire admirable traits in parents.
2. They want companionship with their parents.
3. Young people consider the material aspects of home life of less importance than admirable parental traits and companionship with parents.

13. Ibid., p. 458.

14. Ibid., p. 459.

15. Alice Sowers, Parent-Child Relationships from the Child's Point of View. Doctor's Dissertation, Cornell University, 1937. 173 pp.

4. The attitude of young people toward the question of money was revealed in several ways. A desire for education in thrift was expressed as well as the belief that parents should be thrifty and economical.

5. Children want discipline to be firm but fair.

8. They desire a voice in the family plans and in decisions affecting them.¹⁶

McClew,¹⁷ in 1938, gathered data from 112 married men and women by means of an unsigned questionnaire, representing a sample of adjustment problems falling into the following groups: financial, educational, housing, husband-wife relationships, household tasks, and leisure activities. She contrasted her findings with those of a study made by McKeen¹⁸ of a select group of unmarried college men and women.

According to McClew's study:

Seventy-three per cent of the women, 78 per cent of the men, and also 85 per cent of McKeen's group of unmarried college women and 61 per cent of the unmarried college men favored a joint checking account. Eighty-five per cent of the [married] men and women, 73 per cent of the unmarried college women, and 58 per cent of the unmarried college men expressed the opinion that property should be owned jointly.¹⁹

In regard to personal allowances she found that

. . . seventy-three per cent of the women and 62 per cent of the men thought that the wife should have a personal allowance. A slightly fewer number thought the same for the husband.²⁰

The attitudes of the men and women toward attendance at clubs and sports are shown by the following:

Forty-six per cent of the women and 65 per cent of the men thought the husband should attend card clubs, sports, etc.

16. Ibid., pp. 166-169.

17. Ann Elizabeth McClew, Attitudes of 112 Married Men and Women Toward Adjustments in Family Living. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1938. 178 pp.

18. The writer was unable to obtain the study by McKeen. Margaret Eckleman McKeen, An Analysis of College Student Attitudes Toward Problems of Family Adjustments. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1937.

19. McClew, op. cit., p. 38.

20. Ibid., p. 44.

occasionally independent of the wife. Forty-nine per cent of these women and men thought he should be free to [do this] any night if he wishes. . . . The opinions were very much the same concerning the amount of social life the wife should have independent of her husband. Forty-seven per cent of the women felt that she should attend card clubs, sports, etc. occasionally.

It is interesting to note that only five per cent of the men favored her independent attendance at these functions. Forty-nine per cent of the women and forty-seven per cent of the men thought the wife should be free to go any night if she wishes. McKeen's group of unmarried college students showed a much different and more limiting opinion on this subject. The highest percentages felt that the husband should have one definite evening a week for a club, etc.; 54 per cent of these women, and 58 per cent of the men thought the wife should have the same privilege.²¹

Wright,²² in 1943, studied five hundred four high school students and their home background from the point of view of the students. The students were asked to respond to three essay questions:

1. What phases of your family life do you value so much that you would like to include them in your own family when you have a home of your own?
2. What have you suffered from, or what hardships have you had that you want to avoid in your own family when you have a home of your own?
3. What have you missed in your life that you would not want your children to miss?²³

The findings indicate that

. . . the majority of students placed extremely high value on "family" phases in life. In general, the phase they enjoyed most was doing things and going places together, as a family. When students could not do these things, they expressed unhappiness over their situations. Parental companionship and understanding was also deemed very important to the students.

The economic, the social, and the cultural areas received due consideration from the group with a fairly high percentage of the total number of the students expressing the opinion that these areas were very important.²⁴

21. Ibid., p. 101.

22. Elizabeth Hughson Wright, A Study of the Attitudes of Five Hundred Four High School Students Toward Home and Family Life Situations. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1943. 225 p.

23. Ibid., p. 112

24. Ibid., p. 222-223.

A study made by Kehoe²⁵ of seventy-five married women in New Bern, North Carolina, in 1943, deals with men's responsibilities in the home from the wife's point of view. The check-list contained such phases of home life as: finances, housing, housework, children, recreation, advancement, clothing, food, health, emotional life, and social relations.

Her findings show that

. . . 56.8 women desired help in money management in the home, even though all but one desired the man to earn the living for the family. They wanted assistance in the selection of the home and its care, with the exception of household repairs and improvements, which 46 women desired the husband to assume alone. They also expressed a need for help in advancement, food and clothing of the family. (There were 13 women who wished the man to care for his clothing and 28 women who wished him to select his own clothing.)

Surveying responsibilities which affect the personal life, that is management, child training, advancement and health of the family, the study indicated that the women desired the husband to cooperate in the housekeeping, except the planning for it, which 60 women wished to do alone. They also desired help with the children, their health and emotional life.

The desires of the women pertaining to the activity which affects the social life of the family indicated in most cases that they preferred this to be joint responsibility from within the family and with the community at large.

In summarizing all the preferences of the women, it seems justifiable to make the following generalization--the high proportion of desires for joint responsibility would indicate a strong preference for a democratic home.²⁶

A study by McCulloch²⁷ made in 1943 at Oregon State College is reviewed because it deals with the attitudes of men college students about

25. Cathryne Bradford Kehoe, Men's Responsibilities in the Home as Desired by the Wife. Master's Thesis, University of North Carolina, 1943. 150 pp.

26. Ibid., p. 135.

27. Margaret Mildred McCulloch, A Study of Attitudes of Men College Students Concerning Selected Phases of Income Management During the First Years of Marriage. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1943. 66 pp.

some phases of income management during the first year of marriage. Also, a comparison was made with the opinions of specialists in the field of family economics.

According to this study, both specialists and men students agreed that there should be joint planning of the spending of the income, but they did not agree that the income should be jointly controlled. The students were more favorable to a 50-50 basis of income control, to the husband being in control with an allowance for the wife, to the working wife controlling her own earnings. Eight men students even favored the dole system for the wife, with the husband in control. The experts were more favorable to personal allowances for both husband and wife and to joint control of the wife's earnings.

The specialists were more in favor than the students of the wife's working in order that the couple might buy a home and furniture, and to meet financial crises due to illness. Both groups favored cash buying of a small amount of furniture at a time. Both groups favored carrying sickness and accident insurance. The students were more in favor than the experts of having the man's dependent mother live with the couple. The specialists favored the encouragement of the mother's working.

McCulloch's conclusions were

. . . that men college students show a wide variance in their attitudes concerning methods of controlling the income and adjusting to meet financial crises. In specific methods of distributing the income to meet everyday expenditures, the students' attitudes also vary greatly from the attitudes of the specialists. The author feels that it is in this area that men may be helped.²⁸

A study by Duvall,²⁹ in 1946, attempts to describe the conceptions of a "good mother" and a "good child" held by mothers in twenty-four groups,

28. Ibid., p. 62.

29. Evelyn Millis Duvall, "Conceptions of Parenthood." American Journal of Sociology, 52:193-203, November, 1946.

representing four social class levels. The replies were grouped into twelve categories of a "good mother" and thirteen of a "good child." The two types of responses were identified as:

(1) the traditional, that is, what used to be expected of a good mother and a good child (the roles are rigidly conceived); and (2) the non-traditional, which is characterized by expectations of mother and child in terms of growth and development rather than as specific behavioral conformities (the conceptions of role are dynamic and flexible). . . .³⁰

Her findings show that:

Certain qualities of a good mother and a good child tend to be mentioned consistently more frequently than others by all mothers, whatever the social class (within the range studied), the age of first child, the racial background, or the religious affiliation. This common conception is in terms of taking care of the child physically. The good child is most frequently defined in terms of "obeys and respects his parents" and "pleases adults." All these conceptions are traditional rather than developmental as defined in this investigation.

Mothers of lower-class levels tend more consistently to the traditional responses than do mothers of the upper class levels. . . .

Negro mothers lean more consistently and significantly to the traditional in their expectations of their children and their conceptions of their roles as parents than do white mothers. . . .

There is a slight tendency in the Jewish mothers toward developmental responses, which is less marked in non-Jewish mothers. . . .

Mothers of older children tend to respond consistently more traditionally than do mothers whose first children are still five years old or younger. . . .

Thus, while certain concepts are commonly held by all, mothers within the various sub-cultures of our society differ significantly in their conceptions of parenthood and in what they expect of their children. These differences tend to be most marked between social class levels, between Negroes and whites, and between mothers of older and mothers of pre-school children. Slight differences are noted between the replies of Jewish and non-Jewish mothers.³¹

30. Ibid., p. 195.

31. Ibid., p. 202-203.

Elder,³² in 1947, conducted a study similar to Duvall's, in that it dealt with developmental conceptions of fatherhood. She used the Duvall technique of obtaining from thirty-two pre-Pearl Harbor fathers expressions of traditional or developmental conceptions of a "good father," "a good mother" and a "good child."

Her findings show that

. . . 71.9 per cent of the fathers expressed predominantly developmental conceptions of the "good father", and 43.8 per cent of them expressed developmental conceptions of the "good mother." Only 25 per cent of the fathers had predominantly developmental conceptions of the "good child."³³

In regard to housework and the wife's being employed she found that

. . . twenty-five per cent of the fathers said that housework was "woman's work" but 40.6 per cent of the fathers felt they should help regularly. Although 53.1 per cent of the fathers were absolutely opposed to their wives being employed and an additional 21.9 per cent were opposed except in financial necessity, 15.6 per cent of the fathers were not opposed to a wife and mother working outside the home.³⁴

Taylor,³⁵ in 1949, in a study of contemporary family practices conducted with 457 high school students concerning their families, used the following family practices (which are the consensus of fifteen consultants) to denote democratic living:

1. Parents and children choose the furniture together. (Each contributes according to her experience and capabilities.)
2. Parents and children choose the family car together, and control its use together.
3. Parents and children together choose friends for family members.

32. Rachel-Ann Lusher Elder, Traditional and Developmental Conceptions of Fatherhood. Master's Thesis, Iowa State College, 1947. 155 pp.

33. Ibid., p. 122.

34. Ibid., p. 125.

35. Vera Cook Taylor, Contemporary Family Practices Denoting Democratic Living. Master's Thesis, Iowa State College, 1949. 163 pp.

4. Parents and the child concerned determine the amount of dating by that child.
5. Parents and children plan family week-ends and family vacations together.
6. Parents and children together decide on gifts and contributions to be made by the family.
7. Parents and children choose reading material such as newspapers, magazines, and books together.
8. Parents and children together decide on the division of housekeeping jobs.
9. Parents and children together determine the use of musical instruments and recreation equipment owned by the family.
10. Parents and children together determine the use of the living room.
11. Parents and children together make long-term financial plans for the family.
12. Parents and children together decide on large items of current expenditures; division of responsibility for smaller items is made by parents and children together.
13. Arguments in the family are usually settled by family joint discussion and agreement.
14. Father's clothing is chosen either by parents and children together or by father alone.
15. Mother's clothing is chosen either by parents and children or by mother alone.
16. Clothing for the teen-agers is chosen either by parents and children together or by the teen-agers alone.
17. Clothing for younger children is chosen by parents and that child.
18. Choice of school courses for the teen-ager is made by the parents and that child, or by the child alone.
19. Choice of present employment for the teen-ager is made by parents and that child, or by child alone.
20. The expenditure of money earned by the teen-ager is controlled by the parents and that child, or the child alone.
21. Choice of church or faith is made by parents and children together, or by each individual.
22. Attendance of church and church activities by family members is determined by parents and children together, or by that individual.
23. Attendance of lectures and concerts is decided by parents and children together, or by the individual.
24. Decisions on the joining of clubs and activities by family members is made by parents and children together, or by the individual concerned.³⁶

Taylor makes the following conclusions:

1. Families with lesser degrees of education tend to be predominantly authoritarian; families with higher degrees of education tend to be predominantly democratic.

36. Ibid., p. 67-69.

2. Families with higher occupational status tend to be predominantly democratic families; families with lower occupational status tend to be predominantly authoritarian families.

3. Catholic families tend to be predominantly authoritarian families; protestant families tend to be predominantly democratic families.

4. Families with a lower degree of social participation tend to be predominantly authoritarian families; families with a higher degree of social participation tend to be predominantly democratic families.

5. Families with superior cultural facilities tend to be predominantly democratic families; families with inferior cultural facilities tend to be predominantly authoritarian families.³⁷

The following items are brought together in an attempt to summarize the findings that seem to have meaning for this study:

Kirkpatrick³⁸ reveals a tendency for wives to emphasize the privileges of wives; husbands, the responsibilities of wives, thus, leading to what he labels as "ethical inconsistency," which brings about discord and divorce. Family burdens differ because some have children and some don't. This contributes to the confusion of the wife's role.

Sowers³⁹ finds that young people place major emphasis upon admirable traits in parents, companionship with parents, a desire for education in thrift as well as a thrifty example set by parents, and a voice in family plans. Material aspects are considered of less importance.

McClew⁴⁰ shows that well over half of the men and women favor a joint checking account, and joint ownership of property, as well as a personal allowance for the wife and husband. About half of the women and more than half of the men thought the husband should attend clubs, sports, etc., occasionally without his wife. About half of the men and women felt that

37. Ibid., p. 118.

38. Kirkpatrick, op. cit.

39. Sowers, op. cit.

40. McClew, op. cit.

he should be free [to do this] any night he wishes. While about half of the men favored the attendance of the wife at sports, card clubs, etc., occasionally, only five per cent approved of her independent attendance.

Wright⁴¹ finds that the high school students place the highest value on "family" phases in life, although they also consider the economic, social, and cultural important.

Kehoe⁴² makes the generalization that women want a democratic home. While most of them want the man to earn the living, and over half of them want the man to care for household repairs and improvements alone, they desire his assistance in money management, selection of the home and its care, advancement, food and clothing, as well as child training and health of the family.

McCulloch⁴³ reveals that men college students and specialists in family economics vary widely in their attitudes concerning the management of money, although they agree that the spending should be jointly planned, that sickness and accident insurance should be carried, and that a little furniture should be bought at a time for cash. They disagreed about the method of meeting financial crisis caused by illness, the method of caring for an outside dependent, and the wife's working.

Duvall⁴⁴ reveals that most parents' conceptions of a "good mother" and a "good child" are traditional. Mothers of lower class levels, Negro mothers, and mothers of older children tend to be more consistently traditional. Jewish mothers tended slightly more to the developmental than

41. Wright, op. cit.

42. Kehoe, op. cit.

43. McCulloch, op. cit.

44. Duvall, op. cit.

did non-Jewish mothers. The traditional role is a rigidly conceived role, while the developmental role is dynamic and flexible.

Elder⁴⁵ shows that fathers (pre-Pearl Harbor veterans) express predominantly developmental conceptions of a "good father," while they tend to express traditional conceptions of a "good mother" and a "good child." A fair per cent of the men believed in helping with the housework. Over half did not believe in the wife's being employed.

Taylor⁴⁶ concludes that families that are predominantly democratic are the ones with higher degrees of education, higher occupational status, of protestant faith, and with superior cultural status. By democratic is meant joint sharing of responsibilities, with each person having a part, in keeping with his ability, experience, and training.

45. Elder, op. cit.

46. Taylor, op. cit.

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS COLLECTED FROM BOYS AND GIRLS BY MEANS OF A SPONTANEOUSLY WRITTEN PAPER

This study was conducted at West Fulton High School, Fulton County, Georgia. The data were collected from the boys and girls by two means: a spontaneously written paper and a questionnaire. There were fifty boys and seventy-eight girls who wrote the spontaneous papers, while there were fifty-five boys and seventy-three girls who answered the questionnaire. In the main, these were the same boys and girls in both instances, but there was some variation due to absences. The total number of boys and girls was 128 for each method of collecting data.

Background Data

In listing the findings for the background data, the figures were based on the questionnaires.

Of the fifty-five boys, three were in the tenth grade; forty-nine in the eleventh, and three in the twelfth. Twenty boys were sixteen years old; twenty-three, seventeen years old; eleven, eighteen years old; and one, nineteen years old.

Fifteen boys classified their homes as rural, while forty said theirs were urban. The writer feels that these figures probably are not too reliable because of confusion in the minds of the pupils. While all of them lived outside the city limits of Atlanta and attended a county high school, many of them lived in very thickly populated suburban areas, and some few lived on small farms and in less thickly populated areas. The majority of the fathers

worked inside Atlanta or in the suburbs where they lived. The writer would say that these boys come from predominantly middle-class suburban homes.

All fifty-five boys had electricity in their homes. Only two of the families represented had a servant.

Forty-five boys lived with both parents, nine boys lived with one parent, and one boy lived with relatives.

Thirty-nine boys had mothers who did not work outside the home. Three boys indicated that their mothers were employed full time; one, part time; and twelve did not distinguish between full-time or part-time employment. This made a total of sixteen boys whose mothers were employed, at least part time.

Of the seventy-three girls, one was in the tenth grade; sixty-seven in the eleventh grade; and five in the twelfth grade. The girls indicated that forty-one were sixteen years old; twenty-three, seventeen years old; and nine, eighteen years old.

There was probably the same confusion of rural-urban, as previously mentioned. However, fourteen girls said they lived in rural homes, and fifty-nine listed urban homes. All homes had electricity.

Fifty-nine girls indicated that they lived with both parents; twelve, with one parent; and two, with relatives.

Fifty-nine girls had no servant in their home; eleven had a part time servant; and three had a full-time servant.

Forty-four mothers were not employed. Three mothers had part-time employment; ten, full-time employment; and fourteen were employed, but no distinction was made between full-time and part-time employment. The mothers of twenty-seven girls were employed, at least part time. One girl indicated that her mother was dead, and one girl failed to answer this one item.

Procedure

Fifty boys and seventy-eight girls were asked to list spontaneously some responsibilities of a husband and a wife, and some privileges of a husband and wife. They were asked to try to think of five items under each heading, although it was made clear that a smaller number would be acceptable if they could not think of that many.

The answers were classified in so far as possible under the headings of a questionnaire (see Appendix) which was to be given later. This was done to form a basis for comparison between their spontaneous ideas and the ones suggested by the questionnaire. Difficulty arose because of differing opinions as to whether a certain item was a responsibility or a privilege. These points were fitted into the questionnaire categories, even though the pupil may have listed them as privileges and the questionnaire referred to them as responsibilities.

The pupils listed no joint responsibilities and privileges of husband and wife, as such. However, if they listed a certain responsibility or privilege for the husband, and listed the same one for the wife it was counted a joint responsibility or privilege, or the responsibility or privilege of both husband and wife. This was done as a basis for comparison since there was a column "both" on the questionnaire.

Some points were considered useless because of poor expression and unclear meaning. Some points were suitable for classification under one of the seven big headings of the questionnaire (see Appendix), but not under one of the definite responsibilities or privileges. Some points could not be classified or were of a general nature.

One area, namely recreation, was mentioned so frequently that these statements were put together as a separate group. It probably would have been desirable to include the area of recreation on the questionnaire as one

of the big headings.

In some instances, the pupils made two or more statements dealing with the same idea or item. No mention of these was made except in a few cases where the total number of statements was quite large in comparison to the number of pupils making these statements. These seemed to indicate a very strong awareness of some items since they were listed by a large number of pupils in a large number of statements.

Although all of the seven main areas of the questionnaire were represented in the pupils' answers, some of the specific responsibilities and privileges were not represented. In reporting the findings, only the responsibilities and privileges are listed that were represented by the pupils' answers.

Findings

The spontaneous responses of the boys and girls will be presented in tables classified as nearly as possible on the patterns of the areas in the questionnaire. Then will follow special comments and summary observations in each area, with a final summary table and observations at the end of the chapter.

Summary of Findings from Spontaneously Written Papers

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Authority.--The boys seem to show more awareness of the husband's authority. Thirty-six per cent of them mentioned the husband's authority as compared to 21.8 per cent of the girls (Table I).

The girls seemed to show more concern for the authority of the wife. Fifty-nine per cent mentioned such items as compared with thirty-four per cent of the boys.

TABLE I

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF AUTHORITY

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To decide on selection of furniture and equipment	1	2	--	--	1	2	1	1.3	--	--	--	--
To guide the education of the children	1	2	2	2.6	--	--	2	2.6	--	--	--	--
To decide about vacations (where, when).	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6	3	3.9
B. Privileges												
To drive the car	4	8	12	15.4	13	26	39	50	--	--	--	--
To decide about shared recreation.	1	2	--	--	--	--	1	1.3	1	2	2	2.6
To decide about own clothes	2	4	2	2.6	3	6	3	3.9	4	8	2	2.6
To be the boss	9	18	1	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
To have equal voice in decisions	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	18	42	53.8
Total	18	36	17	21.8	17	34	46	59	17	34	49	62.8

The girls are almost twice as much concerned over shared authority as the boys. It was mentioned by 62.8 per cent of them as compared with thirty-four per cent of the boys.

The boys seemed about evenly divided in their awareness of husband, wife, and shared roles in authority.

The girls seemed most aware of shared authority.

It seems from the distribution of the comments that it must be assumed that their spontaneous items represent awareness rather than actual distribution of authority. For example, the mention of "drive the car" must be assumed to indicate the need to mention the privilege for the wife, while it is probably taken for granted for the husband.

Nine boys mentioned that the husband should be "boss of the family", while only three girls mentioned the same privilege for the husband.

Some general statements dealing with "Authority" include:

"To have lunch where he pleases while at work."

"To have a room to himself that he can do with as he wants."

"To be able to plan some things for the family without the wife getting mad because he didn't ask her."

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Money.--The boys seem to show more awareness of the husband's role in connection with money. One hundred forty-eight per cent mentioned the husband while 125.6 per cent of the girls mentioned the husband (Table II).

The girls seem to show more concern for the wife's responsibilities and privileges dealing with money. It was mentioned by 64.1 per cent of the girls as compared with 52 per cent of the boys.

The girls were most concerned with joint responsibilities and privileges in connection with money than the boys were. It was mentioned by 56.4 per cent of the girls as compared with forty per cent of the boys.

TABLE II

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF MONEY

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To earn the living	50	100	66	84.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	9 ^a	11.5
To plan the spending	4	8	8	10.3	8	16	15	19.2	6	12	9	11.5
To do the buying	12	24	16	20.5	17	34	18	23.1	3	6	2	2.6
To make the savings	2	4	5	6.4	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
To have life insured	2	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges												
To know about the whole income . .	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
To have some "free" money to spend	4	8	2	2.6	10	20	17	21.8	11	22	23	29.4
To give money to own parents . . .	--	--	1	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.3
Total	74	148	98	125.6	37	52	50	64.1	20	40	44	56.4

^a Wife should help earn if necessary or desired.

The very high percentages in connection with the husband seem to be due to the fact that it is principally the husband's job to "earn the living" in the opinion of both boys and girls.

The areas of which both boys and girls were most aware were earning the living, planning the spending, doing the buying, and having some "free" money to spend.

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Home Duties.--The boys and girls seemed to consider the husband's responsibilities and privileges in connection with home duties in about the same light, although slightly more girls listed them. It was mentioned by 69.2 per cent of the girls as compared with sixty-two per cent of the boys (Table III).

The percentage of boys and girls listing the wife in connection with home duties was very close. Ninety per cent of the boys listed responsibilities and privileges for the wife, and 89.7 per cent of the girls listed them for her.

It is interesting to note that the wife was mentioned more times than the husband by both boys and girls.

The sharing of home duties was mentioned by more boys (36 per cent) than girls (23.1 per cent).

Regular housework was mentioned as the wife's responsibility (boys, 70 per cent; girls, 78.2 per cent) with the husband being expected to help when needed. This was about equally emphasized by both boys and girls.

The fifty boys made 118 statements about the regular housework. Thirty-five boys mentioned the wife only. Fifteen boys said the husband should help when needed. These fifteen were classified under "both", although the wife was considered more responsible than the husband.

Seventy-seven girls made 145 statements about the regular housework. Sixty-one girls said the wife should have this responsibility. Sixteen girls

TABLE III

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF HOME DUTIES

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To do the regular housework . . .	—	—	—	—	35	70	61	78.2	15 ^a	30	16 ^a	20.5
To do the heavy work around house.	12	24	19	24.4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
To do repairs on house, furnish- ings, equipment	9	18	7	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
To care for the car (wash, repair)	3	6	5	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Privileges												
To raise flowers or have some other hobby	1	2	2	2.6	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
To have food likes met	—	—	1	1.3	1	2	1	1.3	—	—	—	—
To have appreciation for house- keeping	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3	—	—	—	—
To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping	6	12	16	20.5	6	12	3	3.8	—	—	—	—
To have house clean and attractive	—	—	4	5.1	3	6	4	5.1	—	—	2	2.6
Total	31	62	54	69.2	45	90	70	89.7	18	36	18	23.1

^a Husband should help when needed, or sometimes.

indicated that the husband should help sometimes. These sixteen were classified under "both."

Three girls said that the wife should be allowed to have a maid if it could be afforded or if the wife was unable to do the work.

Heavy work, household repairs, care for the car, were agreed upon as the man's jobs when they were mentioned at all, except in one case. One boy said the wife should help.

The fun of living versus housekeeping in the home got more mention by the girls.

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Friends and Relatives.--The girls (35.9 per cent) were slightly more aware than the boys (32 per cent) of the husband in relation to friends and relatives (Table IV).

The girls were also more aware of the wife in this connection. It was mentioned by 30.8 per cent of the girls as compared with 24 per cent of the boys.

A joint sharing of responsibilities and privileges in connection with friends was listed by a high percentage of boys (72 per cent) and girls (64.1 per cent). The boys seem more aware of this than the girls.

Awareness of entertainment of friends in the home was shown, as was the need to go out with own "gang" or club. Many boys and girls felt such privileges should belong to both husband and wife.

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Sex.--This received less emphasis than some of the other areas. However, the percentage of girls (5.1 per cent) mentioning the husband was only slightly higher than the percentage of boys (4 per cent) who mentioned the husband in this connection (Table V).

The girls (21.8 per cent) put more emphasis on the wife than the boys did (14 per cent). The wife was mentioned nearly four times as much as

TABLE IV

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To be considerate of in-laws . .	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	1	2	2	2.6
To accept partner's friends . .	--	--	2	2.6	--	--	2	2.6	--	--	2	2.6
B. Privileges												
To visit own people	--	--	--	--	2	4	1	1.3	--	--	4	5.1
To have friends of the opposite sex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.3
To entertain own friends in home	5	10	8	10.3	4	8	12	15.4	11	22	14	17.9
To go out with own "gang" or club	10	20	17	21.8	5	10	8	10.3	24	48	25	32.1
To choose own friends	1	2	1	1.3	--	--	1	1.3	--	--	2	2.6
Total	16	32	28	35.9	12	24	24	30.8	36	72	50	64.1

TABLE V

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF SEX

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To be "true" to my partner after marriage	2	4	1	1.3	2	4	3	3.8	4	8	2	2.6
To be considerate of sex wishes of partner	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1.3	--	--	--	--
To remain attractive and appealing.	--	--	2	2.6	5	10	13	16.7	2	4	4	5.1
B. Privileges												
To have satisfying sex life with partner	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	8	--	--
To have flirtations after marriage	--	--	1	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	2	4	4	5.1	7	14	17	21.8	10	20	6	7.7

the husband, by both boys and girls. The main emphasis was upon her remaining attractive.

The boys (20 per cent) listed both partners much more frequently than the girls (7.7 per cent).

Where "being true" was mentioned the boys and girls were about equally aware of this requirement for both husband and wife.

Some statements by both boys and girls seemed to deal with "sex" but not as set up in the questionnaire. Some examples of these statements not falling into the questionnaire were:

- "She should be willing to bear him children, if possible."
- "Have children."
- "Should want to have children."
- "Agree before marriage whether or not to have kids."
- "To be a mother, if possible."

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Children.--The husband was mentioned by practically the same percentage of boys (12 per cent) and girls (12.8 per cent) (Table VI).

The wife was mentioned by more boys (56 per cent) than girls (41 per cent). The wife was mentioned by nearly five times as many boys as the husband was. The wife was mentioned by more than three times as many girls as the husband was.

The sharing of responsibilities and privileges by both husband and wife was mentioned by two and one half times as many girls as boys. It was mentioned by 51.3 per cent of the girls as compared with twenty per cent of the boys.

This probably indicates that while the boys think of the wife in connection with taking care of the children, that the girls desire it to be a joint proposition.

The actual care of the children is mentioned by both boys and girls

TABLE VI

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF CHILDREN

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To take care of children	—	—	—	—	24	48	17	21.8	4	8	15	19.2
To discipline them	2	4	1	1.3	—	—	2	2.6	2	4	11	14.1
To train them in health habits, orderliness	1	2	—	—	3	6	4	5.1	2	4	2	2.6
To set a good example	1	2	5	6.4	—	—	3	3.8	—	—	5	6.4
To reassure them—give love, se- curity, encouragement	1	2	2	2.6	—	—	1	1.3	1	2	3	3.8
B. Privileges												
To play with them	1	2	1	1.3	1	2	1	1.3	—	—	—	—
To receive love from them	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3
To have obedience and respect from them	—	—	1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.3
To get a rest from them sometimes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5.1	1	2	2	2.6
Total	6	12	10	12.8	28	56	32	41.0	10	20	40	51.3

as the wife's job, with some help from the husband mentioned occasionally. The girls mentioned helping by the husband more than the boys did.

Getting a rest from the children was mentioned for the wife by four girls! One boy and two girls thought both should get a rest from the children.

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Life Values and Interests.--

There seems to be a very close relationship between the percentages of boys and girls listing items in this area.

Forty-four per cent of the boys as compared with 47.4 per cent of the girls thought of the husband in this relation (Table VII).

Twenty-six per cent of the boys as compared with 25.6 per cent of the girls thought of the wife. The husband was mentioned by a much larger percentage of boys and girls than the wife was.

Both was mentioned by more boys and girls than either husband or wife. Fifty per cent of the boys mentioned this as compared with 48.7 per cent of the girls.

Their main emphasis was upon items that seem to maintain the partner's self-confidence.

Considerable awareness of the husband's continuing sports activities was shown by both boys and girls. Here the wife was mentioned only once, and, then, by a boy.

Husbands might smoke and/or drink a little said two boys and three girls. No mention for the wives!

Three girls made statements that were classified under this privilege. Of these, two said the husband should be allowed to smoke, and one girl said, "he has the right of drinking intoxicating drinks and ruining his family's lives." One may presume that this was said in irony.

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Recreation.--This area was mentioned frequently but was not set up in the questionnaire.

TABLE VII

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF LIFE VALUES AND INTERESTS

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities												
To maintain partner's self-confidence	5	10	10	12.8	8	16	9	11.5	8	16	26	33.3
To set high character standards . .	1	2	5	6.4	1	2	8	10.3	10	20	8	10.3
To guide the children's religion . .	1	2	1	1.3	1	2	2	2.6	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges												
To attend own church	--	--	2	2.6	2	4	1	1.3	6	12	3	3.8
To continue sports activities . .	13	26	16	20.5	1	2	--	--	1	2	1	1.3
To smoke and/or drink a little . .	2	4	3	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	22	44	37	47.4	13	26	20	25.6	25	50	38	48.7

Ten per cent of the boys as compared with 5.1 per cent of the girls listed the husband's responsibilities and privileges (Table VIII). It was mentioned by nearly twice as many boys as girls.

The girls (14.1 per cent) were more aware of the wife than the boys (8 per cent). Nearly three times as many girls mentioned the wife as the husband.

Both was listed by a much larger percentage of boys and girls than either husband or wife. The girls (73 per cent) mentioned it almost twice as many times as the boys (44 per cent).

Observations on Spontaneous Mention of Tension.—Three boys made statements saying that both partners should have the right to "argue", "get mad," etc. (Table IX).

One girl indicated this privilege for the wife and one for the husband.

General Statements

Some statements were general in nature such as:

"To make home life as happy as possible" was mentioned several times as a joint responsibility of husband and wife.

One girl mentioned that the wife should "strive to improve herself constantly in home and marriage affairs."

One girl mentioned that the wife should "be able to adapt herself quickly to different situations."

A Summary of the Comparative Emphasis in the Seven Different Areas

A summary of the comparative emphasis in different areas of the husband's role, the wife's role, and the role of both partners appears in Tables X, XI, and XII.

TABLE VIII

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF RECREATION

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To share recreation with partner . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	18	32	41
To go out with partner	5	10	4	5.1	4	8	11	14.1	13	26	25	32.1
Total	5	10	4	5.1	4	8	11	14.1	22	44	57	73.1

TABLE IX

SPONTANEOUS MENTION OF TENSION

	Husband				Wife				Both			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To relieve tension	--	--	1	1.3	--	--	1	1.3	3	3.6	--	--

Summary Tables

TABLE X

COMPARATIVE EMPHASIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE HUSBAND'S ROLE
IN PER CENTS

	Boys	Girls
Greater stress by boys than girls:		
Money	148.0	125.6
Authority	36.0	21.8
Recreation*	10.0	5.1
Greater stress by girls than boys:		
Tension*	---	1.3
Sex	4.0	5.1
Children	12.0	12.8
Friends and Relatives	32.0	35.9
Life Values and Interests	44.0	47.4
Home Duties	62.0	69.2

* These items were listed by the pupils but were not in the questionnaire.

TABLE XI

COMPARATIVE EMPHASIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF THE WIFE'S ROLE
IN PER CENTS

	Boys	Girls
Greater stress by boys than girls:		
Home	90.0	89.7
Children	56.0	41.0
Life Values and Interests	26.0	25.6
Greater stress by girls than boys:		
Tension*	---	1.3
Recreation*	8.0	14.1
Sex	14.0	21.8
Friends and Relatives	24.0	30.8
Authority	34.0	59.0
Money	52.0	64.1

* These items were listed by the pupils but were not in the questionnaire.

TABLE XII

COMPARATIVE EMPHASIS IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF ROLES OF BOTH PARTNERS
IN PER CENTS

	Boys	Girls
Greater stress by boys than girls:		
Friends and Relatives	72.0	64.1
Life Values and Interests	50.0	48.7
Home Duties	36.0	23.1
Sex	20.0	7.7
Tension*	6.0	---
Greater stress by girls than boys:		
Children	20.0	51.3
Money	40.0	56.4
Authority	34.0	62.8
Recreation*	44.0	73.1

* These items were listed by the pupils but were not listed in the questionnaire.

TABLE XIII

MENTION OF VARIOUS ROLES IN DESCENDING ORDER

BOYS		GIRLS	
Role	Total in Per Cent	Role	Total in Per Cent
1. Money	240	Money	246.1
2. Home Duties	188	Home Duties	182
3. Friends	128	Authority	143.6
4. Life Values	120	Friends	130.8
5. Authority	104	Life Values	121.7
6. Children	88	Children	105.1
7. Recreation*	62	Recreation*	92.3
8. Sex	38	Sex	34.6
9. Tension*	6	Tension*	2.6

* These items were listed by the pupils but were not included in the questionnaire.

From Table XIII, it can be seen that the boys and girls both were aware of "money" and "home duties," in first and second place, respectively. The number of times they mentioned "children," "recreation," "sex," and "tension" gave them sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth places respectively.

The number of times the boys mentioned "friends" gave that area third place while the girls placed it fourth in frequency of times mentioned. The boys' awareness of "life values" gave that area fourth place while the girls gave "life values" fifth place. The boys' mention of "authority" gave it fifth place, while the girls gave it third.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS COLLECTED FROM BOYS AND GIRLS BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE

The data were collected by means of a questionnaire from fifty-five boys and seventy-three girls, chiefly in the eleventh grade.

The items of the questionnaire were read aloud by the writer, while the pupils did the checking. This allowed all pupils to have the benefit of any explanations made in answer to questions asked. Time was allowed at the end of each section for any comments to be written.

In reporting these findings, the data are first presented in table form. This is followed by "remarks" which seem to deserve attention because of their bearing on the tables. A short summary of each point is given. A few sample remarks are quoted which add interest, but do not change the picture presented by the tables. These are followed by a summary of the area as a whole.

At the end of the chapter a table summarizing the totals in the seven areas is given and a summary paragraph of the whole chapter is given.

Findings

Authority - (Responsibilities)

Remarks.--Although a number of "remarks" were made by the boys and girls, only those are reported which seem to add to the understanding or value of the tables.

A study of Table XIV reveals some interesting attitudes about authority.

"1. To decide where we shall live."--Both boys and girls strongly favored joint decisions in this matter. A few boys (10.9 per cent) favored the husband's making the decision, while only 6.8 per cent of the girls favored this. Only one boy and one girl gave the wife this responsibility.

"2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment."--The boys and girls strongly favored a joint decision. Of the remaining boys, 29.1 per cent favored the wife's selecting these articles, as compared with 6.8 per cent of the remaining girls. None of them expected the husband to make these decisions alone.

"3. To decide on medical service for members."--In the main, both boys and girls thought the wife, instead of the husband, should decide.

One girl who checked "both", remarked, "if one of them is sick, he should decide for himself to go to the doctor."

"4. To guide the education of the children."--In the main, this was considered a joint responsibility. A larger percentage of the rest of both boys and girls thought the wife should do this instead of the husband.

"5. To do the voting."--While at least seventy per cent of both boys and girls thought that voting was the responsibility of both, the remainder of the boys (29.1 per cent) and girls (23.3 per cent) mentioned the husband only. Neither boys nor girls mentioned wife only.

A number of remarks were made in explanation of "both" being checked. The idea expressed was that all good citizens vote.

Authority - (Privileges)

"1. To drive the car."--The majority of both boys and girls favored this privilege for both partners. However, the girls were much more strongly

TABLE XIV

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

I. Authority

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To decide where we shall live . . .	10.9	6.8	1.8	1.4	87.3	91.8	--	--
2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment	--	--	19.1	6.8	70.9	93.2	--	--
3. To decide on medical service for members	7.3	4.1	12.7	5.5	74.5	88.9	5.5	1.4 ^a
4. To guide education of children . .	3.6	1.4	12.7	8.2	83.6	90.4	--	--
5. To do the voting	29.1	23.3	--	--	70.9	76.7	--	--
B. Privileges								
1. To drive the car	34.5	5.5	--	--	65.5	94.5	--	--
2. To decide about vacations (where and when)	25.5	2.7	1.8	--	72.7	97.3	--	--
3. To decide about shared recreation .	1.8	1.4	5.5	1.4	89.1	97.3	3.6	--
4. To sign the checks	70.9	45.2	--	--	29.1	54.8	--	--
5. To decide about own clothes	5.5	--	1.8	--	89.1	95.9	3.6	4.1 ^b
Totals on Authority	189.1	90.4	65.5	23.3	732.7	880.8	12.7	5.5

^a One girl (1.4 per cent) said, "They should all be under the care of a physician, therefore, it is no one person's responsibility." No explanation was made by the three boys.

^b There seemed to be a difference in the way these girls interpreted this. Their remarks indicate that when they checked "neither" that they meant "each should choose his own", but this same idea was expressed by the remarks of others who checked "both." This idea was also expressed by one of the two boys who checked "neither."

in favor of this. The husband only was checked by 34.5 per cent of the boys as compared with 5.5 per cent of the girls. No one checked the wife only.

The remarks show that most of the boys and girls who checked "both" thought the husband should have first claim on the car and that the wife should have it when the husband didn't need it. One boy who checked "husband" said "A husband **pays** for the car. He should use it."

"2. To decide about vacations (where and when)."--This was considered the privilege of both partners by a high percentage of boys and girls. The husband only was checked by 25.5 per cent of the boys as compared with only 2.7 per cent of the girls. Only one boy checked "wife."

"3. To decide about shared recreation."--This was, in the main, considered the privilege of both partners. No explanation was made by the two boys who checked "neither." Possibly they misunderstood the item.

"4. To sign the checks."--Approximately seventy-one per cent of the boys as compared with approximately forty-five per cent of the girls favored the husband's signing the checks. Over fifty per cent of the girls favored the joint signing of the checks, as compared with about thirty per cent of the boys. The wife only was not checked at all.

The attitude of one boy is interesting. He said, "I would have the money in my name, because if there was ever a divorce, she would get it if it was in her name."

"5. To decide about own clothes."--The majority of both boys and girls considered this the privilege of both partners. Although three girls checked "neither", their remarks indicated that they meant this as the privilege of each individual. No explanation was made by the two boys who checked "neither." Possibly they misunderstood the item.

In summary of "authority."--The boys and girls strongly favored the responsibilities and privileges listed under "authority" for both husband

and wife. In every instance, a larger percentage of girls than boys checked "both."

The boys were much more in favor of having the husband sign the checks, than of having it done by both partners. About one-fourth of both boys and girls thought the husband should do the voting. The privileges of driving the car and deciding about vacations were listed much more often by the boys than the girls as the husband's privileges. However, the girls made almost no mention of these privileges for the wife.

Money - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XV reveals these attitudes about Money:

"1. To earn the living."--This was considered almost unanimously the man's job. Only 5.5 per cent of the girls thought that both should do it. Attention has already been called to the fact that one boy and eight girls who checked "husband" thought the wife should help if necessary.

"2. To plan the spending."--In the main, this was considered the responsibility of both partners. Of those who thought it should be done by one partner only, the larger percentage of both boys and girls thought that it should be the wife.

"3. To do the buying."--At least half of both boys and girls thought this should be the responsibility of both partners. A much larger percentage of boys and girls checked "wife" than checked "husband." He was mentioned by only 7.3 per cent of the boys. The remarks showed that "both" was intended more than it was actually checked.

"4. To make the savings."--This was thought to be the responsibility of both partners by the majority of both boys and girls. The remaining boys checked "husband" more than "wife" while the girls checked "wife" more than "husband."

TABLE XV

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

II. Money

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To earn the living	100 ^a	94.5 ^a	—	—	—	5.5	—	—
2. To plan the spending	5.5	—	16.4	15.1	78.2	84.9	—	—
3. To do the buying	7.3	—	41.8 ^b	37 ^b	50.9	63	—	—
4. To make the savings	27.3	8.2	21.8	16.4	50.9	75.3	—	—
5. To have life insured	32.7	23.3	3.6	1.4	63.6	75.3	—	—
B. Privileges								
1. To know about the whole income . . .	7.3	2.7	5.5	—	87.3	97.3	—	—
2. To know where all of it goes	7.3	—	—	—	87.3	95.9	5.5	4.1
3. To have some "free" money to spend .	7.3	1.4	3.6	1.4	87.3	94.5	1.8	2.7
4. To accept money from own parents . .	—	—	7.3	—	23.6	26	69.1 ^c	74 ^c
5. To give money to own parents	5.5	—	—	—	87.3	76.7	7.3 ^d	23.3 ^d
Totals on Money.	200	130.1	100	71.2	616.4	694.5	83.6	104

^a One boy (1.8 per cent) and eight girls (11 per cent) indicated in their remarks that the wife should help earn the living if necessary.

^b Five boys (9.1 per cent) and four girls (5.5 per cent) checked "wife", although they remarked that the wife should buy certain things and the husband certain others, or that the husband should help.

^c Nineteen (34.5 per cent) boys and five (6.8 per cent) girls who checked "neither" specified that exceptions should be made in emergencies.

^d Three boys (5.5 per cent) and sixteen girls (21.9 per cent) who checked "neither" added "unless necessary."

"5. To have life insured."--The majority of both boys and girls checked this as the responsibility of both partners. "Husband" was checked much more frequently than "wife" by the remainder of both boys and girls.

Money - (Privileges)

"1. To know about the whole income."--A large majority of both boys and girls thought that both husband and wife should have this privilege. Less than five per cent of boys or girls checked "husband" or "wife" individually.

"2. To know where all of it goes."--A large majority of both boys and girls thought that both partners should have this privilege. It was mentioned by 7.3 per cent of the boys that the husband should have this privilege. The "wife" was not checked at all. "Neither" was checked by 5.5 per cent of the boys and 4.1 per cent of the girls. No explanation was made of this.

"3. To have some 'free' money to spend."--The majority of boys and girls checked this as a privilege of both husband and wife. The percentage checking only "husband" or "wife" was small. However, the boys checked "husband" or "wife" more frequently than the girls did. Approximately two per cent of the boys and three per cent of the girls checked "neither."

"4. To accept money from own parents."--Well over half of the boys and girls said that neither partner should accept money from parents. Attention has been called in "remarks" to the fact that a number of boys and girls who said this thought there were exceptions.

Approximately one-fourth of both boys and girls checked that "both" should be so privileged.

Comments made by three people who checked "neither" were interesting:

"A loan might be an exception."

"If a couple is going to get married, they should plan ahead so that they will not need to get money from their parents."

"Families should be independent of parents."

"5. To give money to own parents."--While over three-fourths of the boys and the girls gave this privilege to both partners, a fairly large percentage checked "neither." It has been previously mentioned that a number of these pupils, added "unless necessary."

In summary of "money."--The responsibilities and privileges pertaining to money were considered a joint affair in every item except two. The man was almost unanimously selected to earn the living. The majority of both boys and girls thought that "neither" should accept money from their parents.

It was interesting to note that in every case, except one, a larger percentage of girls than boys checked "both." The boys were more in favor than the girls of both partners giving money to their parents.

Home Duties - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XVI reveals these attitudes about Home Duties:

"1. To do the regular housework."--This was considered the responsibility of the wife by one hundred per cent of the girls and by 98.2 per cent of the boys. Only one boy checked "both." Four girls indicated in their remarks that the husband should help.

An interesting remark made by a girl was, "The wife's job is to clean the house, but the husband should certainly help to keep it clean."

"2. To do the heavy work around the house."--This was considered the man's work by one hundred per cent of the boys and by 97.3 per cent of the girls.

TABLE XVI

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

III. Home Duties

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To do the regular housework	--	--	98.2	100 ^a	1.8	--	--	--
2. To do the heavy work around the house	100	97.3	--	--	--	2.7	--	--
3. To do repairs on house, furnishings, equipment	85.4	82.2	--	--	10.9	15.1	3.6 ^b	2.7 ^b
4. To care for the car (wash, repair).	90.9	91.8 ^c	--	--	3.6	5.5	5.5	2.7
5. To care for sick members of household	1.8	--	52.7	71.2 ^d	43.6	27.4	1.8	1.4
B. Privileges								
1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby	--	--	18.2	9.6	81.8	90.4	--	--
2. To have food likes met	10.9	8.2	10.9	6.8	76.4	84.9	1.8	--
3. To have appreciation for house-keeping	45.5	31.5	25.5	24.7	29.1	43.8	--	--
4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping	7.3	--	18.2	12.3	27.3	35.6	47.3	52.1
5. To have house clean and attractive.	1.8	2.7	67.3	69.9	30.9	27.4	--	--
Totals on Home Duties	343.6	313.7	290.9	294.5	305.5	332.9	60	58.9

^a Four of these girls (5.5 per cent) indicated that the husband should "help" with the housework.

^b One boy (1.8 per cent) and one girl (1.4 per cent) remarked that this should be done by outside help.

^c One girl (1.4 per cent) said the wife should help.

^d Six girls (8.2 per cent) said the husband should help.

Two people who checked "husband" said that help might be hired.

"3. To do the repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment."--The majority of both boys and girls considered this the husband's responsibility. Approximately eleven per cent of the boys and fifteen per cent of the girls thought this should be the responsibility of both partners.

One of the two boys and two girls who checked "neither" said this should be done by outside help.

"4. To care for the car (wash, repair)."--"Husband" was checked by 90.9 per cent of the boys and by 91.8 per cent of the girls. One girl who checked "husband" said the wife should help.

A very small percentage of boys (3.6 per cent) and girls (5.5 per cent) thought this was a joint responsibility.

"5. To care for sick members of the household."--The majority of both boys and girls thought the wife should care for the sick. Six girls remarked that the husband should help.

It was interesting to note that more boys (43.6 per cent) than girls (27.4 per cent) thought it should be a joint responsibility.

One girl who checked "neither" indicated that the doctor should be in charge of the sick.

Home Duties - (Privileges)

"1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby."--This was considered the privilege of both partners by the majority of boys and girls. "Wife" was checked by a small percentage of boys and girls, but "husband" was not checked.

"2. To have food likes met."--The majority of both boys and girls thought both partners should have this privilege. The variation between "husband" and "wife" as checked by both boys and girls was not great.

The one boy who checked "neither" said, "should have good food all the time."

"3. To have appreciation for housekeeping."--More boys (45.5 per cent) than girls (31.5 per cent) said the husband should have this privilege, while more girls (43.8 per cent) than boys (29.1 per cent) checked "both." About one-fourth of both boys and girls checked "wife."

"4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping."--The larger percentage of both boys and girls thought that neither partner should have this privilege. About one-fourth of the boys and girls said this was the privilege of both partners. "Wife" was checked by more boys and girls than "husband" was.

Of the girls who checked "neither", three suggested that there might be exceptions occasionally, while two said the home was the wife's responsibility and that she should keep it the way it should be kept.

"5. To have house clean and attractive."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "wife." Approximately thirty per cent of both boys and girls thought it was the privilege of both partners.

In summary of "Home Duties."--The majority of both boys and girls thought the wife should do the regular housework, and care for the sick. The majority of boys and girls thought the husband should do the heavy work, the repairs, and care for the car.

The majority of both boys and girls thought both partners were entitled to a hobby and their food likes. The majority of both boys and girls thought the wife was entitled to a clean, attractive house.

The largest percentage of boys thought the husband was entitled "to have appreciation for housekeeping," while the largest percentage of girls thought both partners were.

The largest percentage of boys and girls thought neither partner should place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping. "Both" was checked more frequently by boys and girls than "husband" or "wife" only.

Friends and Relatives - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XVII reveals these attitudes about Friends and Relatives:

"1. To be considerate of in-laws."--Both boys and girls said almost unanimously that both partners should have this responsibility.

"2. To help care for sick or aged relatives."--Approximately eighty-five per cent of both boys and girls thought this was the responsibility of both husband and wife. It has been indicated in the remarks that some boys and girls who checked "neither" thought that exceptions should be made in cases of necessity.

The attitude of one girl is interesting. She checked "both" and said, "If it is a mother or father, both should help, but if it is a relative, neither should."

"3. To share the home with in-laws."--While slightly more than half of both boys and girls said that "neither" should have to share the home with in-laws, slightly less than half said "both" should. Attention has been called to the fact that two boys and ten girls who checked "neither" added "except when necessary."

The consensus of those making remarks about this item was that it was not a good idea to have in-laws in the home, and should be avoided if possible. This idea was expressed by those who checked "both" and "neither."

"4. To accept partner's friends."--The majority of both boys and girls listed this responsibility for both partners. A small percentage of boys (7.3 per cent) and girls (1.7 per cent) checked "neither."

TABLE XVII

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

IV. Friends and Relatives

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To be considerate of in-laws . . .	1.8	--	--	--	98.2	100	--	--
2. To help care for sick or aged relatives	3.6	--	5.5	5.5	85.4	86.3	5.5 ^a	8.2 ^a
3. To share the home with in-laws . .	--	--	--	--	43.6	45.2	56.4 ^b	54.8 ^b
4. To accept partner's friends . . .	5.5	--	5.5	--	81.8	98.6	7.3	1.4
5. To write the letters to parents .	--	--	25.5	8.2	74.5	91.8	--	--
B. Privileges								
1. To visit own people	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--
2. To be "one of" in-law family . . .	1.8	--	1.8	1.4	89.1	97.3	7.3	1.4
3. To have friends of opposite sex .	3.6	--	3.6	--	83.6	95.9	9.1	4.1
4. To entertain own friends in the home	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--
5. To go out with own "gang" or club.	12.7	5.5	--	--	76.4	86.3	10.9	8.2
Totals on Friends and Relatives.	29.1	5.5	41.8	15.1	832.7	901.4	96.4	78.1

^a One boy (1.8 per cent) and two girls (2.7 per cent), who checked "neither", added "except when necessary."

^b Two boys (3.6 per cent) and ten girls (13.7 per cent) who checked "neither", added "except when necessary."

"5. To write the letters to parents."--The majority of both boys and girls said that both husband and wife should have this responsibility. More boys than girls thought the wife should. The husband was not checked at all.

One girl who checked "both" said, "Parents like to hear from their own son or daughter."

Friends and Relatives - (Privileges)

"1. To visit own people."--This was checked by one hundred per cent of the boys and the girls as the privilege of both partners.

"2. To be 'one of' the in-law family."--The majority of both boys and girls thought that both partners should have this privilege. A small percentage of both boys and girls checked "neither."

One girl expressed the idea that "to be 'one of', you must help make them like you."

"3. To have friends of opposite sex."--The majority of boys and girls thought that both partners should have this privilege. More boys (9.1 per cent) than girls (4.1 per cent) checked "neither."

The following statements were made by two girls who checked "neither."

"Friends of opposite sex often are too friendly."

"I think the husband or wife should not have friends of the opposite sex because there is some misunderstanding most of the time."

"4. To entertain own friends in the home."--The boys and girls were one hundred per cent in favor of both partners having this privilege.

"5. To go out with own 'gang' or club."--Both boys and girls were largely in favor of both the husband and wife having this privilege. A small percentage of both boys and girls checked this privilege for the husband only, but no one checked it for the wife alone. More boys than girls checked "neither."

In summary of "Friends and Relatives."--The responsibilities dealing with friends and relatives were checked for both partners by the majority of boys and girls, with one exception. The majority of boys and girls thought that the home should not have to be shared with in-laws.

The privileges dealing with this area were checked for both partners by the majority of both boys and girls. "To visit own people" and "to entertain own friends in the home" were checked by one hundred per cent of the boys and girls as the privilege of both partners.

Sex - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XVIII reveals these attitudes about Sex:

"1. To remain virgin until marriage."--Approximately sixty per cent of both boys and girls thought that this should be the responsibility of both partners. A large percentage of the boys (34.5 per cent) and of the girls (38.4 per cent) thought the wife should remain virgin until marriage. Only 1.8 per cent of the boys and no girls mentioned the husband in this connection. A very small percentage of boys (3.6 per cent) and girls (1.4 per cent) checked "neither."

One wonders if the one boy who checked "husband" was taking it for granted that the wife should, because this seems to the writer to be a rather unusual attitude.

One girl who checked "wife" made this remark, "Neither should be too ignorant or innocent of sex. I think the husband should have a little experience with sex before getting married. He shouldn't go out with just any woman but should know something. The wife should be a virgin but should know something of what is expected of a wife in marriage."

"2. To be 'true' to my partner after marriage."--One hundred per cent of the girls and 92.7 per cent of the boys thought that both partners

TABLE XVIII

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

V. Sex

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To remain virgin until marriage . .	1.8	--	34.5	38.4	60	60.3	3.6	1.4
2. To be true to my partner after marriage	7.3	--	--	--	92.7	100	--	--
3. To be considerate of sex wishes of partner	7.3	--	12.7	2.7	80	97.3	--	--
4. To remain attractive and appealing.	--	--	25.5	21.9	70.9	78.1	3.6	--
5. To guide the child's sex education.	7.3	--	14.5	16.4 ^a	78.2	83.6	--	--
B. Privileges								
1. To have access to sound sex infor- mation	10.9	--	3.6	1.4	83.6	98.6	1.8	--
2. To use reliable birth control . . .	14.5	2.7	23.6	31.5	60	57.5	1.8	8.2
3. To have satisfying sex life with partner	9.1	--	7.3	--	83.6	100	--	--
4. To have flirtations after marriage.	3.6	--	1.8	--	16.4	4.1	78.2	95.9
5. To avenge a violator of my marriage.	12.7	--	1.8	--	38.2	46.6	47.3	53.4
Totals on Sex	74.5	2.7	125.5	112.3	665.5	726	136.4	157.5

^a Three (4.1 per cent) of these girls suggested that the wife should teach the girls, and the husband, the boys.

should have this responsibility. About seven per cent of the boys checked "husband" only. Possibly they took it for granted for the wife.

"3. To be considerate of sex wishes of the partner."--The majority of both the boys and girls thought that both partners should have this responsibility. The boys mentioned this more often for the wife than the girls did. The boys mentioned it more often for the wife than for the husband, while the girls did not mention it at all for the husband.

"4. To remain attractive and appealing."--The majority of both boys and girls thought that both partners should have this responsibility. This was checked for the wife by 25.5 per cent of the boys and 21.9 per cent of the girls. "Husband" was not checked at all.

"5. To guide the child's sex education."--This was, in the main, considered the responsibility of both partners. "Wife" was checked more often by both boys and girls than "husband." Of the girls who checked "wife," three indicated in their remarks that both should help, depending upon the sex of the child.

The girls did not check "husband" at all.

Sex - (Privileges)

"1. To have access to sound sex information."--This was largely considered the privilege of both partners. It was mentioned more often by the boys for the husband than the wife. One girl checked this privilege for the wife, but no girls checked it for the husband.

"2. To use reliable birth control."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "both." More boys and girls checked "wife" than "husband." It was interesting to note that more girls (8.2 per cent) than boys (1.8 per cent) checked "neither."

One girl who checked "neither" said, "Personally, I do not believe in birth control." The others made no explanation.

"3. To have satisfying sex life with partner."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "both." The girls checked it one hundred per cent. The boys checked "husband" slightly more than "wife."

"4. To have flirtations after marriage."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "neither." The boys were more in favor of it for both partners than the girls were.

One girl who checked "neither" said, "When you get married you choose your partner not for just a month or so."

"5. To avenge a violator of my marriage."--Most of the boys and girls checked "neither." More girls than boys mentioned it for both partners. About thirteen per cent of the boys thought the husband should have this privilege as compared with about two per cent of the boys who checked "wife."

One girl who checked "neither" said, "There should be none if it is true love. If not, there would be."

Several who checked "neither" suggested talking it over calmly.

In summary of "Sex."--A majority of both boys and girls favored the responsibilities pertaining to sex for both partners. All of them except "to be true to my partner after marriage" were mentioned by more boys and girls for the wife than the husband.

The majority of both boys and girls checked "both" in connection with access to sex information, use of birth control, and satisfying sex life with partner. "To use reliable birth control" was one of the rare instances where more boys than girls checked "both."

A majority of both boys and girls checked "neither" for flirtations after marriage.

More boys and girls were in favor of neither partner avenging a violator. However, a fairly large percentage of both boys and girls checked "both."

Children - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XIX reveals these attitudes about Children:

"1. To take care of children."--About half of the boys and slightly more than half of the girls thought that this was the responsibility of both partners. Slightly more boys (47.3 per cent) than girls (43.8 per cent) thought this was the wife's responsibility. Only 3.6 per cent of the boys and no girls checked "husband."

One boy and three girls who checked "wife" thought the husband should help.

"2. To discipline them."--The majority of both boys and girls thought this was the responsibility of both partners. The remaining boys were much more in favor of the husband than the wife doing the disciplining. "Wife" was checked by only a very small percentage of boys or girls.

"3. To train them in health habits, orderliness, manners, etc."--The majority of both boys and girls thought this should be a joint responsibility. A large percentage of boys (40 per cent) and girls (32.9 per cent) thought the wife should have this responsibility. The husband was mentioned by only one girl and no boys.

"4. To set a good example."--One hundred per cent of the girls and 96.4 per cent of the boys thought this should be the responsibility of both partners. "Husband" was checked by only one boy and "wife" by only one boy.

"5. To reassure them - give love, security, encouragement."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the girls and 98.2 per cent of the boys.

Children - (Privileges)

"1. To play with them."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the girls and 90.9 per cent of the boys. It was checked by 9.1 per cent

TABLE XIX

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

VI. Children

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To take care of children	3.6	--	47.3 ^a	43.8 ^a	49.1	56.2	--	--
2. To discipline them	18.2	2.7	3.6	1.4	78.2	95.9	--	--
3. To train them in health habits, orderliness, manners	--	1.4	40	32.9	60	65.8	--	--
4. To set a good example	1.8	--	1.8	--	96.4	100	--	--
5. To reassure them - give love, security	1.8	--	--	--	98.2	100	--	--
B. Privileges								
1. To play with them	9.1	--	--	--	90.9	100	--	--
2. To receive love from them	--	--	--	--	100	100	--	--
3. To have obedience and respect from them	--	--	1.8	--	98.2	100	--	--
4. To get a rest from them sometimes .	1.8	--	20	11	70.9	69.9	7.3	19.2
5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of children	7.3	1.4	1.8	--	74.5	74	16.4	24.7
Totals on Children	43.6	5.4	116.4	88.9	816.4	861.6	23.6	43.8

^a One boy (1.8 per cent) and three girls (4.1 per cent) who checked "wife" thought the husband should help.

of boys as the husband's privilege.

"2. To receive love from them."--This was checked by one hundred per cent of the boys and girls as the privilege of both partners.

"3. To have obedience and respect from them."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the girls and 98.2 per cent of the boys.

"4. To get a rest from them sometimes."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "both." More boys than girls checked this privilege for the wife. Only one boy mentioned this as the husband's privilege.

"Neither" was checked by 7.3 per cent of the boys and 19.2 per cent of the girls.

The following remarks were made by some boys and girls who checked "neither."

"If you love them, you will not want to be away from them."

"You don't need a rest from your own children! Unless real sickness."

"If you want and have children, you should not want to get away from them."

"A parent doesn't necessarily need a rest from his children."

"5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of children."--About three-fourths of both boys and girls thought that this was the privilege of both partners. There were 16.4 per cent of the boys and 24.7 per cent of the girls who checked "neither." No explanation was given.

In summary of "Children."--"Both" was checked for all responsibilities and privileges by the majority of boys and girls. The girls checked "both" one hundred per cent in five of these points. The boys checked "both" one hundred per cent on one point.

"Wife" alone was checked more by boys and girls than "husband" for caring for them, training them, and getting a rest from them.

"Husband" alone was checked more than "wife" by both boys and girls for disciplining them, playing with them, and having partner uphold you in eyes of children.

"Neither" was checked in only the last two privileges. A fairly large percentage of both boys and girls checked these.

Life Values and Interests - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XX reveals these attitudes about Life Values and Interests:

"1. To respect partner's religious attitudes."--At least ninety-four per cent of both boys and girls said this was the responsibility of both partners.

"2. To maintain partner's self-confidence."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the girls and 89.1 per cent of the boys.

"3. To set high character standards in the home."--This was checked as the responsibility of both partners by the majority of boys and girls. The boys checked "husband" more than "wife." Girls checked "wife" and "husband" the same.

"4. To guide the children's religion."--In the main, this was considered the responsibility of "both." The boys mentioned "wife" more than "husband." The girls did not check "husband" or "wife" alone.

"Neither" was checked by 7.3 per cent of the boys and 5.5 per cent of the girls.

One girl who checked "neither" said, "Live a life before your children like you want them to live but by all means, let them make any decisions about their own religion."

One boy who checked "neither" said, "Child should go to church where it wants to."

"5. To respect partner's service in the community."--In the main, this was considered a responsibility of both partners. "Wife" and "husband" were each checked by 7.3 per cent of the boys.

TABLE XX

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

VII. Life Values and Interests

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
A. Responsibilities								
1. To respect partner's religious attitudes	—	—	3.6	1.4	94.5	98.6	1.8	—
2. To maintain partner's self-confidence	3.6	—	5.5	—	89.1	100	1.8	—
3. To set high character standards in the home	10.9	2.7	5.5	2.7	81.8	94.5	1.8	—
4. To guide children's religion	1.8	—	10.9	—	80	94.5	7.3	5.5
5. To respect partner's service in the community	7.3	—	7.3	1.4	85.4	98.6	—	—
B. Privileges								
1. To attend own church	5.5	2.7	1.8	—	90.9	88.9	1.8	8.2 ^a
2. To continue cultural interests (as music, art)	5.5	—	5.5	1.4	87.3	94.5	1.8	4.1
3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf).	20	1.4	—	—	80	98.6	—	—
4. To seek the same goals in life	3.6	—	—	—	90.9	91.8	5.5	8.2
5. To smoke and/or drink a little	25.5	28.8	—	—	20	31.5	54.5	39.7
Totals on Life Values and Interests	83.6	35.6	40	6.8	800	891.8	76.4	65.8

^a These six girls (8.2 per cent) meant that both should go to the same church.

Life Values and Interests - (Privileges)

"1. To attend own church."--About ninety per cent of both boys and girls thought both partners should have this privilege. More boys than girls thought the "husband" should have this privilege.

"Neither" was checked by one boy (1.8 per cent) and six girls (8.2 per cent). These six girls made remarks to the effect that both partners should go to the same church.

"2. To continue cultural interests."--In the main, this was considered the privilege of "both." A small percentage of boys and girls checked "neither."

"3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf, swimming, etc.)."--This was considered the privilege of "both." The girls were much more in favor of "both" than the boys. Twenty per cent of the boys checked "husband", whereas only 1.4 per cent of the girls checked "husband."

"4. To seek the same goals in life."--This was considered the privilege of both partners by most of the boys and girls. A small percentage of both boys and girls checked "neither."

One girl who checked "both" added, "To a certain extent, but don't altogether change your ideals."

"5. To smoke and/or drink a little."--The wording of this point made accurate checking difficult.

Twenty per cent of the boys and 31.5 per cent of the girls checked "both." However, 54.5 per cent of the boys and 39.7 per cent of the girls checked "neither." About one-fourth of the boys and girls gave the husband this privilege. The wife was not checked by either boys or girls.

Of twenty-five boys who made remarks, three indicated that "both" should be allowed to drink a little, while five mentioned the husband.

Of forty-six girls who made remarks only one said that "both" should drink. The others said "neither."

Two girls who checked "neither" said, "If they try to train children in health habits, how can they do unhealthful things in their presence?"

In summary of "Life Values and Interests."--All responsibilities and all privileges, except one, were considered the responsibility or privilege of both partners by the majority of boys and girls. "To smoke and/or drink a little" was checked "neither" by the largest percentage of boys and girls.

The husband was checked more often by the boys than girls to set high character standards. The husband was selected "to continue sports activities" by a much larger percentage of boys than girls. "Wife" was not checked by either boys or girls.

"Husband" was checked by about one-fourth of boys and girls "to drink and/or smoke." The wife was not checked at all.

Summary of Seven Areas of Questionnaire

A study of Table XXI reveals that:

In all seven areas listed on the questionnaire except "home duties," "both" was checked more times by both boys and girls. In this item, "both" was checked more times by girls, but "husband" was checked most by boys. In every area, the percentage of girls checking "both" was greater than the percentage of boys.

In all areas where the "husband" only was checked, a greater percentage of boys than girls was represented.

In all areas except "home duties", the wife was checked a higher percentage of times by the boys than by the girls.

Both boys and girls checked "husband" for "authority" a higher percentage of times than they checked "wife." This was also true of "money", "home duties," and "life values."

TABLE XXI

SUMMARY OF TOTALS CHECKED BY THE BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SEVEN AREAS LISTED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

	P E R C E N T S							
	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Authority	189.1	90.4	65.5	23.3	732.7	880.8	12.7	5.5
2. Money	200	130.1	100	71.2	616.4	694.5	83.6	104
3. Home Duties	343.6	313.7	290.9	294.5	305.5	332.9	60	58.9
4. Friends and Relatives	29.1	5.5	41.8	15.1	832.7	901.4	96.4	78.1
5. Sex	74.5	2.7	125.5	112.3	665.5	726	136.4	157.5
6. Children	43.6	5.4	116.4	88.9	816.4	861.6	23.6	43.8
7. Life Values and Interests	83.6	35.6	40	6.8	800	891.8	76.4	65.8

"Friends and relatives" was checked by both girls and boys a higher percentage of times for the wife than for the husband.

"Sex" was checked a higher percentage of times by both boys and girls for the wife than for the husband. This was also true of "children."

The observations in the different areas bring out the following comparative findings:

"Authority."--The boys favored "husband" rather than "both" "to sign the checks." More boys and girls favored "husband" rather than "wife" "to do the voting." "To drive the car" and "to decide about vacations" were checked for the "husband" by more boys and girls than for the "wife." The boys were much more in favor of "husband" than the girls were in checking these two items.

"Money."--The husband was almost unanimously chosen "to earn the living." Both boys and girls favored "neither" "to accept money from own parents." The boys were more in favor than the girls of both partners giving money to their parents.

"Home Duties."--Both boys and girls thought the wife should do the regular housework, and care for the sick, and that the husband should do the heavy work, the repairs, and care for the car. The boys thought the husband was entitled "to have appreciation for housekeeping", while the girls thought both partners were. The larger percentage of boys and girls thought neither partner should place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping.

"Friends and Relatives."--The majority of both boys and girls checked "neither" in relation to in-laws in the home. More boys than girls checked "wife" "to write the letters to parents." "Husband" was not checked by either boys or girls for this. More boys than girls checked "husband" "to go out with own 'gang' or club." "Wife" was not checked by either.

"Sex."--A much larger percentage of boys and girls checked "wife" than "husband" "to remain virgin until marriage." More boys thought the wife should be "considerate of partner's sex wishes" than thought the husband should. Both boys and girls checked "wife" more than "husband" "to remain attractive and appealing." More boys thought the husband instead of the wife was entitled "to avenge a violator of the marriage."

"Children."--Both boys and girls thought the wife should care for children, train them, and get a rest from them. "Husband" was checked more than "wife" by both boys and girls for disciplining them, playing with them, and having partner "uphold you in children's eyes."

"Life Values and Interests."--"To smoke and/or drink a little" was checked "neither" by the largest percentage of boys and girls. The husband was selected by more boys than girls to set high character standards. It is possible that the wife's example was taken for granted. He was selected for this more than the wife was. More boys than girls checked "husband" "to continue sports activities." "Wife" was not checked by either. "Husband" was checked by boys and girls "to drink and/or smoke." "Wife" was not checked at all.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS COLLECTED FROM AUTHORITIES ON FAMILY LIFE
BY MEANS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE

The data were collected from fifteen persons who deal with problems of family life and have a professional basis for their opinions. Twenty questionnaires were mailed, but only fifteen were returned.

These fifteen authorities are identified below by a number, by occupation, sex, marital status, and children (Table XXII). Quotations taken from the questionnaires can be referred to their sources by means of a number in parenthesis beside the quotation.

TABLE XXII
LIST OF AUTHORITIES BY OCCUPATION, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, CHILDREN

Occupation	Sex	Marital Status	Number Children
1. Executive director, Family Service Agency . .	Female	Single	----
2. Chairman, Division of Family Life and Department of Marriage Education in a College; author	Male	Married	Two
3. Director, Family Life Division in a College .	Male	Married	Two
4. Wife and Co-worker of No. 3	Female	Married	Two
5. Family Life Education Specialist	Female	Single	----
6. Psychiatrist	Male	Married	----
7. Minister	Male	Married	Three
8. Sociologist, author, specialist in family life	Male	Married	Four
9. Co-author in family life and wife of No. 10 .	Female	Married	Two
10. Sociologist, author, specialist in family life	Male	Married	Two
11. Counsellor in family life	Female	Married	Two
12. Family Life Division of Home Economics in a University	Female	Married	Two
13. Sociologist in a college	Female	Single	----
14. Extension specialist in Family Life	Female	Married	Two
15. Psychologist in Home Economics	Female	Single	----

A few quotations from letters written to the writer by some of the authorities seem particularly revealing.

One person (#15) said she felt that

. . . all of these answers are contingent upon the fact that in many cases one or the other partner or both may enjoy taking certain of these responsibilities. To me the key to a successful marriage is whether both of the partners agree as to who is to take which responsibility and to what extent. It can never be a matter of legislation as to who ought to take these responsibilities.

Another person (#10) said:

If a marriage is to be a mutually satisfying experience for both spouses, it seems to me that the only correct answer to most of your questions is that the responsibility, as well as the privilege, should apply to both. . . .

While another person (#2) said:

. . . There are many instances in family life where husband and wife have a working agreement as to division of labor. One cannot say then husband's responsibility, wife's responsibility, responsibility of both. It is, rather, husband or wife as they may agree upon it. . . .

Findings

Authority - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXIII reveals these attitudes about authority:

"1. To decide where we shall live."--This was considered the responsibility of both partners by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

One of the authorities (#13) who checked "both" said, "Husband's business usually determines where **(they)** live but actual selection of dwelling is joint responsibility."

"2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities. However, one of them checked both "husband" and "wife." This was tabulated as "both."

TABLE XXIII

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

I. Authority

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To decide where we shall live	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To decide on medical services for members . .	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To guide education of children	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To do the voting	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To drive the car	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To decide about vacations (where, when) . .	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To decide about shared recreation	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To sign the checks	1	6.7	--	--	14	93.3	--	--	--	--
5. To decide about own clothes	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
Totals	1	6.7	--	--	149	993.3	--	--	--	--

One person (#15) who checked "both" said, "Only if both want to. Most important is an agreement between them as to who wants to and will take the responsibility."

"3. To decide on medical services for members."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities. However, one person checked both "husband" and "wife."

"4. To guide education of children."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To do the voting."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought "both" should. However, one person checked both "husband" and "wife."

Authority - (Privileges)

"1. To drive the car."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought "both" should. However, one person checked both "husband" and "wife."

"2. To decide about vacations (where and when)."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"3. To decide about shared recreation."--"Both" was checked one hundred per cent.

"4. To sign the checks."--This was the first point on which the opinions of the authorities differed. "Both" was checked by 93.3 per cent of the authorities. "Husband" was checked by 6.7 per cent. Two people expressed both by checking "husband" and "wife."

"5. To decide about own clothes."--This was thought to be the responsibility of both partners by one hundred per cent of the authorities. However, six people checked both "husband" and "wife." This evidently implied individual decisions.

This same idea was expressed by one person (#1) who checked "both." The person said, "Indicates each should have privilege of expressing himself through selection."

In summary of "Authority."--All points, except one, in this area were considered the responsibilities or privileges of both partners by one hundred per cent of the authorities. One person, a man, thought the husband should sign the checks, while all others thought both partners should have this privilege.

Some authorities implied individual decisions by checking both "husband" and "wife." Some who checked "both" probably implied the same idea. One person made a remark to this effect, after checking "both."

Money - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXIV reveals these attitudes about money:

"1. To earn the living."--The majority of authorities (53.3 per cent) checked "both." Forty per cent checked "husband." One person, (6.7 per cent) did not check this item. In explanation, the person (#5) said, "so dependent on family circumstances that I don't see how any one of the four headings can be checked in relation to it."

The following explanations were interesting:

(#4) During child bearing and rearing periods, husband must in our culture assume responsibility for earning the family living. When children are grown, both may share the responsibility." ("Husband" was checked.)

(1) . . . We know it is best still for the husband to be responsible for earning the living with the wife remaining in the home and fulfilling her role as homemaker, especially if there are children. With our increased standard of living and the emancipation of the female, the correct answer to II-A-1 probably should be "both." I have, however, given the husband this responsibility since so many family problems are created by the wife being out of the home. The psychology of the male, too, in this particular item should not be minimized. It is a very real threat to some men for their wives to work. . . . ("Husband" was checked.)

(#14) If necessary. ("Both" was checked.)

TABLE XXIV

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

II. Money

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To earn the living	6	40	--	--	8	53.3	--	--	1	6.7
2. To plan the spending	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To do the buying	--	--	3	20	11	73.3	--	--	1	6.7
4. To make the savings	1	6.7	--	--	14	93.3	--	--	--	--
5. To have life insured	2	13.3	--	--	12	80	--	--	1	6.7
B. Privileges										
1. To know about the whole income	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To know where all of it goes	--	--	--	--	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7
3. To have some "free" money to spend	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To accept money from own parents	--	--	--	--	11	73.3	2	13.3	2	13.3
5. To give money to own parents	--	--	--	--	12	80	1	6.7	2	13.3
Totals	9	60	3	20	126	840	4	26.7	8	53.3

"2. To plan the spending."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"3. To do the buying."--The majority of persons (73.3 per cent) checked "both." Twenty per cent checked "wife," and 6.7 per cent did not answer. The explanation (#5) given for the latter was "dependent on family circumstances."

These remarks were made:

(#1) Wife responsible for purchasing food, household supplies, etc. Both buy large items. ("Wife" was checked.)

(#2) But wife would probably do more of some types. ("Both" checked.)

(#13) If wife desires or needs to help earn living, then buying becomes more of a joint responsibility. If she is not employed, it may be more convenient for her to do shopping--matter of convenience. ("Wife" was checked.)

"4. To make the savings."--The majority of persons (93.3 per cent) thought "both" should. Of these, one person checked it as "husband" and "wife" individually. Only one person (6.7 per cent) checked "husband."

"5. To have life insured."--Eighty per cent of the authorities thought "both" should. Of these, one person checked both "husband" and "wife." Two people (13.3 per cent) checked "husband." One person (#5) who did not check this item said, "dependent on family circumstances."

These remarks were made:

(#2) But more for husband. ("Both" was checked.)

(#4) Based on advice from insurance specialists. ("Husband" checked.)

(#8) The earner, of course. ("Both" was checked since he checked "both" as earners.)

Money - (Privileges)

"1. To know about the whole income."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"2. To know where all of it goes."--Thirteen people (86.7 per cent) checked "both." One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither" and one person did not check this item. The explanation (#15) said, "too much involved to check this."

Only one remark (#7) was made. It said, "I would qualify #2 a bit. I don't think each one should have to report on each cent spent. I think, rather, there should be cooperation in budgeting, etc." ("Both" was checked.)

"3. To have some 'free' money to spend."--The authorities thought one hundred per cent that both should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually.

"4. To accept money from own parents."--The majority (73.3 per cent) checked "both." Two people (13.3 per cent) checked "neither." Two people (#9, #15) who did not check this item said, "Would depend upon circumstances" and "Too much involved to check this."

These remarks were made:

(#8) With consent of both. ("Both" checked.)

(#12) Both must agree whether or not to accept money from own parents for joint projects. Otherwise, it should be marked "neither." ("Both" was checked.)

(#13) If necessary. ("Both" was checked.)

(#6) Occasional exceptions. ("Neither" checked.)

(#14) Advise against this. ("Neither" checked.)

"5. To give money to own parents."--Eighty per cent of the authorities checked "both." One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither," and 13.3 per cent did not answer. The explanations (#6, #14) were the same as listed above in number four.

These remarks were made:

(#8) With consent of both. ("Both" checked.)

(#12) Both must agree whether or not to give money to own parents. Otherwise, it should be marked "neither." ("Both" was checked.)

(#13) If necessary. ("Both" was checked.)

(#14) If needed. ("Both" was checked.)

(#6) Occasional exceptions. ("Neither" was checked.)

In summary of "Money."--"Both" was checked by more than fifty per cent of the authorities for all responsibilities and privileges. "To plan the spending," "to know about the whole income," and "to have some 'free' money to spend" were checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities. The item checked "both" by the smallest percentage was "to earn the living."

"Husband" was checked in connection with three items: "to earn the living" (forty per cent), "to make the savings" (6.7 per cent), and "to have life insured" (13.3 per cent).

"Wife" was checked by twenty per cent of the authorities "to do the buying."

"Neither" was checked by 6.7 per cent of the authorities "to know where all of it goes, by 13.3 per cent "to accept money from own parents," and by 6.7 per cent "to give money to own parents."

At least one person did not check six items.

Home Duties - (Responsibilities)

The difficulty of checking this area was expressed by the following remarks:

(#8) Talents, interests and agreed upon assignments may turn these jobs to "either" or "both."

(11) Find it impossible to answer "A" unless I know whether the wife is not earning in the labor market. Assuming she is not, I have made the checks.

(#4) Responsibilities for home duties are difficult to set in an era where there are so many different designs for family living and individuals vary in physical strength.

(#13) So many things in "A" depend upon whether wife is employed. This changes traditional roles.

(#5) Allocation of responsibilities under "A" depends on circumstances. In any case, I think decisions should be by mutual agreement.

One person (#12) who checked "both" in all instances added, "whichever is more adept at tasks above would lead in their performance. Also, if wife were not employed outside home, she should spend more time on above responsibilities and privileges."

A study of Table XXV reveals these attitudes about Home Duties:

"1. To do the regular housework."--The majority of the authorities (66.7 per cent) favored having the wife do this, while the remainder (33.3 per cent) thought "both" should. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually.

"2. To do the heavy work."--The majority (sixty per cent) thought the husband should do this, while the remainder checked "both."

"3. To do repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment."--The majority (sixty per cent) thought "both" should. Of these, three checked "husband" and "wife" individually. "Husband" was checked by 33.3 per cent of the authorities, and "wife" by 6.7 per cent.

One person (#2) who checked "both," added "depending on problem."

"4. To care for the car."--The majority of the authorities (53.3 per cent) thought this was the husband's responsibility. However, forty per cent checked "both." Of these, two people checked both "husband" and "wife." One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither." No explanation of this was made. Perhaps the person was thinking of having it done by someone else.

TABLE XXV

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

III. Home Duties

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To do the regular housework	--	--	10	66.7	5	33.3	--	--	--	--
2. To do the heavy work around the house.	9	60	--	--	6	40	--	--	--	--
3. To do repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment	5	33.3	1	6.7	9	60	--	--	--	--
4. To care for the car (wash, repair). . .	8	53.3	--	--	6	40	1	6.7	--	--
5. To care for sick members of the household	--	--	4	26.7	11	73.3	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To have food likes met	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To have appreciation for housekeeping .	--	--	2	13.3	12	80	--	--	1	6.7
4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping	--	--	1	6.7	12	80	--	--	2	13.3
5. To have house clean and attractive . .	--	--	1	6.7	12	80	--	--	2	13.3
Totals	22	146.6	19	126.7	103	686.7	1	6.7	5	33.3

"5. To care for sick members."--The majority (73.3 per cent) thought both partners should. Of these, two people checked both "husband" and "wife." The remainder of the authorities (26.7 per cent) checked "wife."

Home Duties - (Privileges)

"1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, two people checked "husband" and "wife" individually.

"2. To have food likes met."--One hundred per cent of the persons checked "both."

"3. To have appreciation for housekeeping."--The majority (eighty per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. Two people (13.3 per cent) checked "wife" and one person (6.7 per cent) did not answer. No explanation of the latter was made.

"4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping."--Eighty per cent of the authorities checked "both"; 6.7 per cent checked "wife"; and 13.3 per cent did not answer. No explanation of the latter was made.

"5. To have the house clean and attractive."--Eighty per cent of the authorities thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. One person (6.7 per cent) checked "wife," while two people (13.3 per cent) did not answer. No explanation of the latter was made.

One person (#12) who checked "both" remarked "Children and entire family should work to have entire house clean and attractive."

In summary of "Home Duties."--"Both" was not checked by the majority of authorities in all responsibilities and privileges. The majority thought the "husband" rather than "both" should do the heavy work and care for the

car. The majority thought the "wife" rather than "both" should do the regular housework. In all other points listed, "both" was checked by the majority. Of these, "to raise flowers or have some other hobby" and "to have food likes met were one hundred per cent "both."

One-third of the authorities checked "husband" as compared with 6.7 per cent for the "wife" "to do the repairs on house, furnishings and equipment."

About one-fourth of the authorities thought the wife should take care of the sick, while the husband only was not checked at all.

"Wife" was not checked in relation "to do the heavy work around the house" or "to care for the car (wash, repair), while "husband" was.

"Wife" received a small percentage of checks for "to have appreciation for housekeeping," "to place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping," and "to have house clean and attractive." "Husband" was not checked at all in these points.

At least one person did not check three of the points listed.

Friends and Relatives - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXVI reveals these attitudes about Friends and Relatives:

"1. To be considerate of in-laws."--One hundred per cent of the authorities checked "both." However, one (#8) of them preferred to state it thus, "to establish working relation with in-laws."

"2. To help care for sick or aged relatives."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

One person (#6) added, "Only to a reasonable degree. Generally use institution."

TABLE XXVI

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

IV. Friends and Relatives

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To be considerate of in-laws	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To help care for sick or aged relatives	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To share the home with in-laws	--	--	--	--	9	60	5	33.3	1	6.7
4. To accept partner's friends	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To write the letters to parents	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To visit own people	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To be "one of" the in-law family	--	--	--	--	14	93.3	1	6.7	--	--
3. To have friends of opposite sex	--	--	--	--	13	86.7	--	--	2	13.3
4. To entertain own friends in the home	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To go out with own "gang" or club	--	--	--	--	13	86.7	2	13.3	--	--
Totals	--	--	--	--	139	926.7	8	53.3	3	20

One person (#2) raised the question, "in own home or couple's home, financially or personally?" ("Both" was checked.)

"3. To share the home with in-laws."--The majority (sixty per cent) checked "both." One-third checked "neither," and one person (6.7 per cent) did not check this item.

One person (#2) who checked "neither" added "unless absolutely necessary."

One person (#8) who checked "both," added, "Why? If necessary? If one has to share, both have to, don't they?"

"4. To accept partner's friends."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To write the letters to parents."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

Friends and Relatives - (Privileges)

"1. To visit own people."--This was considered the privilege of both partners by one hundred per cent of the authorities. Of these, one person checked both "husband" and "wife."

One person (#8) who checked "both" added, "These aren't privileges any more, are they? They are unearned rights." This remark applies also to the next item.

"2. To be 'one of' the in-law family."--Fourteen people (93.3 per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither."

"3. To have friends of the opposite sex."--The majority of authorities (86.7 per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of

these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. Two people (13.3 per cent) did not check this item. They said (#10, #15), "How do you define friends?" "Too much qualification needed to answer this."

One person (#6) who checked "both" added, "Friendship only."

"4. To entertain own friends in the home."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

One person (#5) who checked "both" added, "where friends are entertained at home, I think it has to be jointly."

"5. To go out with own 'gang' or club."--The majority of authorities (86.7 per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. Two people (13.3 per cent) checked "neither."

One person (#5) who checked "neither" added, "has to be jointly done. If either partner goes out alone (as a practice) the relationship is bound to weaken family."

In summary of "Friends and Relatives."--Every item in this area was checked "both" by the majority of the authorities. Of these, "to be considerate of in-laws," "to help care for sick or aged relatives," "to accept partner's friends," "to write the letters to parents," "to visit own people," and "to entertain own friends in the home" were checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities. "To share the home with in-laws" was the item checked "both" by the smallest majority of authorities.

At least one person failed to check two items.

Sex - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXVII reveals these attitudes about Sex:

"1. To remain virgin until marriage."--The majority (eighty per cent) checked "both." One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither" and two (13.3

TABLE XXVII

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

V. Sex

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To remain virgin until marriage . . .	--	--	--	--	12	80	1	6.7	2	13.3
2. To be "true" to my partner after marriage	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To be considerate of sex wishes of partner	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To remain attractive and appealing .	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To guide the child's sex education .	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To have access to sound sex informa- tion	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To use reliable birth control	--	--	2	13.3	12	80	--	--	1	6.7
3. To have satisfying sex life with partner	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To have flirtations after marriage .	--	--	--	--	1	6.7	13	86.7	1	6.7
5. To avenge a violator of my marriage .	--	--	--	--	1	6.7	11	73.3	3	20
Totals	--	--	2	13.3	116	773.3	25	166.7	7	46.7

per cent) did not check this item. Of the latter, one (#5) said, "I do not know how to answer A-1."

The person (#6) who checked "neither" added, "discretion and judgment to guide female. Same for male but greater freedom permitted and desirable."

"2. To be 'true' to my partner after marriage."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"3. To be considerate of sex wishes of partner."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"4. To remain attractive and appealing."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To guide the child's sex education."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

Sex - (Privileges)

"1. To have access to sound sex information."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"2. To use reliable birth control."--The majority (eighty per cent) checked "both" Two persons (13.3 per cent) checked "wife," and one (6.7 per cent) did not check this item. In regard to the latter, this person (#5) said, "The privilege depends on the feelings, wishes, needs, etc. of both partners."

These explanations were made:

(#7) . . . is checked thus ("wife") because most reliable method of birth control has to be used by the woman. If other methods used, involving husband alone, then he should assume this responsibility for the reliable use of the device.

(#13) Depends on medical advice. ("Wife" was checked.)

(#15) If they wish to. ("Both" was checked.)

"3. To have satisfying sex life with partner."-- "Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"4. To have flirtations after marriage."--The majority of the authorities (86.7 per cent) checked "neither." Only one person checked "both." One person (#4) did not check this item, saying, "seems more related to unconscious--less easily controlled behavior than most of the questionnaire."

"5. To avenge a violator of my marriage."--The majority (73.3 per cent) checked "neither." Only one person (6.7 per cent) checked "both." Twenty per cent did not check this item.

One person (#3) who did not check this item, said, "Nonsense!" This probably implies "neither."

One person (#2) who checked "neither" added, "Illegally? Not the way to approach problem."

Two people indicated doubt as to the meaning of the item.

In summary of "Sex."--The majority of the authorities checked "both" for all items, except two. "To have flirtations after marriage" and "to avenge a violator of my marriage" were checked "neither" by the majority of the authorities.

Four responsibilities, and two privileges, were checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

In only one item was "husband" or "wife" checked individually. Two persons (13.3 per cent) thought the wife should have the privilege "to use reliable birth control."

At least one person (6.7 per cent) failed to check four items. In one case, the percentage of those who did not check the item was twenty per cent.

Children - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXVIII reveals these attitudes about Children:

"1. To take care of children."--The majority (93.3 per cent) thought "both" should do this. Only one person checked "wife" only.

These remarks were made:

(#2) Of necessity wife usually does more. ("Both" was checked.)

(#13) Inevitable in our culture, wife has major responsibility for personal care. ("Both" was checked.)

"2. To discipline them."--The majority (93.3 per cent) checked "both." One person (#8) checking "neither," said "meaning? Punish, whip, no! Guide, yes."

"3. To train them in health habits, orderliness, manners, etc."--This was checked "both" by 93.3 per cent of the authorities. Only one person checked "wife."

"4. To set a good example."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To reassure them--give love, security, encouragement."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

Children - (Privileges)

"1. To play with them."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"2. To receive love from them."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"3. To have obedience and respect from them."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually.

TABLE XXVIII

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

VI. Children

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To take care of children	--	--	1	6.7	14	93.3	--	--	--	--
2. To discipline them	--	--	--	--	14	93.3	1	6.7	--	--
3. To train them in health habits, order- liness, manners, etc.	--	--	1	6.7	14	93.3	--	--	--	--
4. To set a good example	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To reassure them - give love, security, encouragement	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To play with them	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To receive love from them	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To have obedience and respect from them	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To get a rest from them sometimes	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of children	--	--	--	--	14	93.3	1	6.7	--	--
Totals	--	--	2	13.3	146	973.3	2	13.3	--	--

One person (#8), checking "both," added, "If earned, not because one is a parent."

"4. To get a rest from them sometimes."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of the children."--The majority (93.3 per cent) checked "both." One person (#11) checked "neither," saying, "I think this idea is one of the causes of many injustices to children, and of much unhappiness later. It has no place in a democratic family."

The writer wonders what interpretation this person placed upon the items.

In summary of "Children."--All responsibilities, except three, and all privileges, except one, were checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"To take care of the children" and "to train them . . ." were each checked "wife" by 6.7 per cent of the authorities. "To discipline them was checked "neither" by 6.7 per cent.

"To have partner uphold you . . ." was checked "neither" by 6.7 per cent of the authorities.

Life Values and Interests - (Responsibilities)

A study of Table XXIX reveals these attitudes about **Life Values and Interests**:

"1. To respect partner's religious attitudes."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"2. To maintain partner's self-confidence."--This was checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

TABLE XXIX

RESPONSES SHOWN ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE - RESPONSIBILITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

VII. Life Values and Interests

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A. Responsibilities										
1. To respect partner's religious attitudes	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
2. To maintain partner's self-confidence	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To set high character standards in the home	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To guide children's religion	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
5. To respect partner's service in the community	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
B. Privileges										
1. To attend own church	--	--	--	--	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7
2. To continue cultural interests (as music, lectures, art, further education)	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf, swimming, etc.)	--	--	--	--	15	100	--	--	--	--
4. To seek the same goals in life	--	--	--	--	13	86.7	--	--	2	13.3
5. To smoke and/or drink a little	--	--	--	--	12	80	1	6.7	2	13.3
Totals	--	--	--	--	143	953.3	2	13.3	5	33.3

"3. To set high character standards in the home."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"4. To guide the children's religion."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

"5. To respect partner's service in the community."--"Both" was checked by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

Life Values and Interests - (Privileges)

"1. To attend own church."--The majority (86.7 per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually.

One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither." One person (#7) did not check this item, saying "Both should be members of the same church."

The person (#11) who checked "neither" said, "Prefer a democratic choice of one church for both." The writer feels that this was the idea that the other authorities had in mind when they checked "both."

One person (#12), who checked "both," said "It would be best to attend the same church--best for husband and wife and highly desirable for children."

Another (#14) who checked "both" said, "They should join the same church preferably before the arrival of the children."

"2. To continue cultural interests (as music, lectures, art, further education."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband," "wife" individually.

"3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf, swimming, etc.)."--One hundred per cent of the authorities thought both partners should have this privilege. One of these checked both "husband" and "wife."

These statements were made:

(#12) Again the time element comes in. Neither husband nor wife should spend a disproportionate [amount] of time on own sports activities to the lack of development of joint interests and activities. ("Both" was checked.)

(#15) If they wish to. ("Both" was checked.)

"4. To seek the same goals in life."--The majority (86.7 per cent) thought both partners should. Of these, one checked "husband" and "wife" individually. The item was not checked by 13.3 per cent. One (#7) of these said, "Certain common goals should be sought by both. Each one might well have some separate goals of his (or her) own, also."

One person (#15), checking "husband" and "wife" individually, said "Each needs to remain an individual, with common goals for their life in common."

"5. To smoke and/or drink a little."--The majority (eighty per cent) thought both partners should have this privilege. Of these, one person checked "husband" and "wife" individually. One person (6.7 per cent) checked "neither." Two did not check this item. Of these, one (#5) said, "seems to me a personal matter about which I can't generalize." The other (#15) said "if they wish to," but did not actually check the item.

The person (#7) who checked "neither" said, "Both have right or neither has right."

The following remarks were made by people checking "both":

(#6) Both indulge or neither.

(#11) If desired.

(#13) Entirely matter of philosophy of couple, but I see no sex differences involved.

In summary of "Life Values and Interests."--All five responsibilities and two of the privileges were checked "both" by one hundred per cent of the authorities.

Of the privileges which were not checked "both" one hundred per cent, the remainder fell into the "neither" or "not checked" columns.

At least one person did not check three privileges.

Summary

According to Table XXX, the authorities on family life were very nearly single minded in their support of the "both" concept of husband-wife roles. Occasionally they took the liberty of checking both "husband" and "wife", possibly to distinguish that they did not necessarily mean both together. One person added an "either" column which seems to be another acceptance of the "both" concept.

Authority.--(See Table XXIII) In this area, only one person checked one item not in the "both" column. That was for the husband "to sign the checks."

Money.--(See Table XXIV) Exceptions to the "both" concept in this area were: of the fifteen authorities, six favored the husband's earning the living; one had him make the savings; two favored the husband having his life insured. Three authorities favored the wife's doing the buying. One did not feel that it was necessary "to know where all the money goes"; two disapproved of accepting money from parents; and one of giving money to parents.

Qualifying statements were made, such as, "it depends on circumstances," "if necessary," and "occasional exceptions."

One person did not check each of the following items: "To earn the living," "to do the buying," "to have life insured," "to know where all of it goes." Two people did not check "to accept money from own parents" and "to give money to own parents."

TABLE XXX

SUMMARY OF TOTALS CHECKED BY THE AUTHORITIES IN THE SEVEN AREAS LISTED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

	Husband		Wife		Both		Neither		Not Checked	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Authority	1	6.7	--	--	149	993.3	--	--	--	--
2. Money	9	60	3	20	126	840	4	26.7	8	53.3
3. Home Duties	22	146.6	19	126.7	103	686.7	1	6.7	5	33.3
4. Friends and Relatives	--	--	--	--	139	926.7	8	53.3	3	20
5. Sex	--	--	2	13.3	116	773.3	25	166.7	7	46.7
6. Children	--	--	2	13.3	146	973.3	2	13.3	--	--
7. Life Values and Interests	--	--	--	--	143	953.3	2	13.3	5	33.3

Explanations, such as, "dependent on family circumstances," and "too much involved to check this" were made.

Home Duties.--(See Table XXV) There were more exceptions to the "both" concept in this area than in any other. Of the fifteen authorities, nine thought the husband should do the heavy work, and eight favored his caring for the car. Five authorities thought he should repair the house, furnishings, and equipment, while one thought the wife should do this.

The regular housework was considered the wife's responsibility by ten of the authorities; and caring for the sick, by four. Two thought she was entitled "to have appreciation for housekeeping"; one, "to place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping"; and one, "to have house clean and attractive."

One person thought that neither partner should have to wash and repair the car.

Qualifying statements were made to the effect that it depended on whether the wife worked, the adeptness of the person, the talents and interests of the person, and who wanted to do it.

One person did not check "to have appreciation for housekeeping;" and two did not check "to place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping" and "to have house clean and attractive." No explanations were given.

Friends and Relatives.--(See Table XXVI) The exceptions to the "both" concept in this area were in the "neither" column. Five authorities disapproved of sharing the home with in-laws; two, disapproved of going out with the gang. One said "neither should be privileged "to be 'one of' the in-law family."

Qualifying statements were made, such as "unless absolutely necessary" in the case of sharing the home with in-laws, or "has to be jointly done" in the case of going out with own gang or club.

One person did not check "to share home with in-laws," and two, "to have friends of the opposite sex." The latter two said "How do you define friends?", and "too much qualification needed to answer this."

Sex.--(See Table XXVII) Exceptions to the "both" concept in this area were: two authorities thought the wife should use reliable birth control; thirteen disapproved of flirtations after marriage; eleven, disapproved of avenging a violator of the marriage. One said "neither" should remain virgin, saying "Discretion and judgment to guide the female. Same for male but greater freedom permitted and desirable."

Two people did not check "to remain virgin until marriage"; one, "to use reliable birth control"; one, "to have flirtations after marriage"; and three, "to avenge a violator of my marriage."

Children.--(See Table XXVIII) There were very few exceptions to the "both" concept in this area. One authority thought the wife should train the children, and one thought the wife should care for them.

One authority disapproved of disciplining the children, if it meant "to punish or whip." One disapproved of having one partner uphold the other in the eyes of the children, saying it was ". . . one of the causes of injustices to children, and of much unhappiness later. . . ." The writer wonders what interpretation was placed upon the item.

Life Values and Interests.--(See Table XXIX) One authority checked "neither" "to attend own church," saying, in effect, that the partners should choose one church to attend together.

One authority disapproved of smoking and/or drinking, but said, "Both have right or neither has right."

One person did not check "to attend own church"; two, did not check "to seek same goals in life," and "to smoke and/or drink a little."

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was made in an attempt to determine the opinions of high school boys and girls in a southern high school concerning the responsibilities and privileges of husbands and wives, and to find out how these compared with the opinions of home authorities on family life.

The study was made at West Fulton High School, Fulton County, Georgia. The boys and girls were mainly in the eleventh grade, although a few were in the tenth grade and a few were in the twelfth grade.

The data were collected from the boys and girls by means of a spontaneously written paper, listing some responsibilities and privileges of husbands and of wives. This was followed later by a questionnaire. The total number of boys and girls for each of these methods of collecting data was 128. However, the number of boys and the number of girls in the two methods showed some variation because of absences.

Fifteen people who were considered authorities on family life filled out the same questionnaire.

Spontaneous Papers

For purposes of comparison, the spontaneous comments on responsibilities and privileges were grouped as nearly as possible in the same groupings occurring in the questionnaire. Judging by the number of times mentioned, the boys placed emphasis in descending order on these areas: "money," "home duties," "friends and relatives," "life values and interests," "authority," "children," "recreation," "sex," and "tension." (Table XIII)

The girls placed emphasis in descending order on these areas: "money," "home duties," "authority," "friends and relatives," "life values and interests," "children," "recreation," "sex," and "tension" (Table XIII).

"Recreation" and "tension" were not in the questionnaire, but spontaneous mention of them was made by the boys and girls; therefore, their inclusion in this list.

Summary of Differences in Emphasis by Boys and Girls

The girls made more mention of these items:

Husband's driving the car
 Wife's driving the car
 Equal voice in making decisions
 Both partners' earning the living
 Wife's doing the housework
 Husband's placing the fun of living ahead of housework
 Both partners' caring for the children
 Both partners' disciplining them
 Wife's getting a rest from children
 Wife's remaining attractive and appealing

The boys made more mention of these items:

Husband's being boss
 Husband's earning the living
 Husband's having "free" money to spend
 Husband's helping with housework
 Husband's doing the repairs about home
 Wife's caring for the children
 Husband's disciplining the children

These differing emphases might be suspected as sources of conflict.

Opinions of Boys and Girls from the Questionnaires

The "both" concept was strongly expressed by both boys and girls in all areas as a whole except "home duties" (Table XXI). The girls checked "both" in the area of "home duties" more times, but the boys checked "husband" more times. In every area the girls expressed "both" by a larger percentage than the boys did.

Exceptions to the "both" concept appeared in individual items under these areas:

"Authority."--The majority of the boys favored having the husband rather than "both" sign the checks (Table XIV).

"Money."--The majority of both boys and girls favored having the husband rather than "both" earn the living (Table XV). The majority of both boys and girls disapproved of accepting money from parents.

"Home Duties."--The majority of both boys and girls favored having the wife do the regular housework, and care for the sick; and having the husband do the heavy work, the repairs on **house**, furnishings, and equipment, and care for the **car**. (Table XVI).

The majority of both boys and girls thought the wife rather than "both" should be privileged "to have the house clean and attractive" (Table XVI).

"Friends and Relatives."--The majority of boys and girls did not favor sharing the home with **in-laws** (Table XVII).

"Sex."--Neither boys nor girls approved to any degree of flirtations after marriage (Table XVIII). Slightly less than half of the boys and slightly more than half of the girls did not approve of avenging a violator of a marriage.

"Children."--While about half of the boys and girls favored "both" for caring for the children, slightly less than half favored the wife's caring for them (Table XIX). Two boys but no girls mentioned the "husband" only.

"Life Values and Interests."--The only exception in which the majority of boys and girls did not check "both" was "to smoke and/or drink a little" (Table XX). Over half of the boys and forty per cent of the girls

said "neither." About one-fourth of both boys and girls checked "husband" but none checked "wife" only.

Summary of differences in emphasis by boys and girls.--Outstanding differences in the opinions of the boys and girls appeared in these areas:

Authority.--Husband was checked much more often by boys than by girls "to drive the car," "to decide about vacations," and "to sign the checks" (Table XIV). The girls were more in favor of "both" on these items.

"Wife" was checked much more often than "husband" by boys than girls "to select the furniture." Again they preferred "both."

Money.--Boys were somewhat more in favor of the wife's doing the buying (Table XV). More girls were in favor of "both."

More girls than boys were in favor of neither partner giving money to own parents.

The boys were much more in favor than the girls of having the husband make the savings. The boys were also more in favor than the girls of having the wife do this. More girls were in favor of "both" making the savings.

More boys than girls checked "husband" to have "free" money.

Home Duties: The girls were much more in favor than the boys of having the wife care for the sick (Table XVI). About twice as many boys as girls checked "wife" "to raise flowers or have some other hobby." More boys than girls checked "husband" "to have appreciation for housekeeping."

Friends and Relatives.--About three times as many boys as girls checked "wife" to write the letters to parents (Table XVII).

About twice as many boys as girls checked "husband" "to go out with own 'gang' or club."

Sex.--A much larger percentage of boys than girls checked "husband" "to use reliable birth control; a larger percentage of girls than boys

checked "wife" "to use reliable birth control"; and more girls than boys checked "neither" for this item (Table XVIII). More girls than boys checked "neither" "to have flirtations after marriage."

Children.---"Husband" was checked by a much larger percentage of boys than girls "to discipline the children" (Table XIX). The boys checked "wife" by a larger percentage than the girls did "to get a rest from them sometimes." A larger percentage of girls than boys thought that "neither" partner should do this. More girls than boys checked "neither" "to have partner uphold you in eyes of children."

Life Values and Interests.---More boys than girls checked "husband" "to set high character standards in the home" (Table XX). A fairly large percentage of boys checked "wife" "to guide the children's religion" while the girls did not check "wife" at all. A much larger percentage of boys than girls checked "husband" for continuing sports activities. More boys than girls checked "neither" "to smoke and/or drink a little."

Summary of Noticeable Differences in Emphasis by Boys and Girls.---

The girls made more mention of these items:

Both partners' driving the car
 Both partners' signing the checks
 Both partners' deciding about vacations
 Both partners' selecting furniture
 Both partners' doing the buying
 Neither partners' giving money to parents
 Both partners' making the savings
 Wife's caring for the sick
 Wife's using reliable birth control
 Neither partners' using reliable birth control
 Neither partners' having flirtations after marriage
 Neither partners' getting a rest from the children
 Neither partners' upholding the other partner in the eyes of
 the children

The boys made more mention of these items:

Husband's driving the car
 Husband's deciding about vacations
 Husband's signing the checks
 Wife's selecting furniture

Wife's doing the buying
 Husband's making the savings
 Wife's making the savings
 Husband's having "free" money to spend
 Wife's having a hobby
 Husband's having appreciation for housekeeping
 Wife's writing letters to parents
 Husband's going out with the "gang"
 Husband's using reliable birth control
 Husband's disciplining the children
 Wife's getting a rest from them
 Husband's setting high character standards
 Wife's guiding the children's religion
 Husband's continuing sports activities
 Neither partners' drinking and/or smoking

Opinions of Authorities

The "both" concept of husband-wife roles was strongly expressed by a majority, and in many cases by a very large majority, of the authorities for each area as a whole (Table XXX). However, in two areas, there were individual items for which a majority of the authorities did not check "both."

Of these, according to Table XXV, in the area of "home duties," the majority of the authorities thought the husband, rather than "both" should do the heavy work and drive the car. The majority also thought the wife, rather than "both," should do the regular housework.

Also, in the area of "sex," the majority checked "neither" "to have flirtations after marriage" and "to avenge a violator of my marriage" (Table XXVII).

While "both" was expressed in all other items in all areas by the majority of the authorities, there were individual items in which a fairly large percentage checked "husband," "wife," "neither," or did not check the item. These can be noted from the various tables in Chapter V. However, the writer would like to call attention to those which were checked by as many as twenty per cent of the authorities.

"Authority."--This area was checked "both" by such a large majority that no individual item was checked in any other way by as much as twenty per cent of the authorities (Table XXIII).

"Money."--"Husband" was checked by forty per cent "to earn the living." "Wife" was checked by twenty per cent "to do the buying" (Table XXIV).

"Home Duties."--"Husband" was checked by 33.3 per cent of the authorities "to do repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment." "Wife" was checked by 26.7 per cent "to care for sick members of the household." Attention has been previously called to the fact that the majority did not check "both" for doing the regular housework, the repairs, and heavy work (Table XXV).

"Friends and Relatives."--One-third of the authorities checked "neither" "to share the home with in-laws" (Table XXVI).

"Sex."--Attention has been called to the fact that the majority checked "neither" "to have flirtations after marriage," and "to avenge a violator." Twenty per cent of the authorities failed to check the latter item (Table XVII).

"Children."--This area was checked "both" by such a large majority, that no individual item was checked in any other way by as much as twenty per cent of the authorities (Table XXVIII).

"Life Values and Interests."--The statement above is also true of this item (Table XXIX).

Comparison of the Three Divisions of the Study

The writer does not feel that any accurate comparison can be made between the findings from the spontaneous papers and the questionnaires filled out by the boys and girls, since there was no provision on the spontaneous papers for "both" or "neither." However, it is true that where a

pupil mentioned a certain responsibility or privilege under both husband and wife, it was tabulated as "both." The fact remains, however, that the boys and girls were definitely thinking of "husband" and "wife" individually in the majority of cases. The writer feels that the main value of the spontaneous papers is their indication of the pupils' awareness or lack of awareness of the different areas and items. It may be interesting to recall the spontaneous emphases given by the boys and girls as shown in Table XIII on page 39. There seems no way to compare these with the answers on the questionnaires.

Comparison of Questionnaire Responses of Boys and Girls with the Expert's Responses.--Since, in most cases the experts emphasized the "both" concept, the following tables show the percentage of boys and of girls who checked "both" as compared to the experts.

TABLE XXXI

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

I. Authority

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To decide where we shall live	87.3	91.8	100
2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment	70.9	93.2	100
3. To decide on medical service for members.	74.5	88.9	100
4. To guide education of children	83.6	90.4	100
5. To do the voting	70.9	76.7	100
B. Privileges			
1. To drive the car	65.5	94.5	100
2. To decide about vacations (where and when)	72.7	97.3	100
3. To decide about shared recreation	89.1	97.3	100
4. To sign the checks	29.1	54.8	93.3
5. To decide about own clothes	89.1	95.9	100

Summary of "Authority."--In every item in this area, "both" was checked by the largest percentage of authorities, by the next largest percentage of girls, and by the smallest percentage of boys (Table XXXI). The only major difference of opinion was "to sign the checks." The boys and girls checked "husband" much more frequently than "both" (Table XIV).

TABLE XXXII

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

II. Money

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To earn the living	---	5.5	53.3
2. To plan the spending	78.2	84.9	100
3. To do the buying	50.9	63	73.3
4. To make the savings	50.9	75.3	93.3
5. To have life insured	63.6	75.3	80
B. Privileges			
1. To know about the whole income	87.3	97.3	100
2. To know where all of it goes	87.3	95.9	86.7
3. To have some "free" money to spend	87.3	94.5	100
4. To accept money from own parents	23.6	26	73.3
5. To give money to own parents	87.3	76.7	80

Summary of "Money."--According to Table XXXII, the major differences in the opinions of the boys, girls, and the authorities were about earning the living, and accepting money from own parents.

A study of Table XV and Table XXIV shows that one hundred per cent of the boys and 94.5 per cent of the girls checked "husband" "to earn the living," whereas the majority of the authorities (53.3 per cent) checked "both."

A study of these same tables reveals that 69.1 per cent of the boys and 74 per cent of the girls checked "neither," whereas the majority (73.3 per cent) of the authorities checked "both" "to accept money from own parents."

TABLE XXXIII
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

III. Home Duties

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To do the regular housework	1.8	—	33.3
2. To do the heavy work around the house . .	—	2.7	40
3. To do repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment	10.9	15.1	60
4. To care for the car (wash, repair). . . .	3.6	5.5	40
5. To care for sick members of the household.	43.6	27.4	73.3
B. Privileges			
1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby	81.8	90.4	100
2. To have food likes met	76.4	84.9	100
3. To have appreciation for housekeeping . .	29.1	43.8	80
4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping	27.3	35.6	80
5. To have house clean and attractive . . .	30.9	27.4	80

Summary of "Home Duties."--According to Table XXXIII, the opinions of the boys, girls, and authorities showed great variation in this area. The only areas in which the majority of boys, girls, and authorities checked "both" were "to raise flowers or have some other hobby" and "to have food likes met."

The majority of the authorities, boys, and girls checked "wife" "to do the regular housework." However, the boys and girls checked this by a much larger percentage than the authorities (Table XVI and Table XXV).

The majority of all three groups checked "husband" "to do the heavy work," and "to care for the car." However, a much larger percentage of the boys and girls than of the authorities checked "husband."

In all other items, the majority of the authorities checked "both" whereas the minority of the boys and girls checked "both."

The majority of the boys and girls checked "husband" "to do the repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment," whereas the majority of the authorities checked "both."

The majority of the boys and girls checked "wife" "to care for sick members of the household," and "to have the house clean and attractive," while the majority of the authorities checked "both."

The largest percentage of boys (less than half) checked "husband" "to have appreciation for housekeeping," while the largest percentage of girls (less than half) checked "both." The majority of authorities checked "both."

About half of the boys and girls checked "neither" "to place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping," while the majority of the authorities checked "both."

Summary of "Friends and Relatives."--A study of Table XXXIV reveals that the majority of all three groups checked "both," except for "to share the home with in-laws."

Tables XVII and XXVI show that the majority of the boys and girls checked "neither" for this item while more than half of the authorities checked "both."

Summary of "Sex."--The three groups showed fairly close agreement in this area. The majority of the three groups checked "both" for all items except "to have flirtations after marriage" and "to avenge a violator of my marriage" (Table XXXV).

TABLE XXXIV
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

IV. Friends and Relatives

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To be considerate of in-laws	98.2	100	100
2. To help care for sick or aged relatives.	85.4	86.3	100
3. To share the home with in-laws	43.6	45.2	60
4. To accept partner's friends	81.8	98.6	100
5. To write letters to parents	74.5	91.8	100
B. Privileges			
1. To visit own people	100	100	100
2. To be "one of" the in-law family	89.1	97.3	93.3
3. To have friends of the opposite sex	83.6	95.9	86.7
4. To entertain own friends in the home	100	100	100
5. To go out with own "gang" or club	76.4	86.3	86.7

TABLE XXXV
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

V. Sex

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To remain virgin until marriage	60	60.3	80
2. To be "true" to my partner after marriage	92.7	100	100
3. To be considerate of sex wishes of partner	80	97.3	100
4. To remain attractive and appealing	70.9	78.1	100
5. To guide the child's sex education	78.2	83.6	100
B. Privileges			
1. To have access to sound sex information	83.6	98.6	100
2. To use reliable birth control	60	57.5	80
3. To have satisfying sex life with partner.	83.6	100	100
4. To have flirtations after marriage	16.4	4.1	6.7
5. To avenge a violator of my marriage	38.2	46.6	6.7

According to Tables XVIII and XXVII, a large majority of each of the three groups checked "neither" "to have flirtations after marriage."

The item showing the greatest difference of opinion was "to avenge a violator of my marriage." Tables XVIII and XXVII show that 93.3 per cent of the authorities checked "neither," while only 47.3 per cent of the boys and 53.4 per cent of the girls checked "neither." The boys and girls were almost as much in favor of "both" as "neither," while the authorities were definitely opposed.

In the main, the boys and girls who departed from the "both" concept of remaining virgin until marriage placed the emphasis on the wife. One expert checked "neither." Two experts did not check this item.

Summary of "Children."--According to Table XXXVI, the majority of all three groups checked "both" for all items except "to take care of the children."

Tables XIX and XXVIII show that a slightly larger percentage of boys and girls checked "both" than checked "wife" "to take care of the children," however, the authorities checked "both" almost unanimously.

Table XXXVI shows that, as a whole, the girls and the authorities had a stronger "both" concept than the boys.

Summary of "Life Values and Interests."--According to Table XXXVII, the majority of the boys, girls, and authorities checked "both" for all items except "to smoke and/or drink a little."

According to Tables XX and XXIX, 54.5 per cent of the boys and 39.7 per cent of the girls checked "neither" "to drink and/or smoke a little." These were the largest single percentages in this item. A majority of the girls did not check either heading, but were fairly equally divided between "husband," "both," and "neither." The majority of the authorities checked "both."

TABLE XXXVI
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

VI. Children

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To take care of children	49.1	56.2	93.3
2. To discipline them	78.2	95.9	93.3
3. To train them in health habits, orderli- ness, manners, etc.	60	65.8	93.3
4. To set a good example	96.4	100	100
5. To reassure them - give love, security, encouragement	98.2	100	100
B. Privileges			
1. To play with them	90.9	100	100
2. To receive love from them	100	100	100
3. To have obedience and respect from them.	98.2	100	100
4. To get a rest from them sometimes . . .	70.9	69.9	100
5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of children	74.5	74	93.3

TABLE XXXVII
COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES CHECKING THE "BOTH" COLUMN

VII. Life Values and Interests

	Boys	Girls	Authorities
A. Responsibilities			
1. To respect partner's religious attitudes.	94.5	98.6	100
2. To maintain partner's self-confidence . .	89.1	100	100
3. To set high character standards in the home	81.8	94.5	100
4. To guide children's religion	80	94.5	100
5. To respect partner's service in the com- munity	85.4	98.6	100
B. Privileges			
1. To attend own church	90.9	88.9	86.7
2. To continue cultural interests (as music, lectures, art, further education) . . .	87.3	94.5	100
3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf, swimming, etc.)	80	98.6	100
4. To seek the same goals in life	90.9	91.8	86.7
5. To smoke and/or drink a little	20	31.5	80

Comparison of the Present Study with Those in the Review of Literature

In comparing the findings of this study with those in the Review of Literature, the writer would like to make the following points:

There does seem to be confusion of roles for women in marriage, as suggested by Kirkpatrick.⁴⁷ This study would indicate that it exists for husbands, also. In many instances, the boys recommended responsibilities for the wife much more strongly than the girls did. At the same time, the girls, in some instances, approved more strongly than the boys of certain privileges for the wife. The same is true in the case of the husband.

According to McClew's study,⁴⁸ the participants showed a strong preference for a joint checking account. The writer found this to be true in the present study in the case of the authorities in answer "to sign the checks." However, 70.9 per cent of the boys and 45.2 per cent of the girls checked "husband" in this connection (Table XIV). The participants in McClew's study showed a strong preference for a personal allowance for both husband and wife. The writer found this to be true in the present study of both authorities (Table XXIV) and boys and girls (Table XV). The present study seems to show a higher percentage in favor of both husband and wife attending card clubs, sports, etc., independently of the other partner. In the present study, it was listed as "to go out with own 'gang' or club."

The strong preference for the "both" concept of husband-wife roles as expressed by authorities and pupils in most areas and items would seem to back up Kehoe's⁴⁹ generalization that women desire a democratic home. The

47. Clifford Kirkpatrick, "The Measurement of Ethical Inconsistency in Marriage," The International Journal of Ethics, 46:444-460, July, 1936.

48. Ann Elizabeth McClew, Attitudes of 112 Married Men and Women Toward Adjustments in Family Living. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1938. 178 pp.

49. Cathryne Bradford Kehoe, Men's Responsibilities in the Home as Desired by the Wife. Master's Thesis, Greensboro: Consolidated University of North Carolina, 1943. 150 pp.

majority of pupils also seem to desire a democratic home. The majority of pupils, as well as the women in Kehoe's study, thought the man should earn the living (Table XV). However, the authorities expressed "both" more strongly than they did "husband" (Table XXIV).

The majority of the pupils and authorities in the writer's study, as well as the experts and students in McCulloch's study,⁵⁰ were in favor of the joint planning of the spending. The pupils and authorities in the present study agreed that the husband and wife should have "free" money to spend. The experts in McCulloch's study were more favorable to this (personal allowance) than the students were, and the same was true in the present study (Table XV and Table XXIV). McCulloch's students were more in favor than the experts of having the man's dependent mother live with the couple, while in the present study the authorities were more in favor than the pupils of sharing the home with in-laws (Table XXVI and Table XVII).

A much larger percentage of authorities and students in the present study, as compared with the men in Elder's study,⁵¹ thought that the regular housework was the wife's job.

Conclusions

The writer is making the assumption that a review of (1) areas which the boys and girls did not mention in the spontaneous papers; (2) areas in which the boys and girls showed differences of opinion; and (3) areas in which they both seem in marked difference with the experts, will be suggestive

50. Margaret Mildred McCulloch, A Study of Attitudes of Men College Students Concerning Selected Phases of Income Management During the First Years of Marriage. Master's Thesis, Oregon State College, 1943. 66 pp.

51. Rachel-Ann Lusher Elder, Traditional and Developmental Conceptions of Fatherhood. Master's Thesis, Iowa State College, 1947. 155 pp.

of probable causes of conflict in husband-wife relationships, and of conflict in roles as the modern home is conceived by the specialists in family life.

However, when an attempt is made to place meaning upon the items mentioned spontaneously by the boys and girls, the problem arises of deciding whether the items they mentioned were really the probable areas of conflict or whether the ones they did not mention were. This leaves us with only a guess as to the meaning of the first part of the study.

The writer feels more sure of the meaning of the items which showed considerable differences between boys and girls. These would seem to present probable conflict in marriage and are listed on page 102.

The tables showing differences of opinion between boys, girls, and experts in the "both" concept of husband-wife roles seem to show that in almost every item the boys were farther from the experts than the girls were (Tables XXXI - XXXVII). A comparison of these differences should be suggestive as to the need for developing more harmonious concepts of sharing. It seems most obvious that any attempt to develop harmonious concepts of roles in marriage must surely include the boys since they would seem more in need of help than do the girls, and since boys and girls must find agreement in their concepts of roles.

Recommendations

The writer would suggest that before this questionnaire is used again that the following changes be made:

1. Recreation should perhaps be included as one of the areas since the pupils mentioned it in their spontaneous papers.
2. Possibly, it would be well to have an "either" column, since some of the authorities felt the need of it. This would allow distinction

to be made between responsibilities and privileges that should be done together jointly, and those that may be done individually by both.

3. The distinctions which were drawn between responsibilities and privileges seem to be open to doubt since what may be a duty to one may be a privilege to another.

4. The privilege, "to smoke and/or drink" might be made more definite, since the pupils found difficulty in checking this without making many qualifying remarks.

Implications from the standpoint of education seem to indicate the following:

1. In the community, boys are more in need of family life education than the girls if they are to reach common ground with the authorities.

2. Homes need to give more attention to training boys in the democratic concept of living, if they are to be in agreement with the girls and the authorities on family life.

3. The schools need to plan for family life education to include all of those who will be involved in family life.

4. The Home Economics teachers may need to work with the total school program to work out a correlated program which will affect the attitudes of all the students toward more harmonious family living.

Suggestions for further study include the following:

It would be interesting to compare the opinions of high school boys and girls and their parents concerning husband-wife roles.

Another study that might be interesting and worthwhile would be to study the opinions of strictly rural and strictly urban boys and girls in the South regarding husband-wife roles to see if the difference in background makes a marked difference in their opinions.

A third study that might prove worthwhile would be to administer this questionnaire before starting a course in Family Relations, and again after the course to see to what extent the boys and girls have changed their opinions as a result of what they studied.

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APPENDIX

The Woman's College
of the
University of North Carolina
Greensboro, N. C.

A Check Sheet on
Responsibilities and Privileges of Husbands and Wives

Prepared by Dorothy Fitzpatrick

Directions: Check in one of the columns at the right who should have each responsibility or privilege listed. Key to abbreviations: H, Husband; W, Wife; B, Both; N, Neither.

I. AUTHORITY

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To decide where we shall live
- 2. To decide on selection of furniture and equipment
- 3. To decide on medical service for members
- 4. To guide education of children
- 5. To do the voting

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To drive the car
- 2. To decide about vacations (where and when).
- 3. To decide about shared recreation
- 4. To sign the checks
- 5. To decide about own clothes

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

II. MONEY

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To earn the living
- 2. To plan the spending
- 3. To do the buying
- 4. To make the savings
- 5. To have life insured

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To know about the whole income
- 2. To know where all of it goes
- 3. To have some "free" money to spend
- 4. To accept money from own parents
- 5. To give money to own parents

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

III. HOME DUTIES

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To do the regular housework
- 2. To do the heavy work around the house
- 3. To do repairs on house, furnishings, and equipment
- 4. To care for the car (wash, repair).
- 5. To care for sick members of the household

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To raise flowers or have some other hobby
- 2. To have food likes met
- 3. To have appreciation for housekeeping
- 4. To place the fun of living ahead of housekeeping
- 5. To have house clean and attractive

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

IV. FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To be considerate of in-laws
- 2. To help care for sick or aged relatives
- 3. To share the home with in-laws
- 4. To accept partner's friends
- 5. To write the letters to parents

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To visit own people
- 2. To be "one of" the in-law family
- 3. To have friends of opposite sex
- 4. To entertain own friends in the home
- 5. To go out with own "gang" or club

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

V. SEX

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To remain virgin until marriage
- 2. To be "true" to my partner after marriage
- 3. To be considerate of sex wishes of partner
- 4. To remain attractive and appealing
- 5. To guide the child's sex education

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To have access to sound sex information
- 2. To use reliable birth control
- 3. To have satisfying sex life with partner
- 4. To have flirtations after marriage
- 5. To avenge a violator of my marriage

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

VI. CHILDREN

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To take care of children
- 2. To discipline them
- 3. To train them in health habits, orderliness, manners, etc.
- 4. To set a good example
- 5. To reassure them--give love, security, encouragement

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To play with them
- 2. To receive love from them
- 3. To have obedience and respect from them
- 4. To get a rest from them sometimes
- 5. To have partner uphold you in eyes of children

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

VII. LIFE VALUES AND INTERESTS

A. Responsibilities

- 1. To respect partner's religious attitudes
- 2. To maintain partner's self-confidence
- 3. To set high character standards in the home
- 4. To guide children's religion
- 5. To respect partner's service in the community

H	W	B	N

B. Privileges

- 1. To attend own church
- 2. To continue cultural interests (as music, lectures, art, further education).
- 3. To continue sports activities (such as tennis, golf, swimming, etc.).
- 4. To seek the same goals in life
- 5. To smoke, and/or drink a little

H	W	B	N

C. Remarks _____

-4-

Personal data: Sex _____ Age _____ Grade _____

Present home, rural _____ urban _____ with electricity _____

Live with, both parents _____ one parent _____ relatives _____

Number of older sisters _____ Number of younger sisters _____

Number of older brothers _____ Number of younger brothers _____

Have servant _____

Mother employed outside the home _____