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The Relationship between a Stable Marriage and the Spouses' Capacity for Love, Truth, Justice, and Freedom

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A STABLE MARRIAGE
AND THE SPOUSES' CAPACITY FOR LOVE,
TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND
FREEDOM

by
Carlos A. Plazas

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the
Graduate School of Loyola University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
of Doctor of Philosophy.

February
1972

LIFE

Carlos A. Plazas was born in Iza (Boyacá), Colombia, South America, May 12, 1931.

He obtained his Baccalaureate from St. Bartolomé National College, Bogotá, Colombia, December 1950. On October 27, 1957 he was ordained a Catholic Priest, Archdiocese of Bogotá, Colombia. On October 30, 1958 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters from Xavier University, Bogotá, Colombia.

From 1959 to 1965 he was the executive director of the Child and Family Development Program supported by the Venezuelan Government and the Private Organization named Caritas de Anzoátegui, Venezuela, S.A. This program provided social assistance to 7,000 families, and school to 5,000 children.

In 1966 the author came to Chicago and on June 9, 1968 he received the degree of Master of Education with a Major in Guidance and Counseling from Loyola University, Chicago. On July 18, 1969 he was accepted as an applicant for the Ph. D. degree in Educational Psychology and Measurements. On February 2, 1971 the author finished the internship of a school psychologist at the Bureau of Child Study, Board of Education, Chicago. He is presently a senior psychologist

of the Bureau of Child Study, Board of Education, Chicago; a Consultant for the Guidance and Counseling Services of the Latin American Center, Chicago; a Consultant for the Psychological Services of the Illinois Migrant Council; and a member of the Adult Education Faculty at Amundsen-Mayfair College.

PREFACE

The present study is a scientific corroboration of a philosophy which the author and a number of researchers have found very relevant to the welfare of family life and society.

As executive director of "Social Service," Venezuela (1959-1965), the author had the opportunity to work with families of the country and slum areas. He observed that most of those families consisted of one mother and an average number of six children who had different fathers. Men seemed to have wrong ideas about family duties and man's power for procreation. A number of poor women were forced to give themselves to a different man every year, hoping to find a stable father for their children; but they hoped in vain and instead of alleviating the situation, they aggravated their tragedy. The author introduced a set of new values to children of those families. In school, boys and girls were given instruction on marriage and family life. It was emphasized that marriage is a task that demands responsibility of both husband and wife. Groups were organized to discuss the role of the father, the mother, and children in the family. Boys and girls were taught that the human being is the center of the universe; that women as well as men are human beings who deserve to be equally

esteemed and respected; and that children need both the father and the mother for their education, just as they needed both of them for their procreation. After eight years of work it was possible to see the birth of new families and new community environments.

The author has belonged to the staff of the Latin American Christian Family Movement (CFM), which is the largest organization on marriage and family in Latin America. Its principles are inspired on the following postulate of the Bible: Husband must love his wife as he loves himself, and wife must love her husband as she loves herself (Ep.5: 28-29). The author has utilized the biblical criterion to help counselees solve their marital conflicts. Its effectiveness has been evident in a number of cases.

In the experimental school project supported by "Social Service" in Anzoatequi, Venezuela, it was found that rural parents who perceived marriage as a task in which both husband and wife have mutual rights and responsibilities, were more cooperative with school, and their children did better academic work than those who did not have such a family environment.

After ten years of working with families and children, the author had the opportunity to study at the Graduate School of Loyola University. He took advantage of his new educational insights to develop the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST) in order

to measure some samples of behavior influenced by his philosophical concepts. The reader will find that the author's ideas and experiences are supported by scientific literature and by qualified couples who, in spite of possessing a different cultural background, stand for the author's views in regard to the bases of a stable marriage.

The author encourages marriage and family counselors to use the MST and its philosophical principles to help the increasing number of couples who experience marital problems. He also encourages lecturers and professors of marriage and family life to provide the students with the ideas proposed in the present study, to study them, and to analyze their relevance for a constructive family development. The author too suggests that professionally qualified Rabbis, Ministers, and Priests try the MST principles as bases for preparing engaged couples for marriage. Those principles are related to a philosophy of life and to a set of spiritual values which may be of significance for couples who believe in the religious aspect of marriage.

Finally, the author hopes that his concepts and the findings of the present research may serve as a positive contribution to the new generation in helping them to gain insight ^{into} the American Heritage of Liberty, Justice, and Democracy. If children have the opportunity to experience the environment of

a democratic family grounded in truth and justice, and inspired by love and freedom, they will defend those values at the cost of their lives.

C. A. P.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Since the earliest times, the majority of males and females has looked upon marriage as an interactional task to be mutually involved in and to be worked at together, so that by their accommodation to its demands, they might achieve mutual satisfaction as well as the stability and duration of the marriage bond. (Westermarck, 1922; Groves, 1928; Darwin, 1952; Parsons and Bales, 1955; Adler, 1958; Hurvitz, 1965; Peeil, 1968; Strauss, 1968; Pap^aonek, 1969).

According to the changes and evolution of society and its laws, societies have created multitudinous forms of marital interaction in order to secure these ends. First, they developed the matrilineal systems of marital adjustment; then, the patriarchal types; and, today, some strive for equalitarian forms of marital accommodation. (Gsovski, 1947; Burgess and Wallin, 1953; Nimkoff, 1954; Geiger, 1954; Mosely, 1959; Dreikurs, 1961; Hawkins, 1968).

Unfortunately, the efforts to attain a stable marital life seem, in many cases, to fail, for the rates of divorce, separation, and desertion appear to increase steadily. The U. S. Bureau of Census (1969) reports an increase in the rate of divorce from 0.9 in 1910, to 2.9 in 1968. The curious

phenomenon is that in spite of the apparently increasing number of failures in marital adjustment, the majority of males and females do not appear to feel defeated. They still seek marital stability and success. The majority of divorced people remarry (Glick, 1947). Many still marry at an early age. The rate of early marriage among college and high school students appears to be constantly increasing (Christopherson, 1960; Burohinal, 1959).

The problem is that marriage is a task for two individuals. But to some degree, the majority of males and females are trained to work alone or in groups. Generally, they have little experience in working in two's. Moreover, the majority of males and females who enter married life bring to it different home experiences, educational backgrounds, and environments, different frames of reference on marital satisfaction, stability, and success, different behavior patterns based on past experiences, different values, different styles of life, and different goals.

Therefore, a knowledge of the factors which facilitate a stable marital relationship would be of great value to those entering marriage; to those having difficulties in marital adjustment and accommodation; and to those who counsel and advise engaged, as well as married people.

Readings on philosophy (Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, scholastic philosophers, E. Gilson, T. A. Petters, C. Boiyer);

on psychology (Baldwin, A. Adler, E. Fromm, C. Rogers, C. Curran, A. Arnold, R. Dreikurs); on marital research (Burgess, Locke, Terman, Nimkoff, Groves, Ogburn); on religion (Old and New Testaments, Documents of the Vatican II, Concilium, an International Magazine of Theology); and participations in meetings and workshops (Christian Family Movement, Sr. Thomas More's Marriage Clinic, Dowing, Cal.) gave the writer the foundations for the following constitutional definitions as applied to married life.

Love is an emotional attraction because of which a spouse is moved to exercise proper concern for himself and his partner.

Truth is an attitude of reality which induces a spouse to relate to his partner in the most honest and realistic way.

Justice is an attitude of equality which urges a spouse to give the partner what is his, and to take for himself what is his own.

Freedom is an attitude of spontaneity which impels a spouse to accept marital responsibilities and to do his best to fulfill the tasks voluntarily accepted.

Statement of the Problem

This study is an attempt to explore four factors which seem essential to a stable relationship between husband and

wife. A multiple-choice, task-oriented test will be designed with the purpose of measuring the influence of these factors. If evidence of such influence is found, then this knowledge can be used to facilitate stable marital interactions. Furthermore, marriage and family counselors will possess a structured and objective instrument, which will not only be helpful to their clients, but, because it will save their own time, helpful to themselves, as well.

Dimensions of the Study

This study describes a psychosomatic, empirical, and factorial approach. Based upon behavioral observation, its purpose is to measure the interaction between a stable marriage, and the simultaneous action of four emotional attitudes of the spouses, namely, love, truth, justice, and freedom. The emotional attitude which seeks affection will be termed "love"; that which desires reality, "truth"; that which wishes fairness and equality, "justice"; and that which moves toward spontaneity, "freedom". The four emotional attitudes will constitute the bases of the theory of marital interaction, which the author of the study will incorporate into a measurement instrument.

Each of the four categories will be measured by items related to behavioral situations in marital interaction, scattered throughout a multiple-choice Marriage Stylistic

Test (MST). This instrument will be a bilingual (English and Spanish) questionnaire, the Spanish translation will be supervised by the Department of Modern Languages of Loyola University (Chicago). The Spanish translation will be used only in the Preliminary Research of the present study.

The content of the items of the questionnaire will be a systematic presentation of marital interaction behavior and will involve the operational definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom. The items will be classified into these four categories by eight qualified judges, either clergymen or marriage counselors. The opinion of the judges will be sorted according to the Q Technique developed by Stephenson. Sixty-four items, at least, will be presented to the judges, because in the Q Sorting Technique "a good range is from 60 to 90 cards (F. N. Kelinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, 1964).

The sample selected will consist of couples in which the male possesses the qualifications present in a stable marriage.

A stable marriage is a firm and permanent marriage, which is not easily dissolved. It involves husband's and wife's purpose of resisting dissolution and/or their ability to re-establish their original intention with respect to their marriage. A stable marriage will be operationally defined as a marriage in which man has been married only once,

and his wife is living with him (U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of Population: 1960. Subject Reports, Marital Status. Final Report P ((2) - 4E)). According to the same report, 72 per cent of stable marriages refer to those in which men not only have these two characteristics, but are also white, in the 45-54 age bracket, with annual earnings of \$6,748 up, and with 12.4-up school years (Tables 7-11). Bernard's comments on these tables will be valuable for the writer (Jessie Bernard, "Marital Stability and Patterns on Status Variables," 1966).

The design of the present investigation will be that of an Ex Post Facto Approach (F. N. Kellinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, 1964). The method of selecting the subjects will be the so-called "self-selection into samples," because subjects will be selected in a non-random fashion into a sample. The validity of the categories will be measured by the statistical analysis of the subjects' responses to each category and by the comparison between husbands' and wives' answers.

Justification for the Study

A stable relationship between husband and wife is crucial to family stability and to the welfare of society (Goldstein, 1940; Waller, Goldstein, and Lawrenceck, 1941; Landis, 1960, 1962; Young, 1964; Smith, 1968; Lifschitz,

1968; Ginott, 1968). A positive correlation is reported between the adjustment between husband and wife and their children's mental health (Ferreira, 1967; Kramer, 1968), emotional adjustment, (Gesell et al., 1946; McDermott, 1968), ability and achievement level (Robinson, Weintraub^b, and Smith, 1968; Jones, Lundsteen, and Michael, 1967; Multimer¹, Loughling, and Powell, 1966). Terman et al. (1959) found that well-adjusted husband and wife relationships tend to be associated with gifted children; while Bauman (1967) reported positive correlation between the failure of marital adjustment and school dropouts.

There is a tendency among spouses to look for help in order to resolve the conflicts of their marital relationships. Between 1950 and 1959, the National Office of the American Association of Marriage Counselors received 14,323 "help-request" letters (De Burger, 1967). The number of these requests alone would justify research for valid and reliable approaches which could be of value to married persons in situations of potential conflict.

Most of the published methods of measuring marital stability are self-reporting devices. Their validity appears today to be very questionable. (Frumkin, 1953; Locke and Wallace, 1959; Edmonds, 1967). There is apparent justification for an attempt to develop an instrument for the assessment of marital stability, built upon the observational be-

havior of spouses. This is the primary purpose of the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST) which will be developed for use in this study. In line with this approach there is a tendency among marriage and family researchers to obtain empirical data from observable behavior (Nye and Bayer, 1963; Hill, 1966; Kirkpatrick, 1967).

The focus of the literature in marriage and the family seems to be on family relationships rather than on those of husband and wife. The majority of the latter studies attempt to explore the raw variables considered by the pioneers in marital adjustment investigation (Benson, 1952; Williamson, 1952; Dean, 1966; Crouse, Karlins, and Schroder, 1968; Goodman and Ofshe, 1968). A holistic and empirical exploration of the essential factors of marital stability is suggested by the recent development of the Role Theory of marriage, which is gaining general recognition (Mangus, 1957; Tharp, 1963). The findings of such an approach have not yet been published.

Assumptions

Marriage is here considered to be a social task, which a male and a female accept spontaneously with the intention of working it out together and progressively. Their way of cooperating is such that there will be neither superior nor inferior status. Rather there will be two courageous part-

ners with different functions, working in a holistic environment of mutual affection and service (love), mutual sincerity and trust (truth), equality (justice), and responsibility (freedom), so that the action of each one yields mutual satisfaction and leads to a degree of closeness and congeniality such that neither partner can easily be replaced.

In this study marriage is not simply considered as the solution to an individual problem or the satisfaction of human instincts and drives. Rather, marriage is regarded as a goal-oriented task demanding the recognition of mutual effort and cooperation, mutual interests, commitment, courage, and generosity on behalf of the partners involved.

It has been assumed that the simultaneous presence of love, truth, justice and freedom in marital interaction enables husband and wife to perceive their marriage as the most meaningful life for them, as the highest manner of expressing their mutual worthiness, and as the summum bonum of their lives. These convictions being mutually understood, both partners strive to make of their marriage an ongoing and maturing experience. The simultaneous action of the four factors canalizes the inner capacities for social involvement, identification, empathy, and cooperation, that adjusted males and females are able to develop for their own good and that of their community.

The writer assumes that a task-oriented instrument with

structured situations of marital behavior is one of the most useful techniques to measure the simultaneous action of love, truth, justice, and freedom in marital interaction. These four concepts are significantly relevant for both men and women, husbands and wives.

The writer also ^{believes} ~~puts on~~ that the ex post facto approach is one of the most convenient designs in the present investigation, because the variables of the study do not lend themselves to experimental inquiry, and because a number of the important variables in psychology, sociology, and education, which are not manipulable have been explored by ex post facto approach.

Finally, the present study will be concentrated only on the simultaneous action of love, truth, justice, and freedom in marital interaction. The study will not explore any other variable such as personality traits, religious background, home experiences and so forth.

Hypothesis

Based on the previous assumptions, this study proposes the following hypothesis: If the emotional attitudes of affection (love), reality (truth), equality (justice), and spontaneity (freedom) act simultaneously in marital interaction, then, husband and wife will be able to evolve a stable marriage. This hypothesis is expressed in operational

terms as follows: the scores of husbands and wives who possess the already mentioned characteristics of a stable marriage will appear significantly high in total and in each of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST. Therefore, there will be no significant difference between those scores either in total or in each category.

Strengths of this Study

It is commonly accepted in a democratic environment that family and married life should be established on the fundamental bases of a democratic society. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948) and the Encyclical of Pope John XXIII, "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth) a democratic society must be grounded in truth, must function according to the norms of justice, and must be inspired by mutual love and freedom. Consequently, love, truth, justice, and freedom should be the bases to build up the married life.

The factorial, empirical, and holistic attempts of this study are supported by the recent trend of marriage and family research (Haley, 1962).

The use of task-oriented technique rather than that of a self-report, inventory type not only corresponds to the recent trend for personality assessments, but also provides decision-making situations which permit the person adminis-

tering the test to observe the spouses and record their reactions to these situations.

The impersonal condition as well as the standardized wording and instructions of the Marriage Stylistic Test seem to widen the area of information and to ensure a certain uniformity of measurement.

The Marriage Stylistic Test will provide subjects with structured situations which will allow them to think about and evaluate concrete points of marital life, thereby demanding practical application of the general principles involved, and providing subjects opportunities to react and to make critical associations and deductions.

The Marriage Stylistic Test will use the multiple-choice technique which is currently the most widely employed for objective instruments. Moreover, pilot studies assign the MST reliability, validity, and diagnostic merits. In a mean length of 4.9 years of married life, only two divorces and one separation have been reported among 179 couples of St. Mary of the Lake Church, who were prepared for marriage according to the philosophy of the MST. The instrument was given to eighty-five married and engaged couples. According to the formula KR_{20} , the MST yielded a coefficient of .78. Its reliability appears to be significant at the .01 level (A. Anastasi, Psychological Testing, 1968). Eleven couples who endured marital conflicts took the MST and the Locke-

Wallace Short Marital-Adjustment Test. Husbands appear negatively correlated on the two instruments ($r = -.53$); while the wives appear with a correlation of .23. The MST may possess a therapeutic value that is not found in the Locke-Wallace Test.

The present study will be an ex post facto study. The most important social scientific and educational research problems do not lend themselves to experimentation, but to the ex post facto approach. "It is likely that the ex post facto studies would outnumber and outrank experimental studies" (F. N. Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, 1964).

Limitations

It may be objected that the Marriage Stylistic Test will be at the disposal of only those subjects who can read the directions, understand the questions, and ponder them. Nevertheless, illiterate people can also be given the test by converting it into a "True-False" device and administering it verbally.

The selection of the sample may be another source of criticism, because "self-selection into samples" does not have the power to randomize. Self-selection into comparison groups (stable marriages and marriages in process of divorce) was attempted with the cooperation of Dr. I. A. Barch, Direc-

tor of Divorce Conciliation Service of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Chicago, and of the Rev. Msgr. R. A. Rosemeyer, Director of Matrimony Metropolitan Tribunal of the Archdiocese of Chicago. It was not possible to obtain the cooperation of the couples in the process of divorce. What these couples wanted is to obtain a divorce at any cost. Nevertheless, the sample of the present investigation will be a representative one, taken from the ordinary population, rather than from the student population as it has been customary in the majority of studies on human behavior (Locke, 1951). Finally, it seems that subjects' willingness to cooperate is one of the most effective ways to meet the problems of faking and malingering, to which personality tests are especially subject (Anastasi, 1968).

Summary

Marriage has generally been considered as a social task in which male and female work together with a certain desire for stability. The marital relationship has been shaped and reshaped with the purpose of making its stability more attainable. However, it seems that success is still far from being achieved, for the rate of marital failure is constantly increasing. A possible explanation is that whereas marriage is a task for two individuals, the majority of people who marry have had little experience in cooperative undertakings

and, furthermore, bring to this life partnership different experiences, styles of life, and goals.

This study will strive for an empirical and holistic approach to the exploration of the simultaneous action of four factors which seem essential for developing a stable marital interaction. The factors are love, truth, justice, and freedom.

The four factors are related to the four variations of one of the independent variables of the hypothesis. These variations will be measured by the Marriage Stylistic Test. The other independent variable will be varied in two ways (husbands and wives). The operational dimensions of the hypothesis are the following: the scores of husbands and wives who possess the already mentioned characteristics of a stable marriage, will appear significantly high in total and in each of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST. Therefore, there will be no significant difference between those scores either in total or in each category.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The attitudes of society toward marriage have undergone much change and evolution. In some countries, the institution of marriage was so emphasized that all the dynamic factors of marital relationship had to be accepted unquestioningly to the ultimatum: "What God has united, man must not separate."¹ In some countries freedom was so exalted that not only did other factors seem to disappear, but the marital relationship itself appeared to be endangered.²

Recently, society seems more conscious of the complexity of the marital relationship. Marriage is considered one of the most serious affairs of life,³ demanding the "joint efforts of the leaders in research, teaching, and professional service."⁴

¹Mt. 19:6.

²Vladimir Gsovski, "Marriage and Divorce in Soviet Law," Georgetown Law Journal, 1947, 35 (2), 217-218.

³Harold J. Berman, "Soviet Family in the Light of Russian History and Marxist Theory," Yale Law Journal, 1946-47, 56 (1), 39-47.

⁴National Council on Family Relations, Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1969, 31 (1), 1.

The attitudes of society toward marriage seem to confirm the fact that males and females are equipped with inner potentialities which lead them to make married life a mutually responsible task;⁵ and a loyal, truthful and intimate relationship with different functions.⁶

The scientific study of this institution is a recent development. Earlier, marriage was considered a personal and sacred affair. A successful marriage was regarded as a providential gift and the unsuccessful one as bad luck. The continuously increasing rate of divorce and separation, however, gave evidence that success or failure in marriage is more than a casual matter. Then, researchers became interested in exploring the factors leading to success or failure in marriage.⁷

The scientific study of marriage encompasses two periods: the period before and the period after the Industrial Revolution and the introduction of technology. The factors, or the emotional attitudes considered to be essential in this study of the marital relationship relate to the capacity for love,

⁵ Heinz L. Ansbacher and Rowena R. Ansbacher, The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler. A Systematic Presentation in Selections From His Writings (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1967), pp. 432-445.

⁶ Ibid., pp. 126-136.

⁷ Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), pp. 33-34.

truth, justice, and freedom. These are to be found in both periods, although they have been differently understood and applied according to the evolution of society.

Before the technological era, the factors of love, truth, justice, and freedom appeared to be aspects of a peripheral marital relationship imposed by need for survival and tradition, and not as goals which it was possible to reach.

Love appeared to be the spouses' concern for children, distribution of labor, and economic protection.⁸

The dimensions of truth in marital relationship in early ages are difficult to determine. Darwin provides only vague information. In the beginning "man," he says, "lived in small communities each with a single wife."⁹ Later, the Judeo-Christian ethic held that a human relationship becomes constructive when it is based on truth, which is the root of freedom, of virtue, and of everything that is good.¹⁰ However it is very difficult to know how sincere the marital relationship could have been in a society in which parents, rather than bride and groom, chose the partner and arranged the marriage.

⁸ Ernest Rutherford Groves and William Fielding Ogburn, American Family and Marriage Relationship (New York: Henry and Company, 1968), p. 8.

⁹ Charles Darwin, The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection. The Descent of Man and Selection to Sex, Vol. XLIX (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 1952), p. 58.

¹⁰ Jn. 8:30-51.

Justice has tended to be interpreted in terms of the husband's rights and wife's duties, except in the matrilineal system, in which the wife's rights were placed relatively above the husband's because of the emphasis on blood ties.¹¹ In the Patriarchal society, which still prevails in many parts of the world today, equality between husband and wife appears to be a goal which a wife can never achieve.¹² Among primitive people, a wife was considered private property, owing loyalty to her husband.¹³

In early Greek culture the husband was granted absolute power. Philosophers taught that men are by nature superior to women. "Males are by nature better qualified to command than females."¹⁴ A reaction against the Aristotelian position is observed in Plato's Writings.¹⁵

¹¹Simon Mareson, "Some Methodological Consequences of Correlational Analysis in Anthropology," American Anthropologist, 1943, 45 (3), 591.

¹²Meyer F. Nimkoff, Marriage and the Family, ed. by William F. Ogburn (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Riverside Press, 1947), pp. 60-76.

¹³Edward Westermarck, The History of Human Marriage, Vol. I: A Criticism to the Hypothesis of Promiscuity: Masculine Jealousy (3rd ed., New York: The Alberton Company, 1922), p. 581.

¹⁴Aristotle, The Politics of Aristotle, trans. by J.E.C. Welldon (London: Macmillan and Co., 1883), p. 86.

¹⁵Plato, The Laws, Trans. by A. E. Taylor (Dufton, New York: Every Man's Library, 1966), p. 320.

Judeo-Christian tradition considers woman equal by nature to man.¹⁶ She is bone of his bones, flesh of his flesh.¹⁷ Nevertheless this Biblical concept was misinterpreted by the influence of the Roman Law. In the Middle Ages the wife was considered as a "minor under the guardianship of her husband."¹⁸

Originally, freedom seemed to involve the responsibility of husband and wife toward children, who were considered to be a result of marriage. Freedom was not a formal cause of marriage because neither bride nor groom had the opportunity to choose his mate, but had to accept the one imposed by the parents, or society.¹⁹

After the Punic Wars (207 B.C. - 37 A.C.), Roman Culture endeavored to abolish the husband's tutelage, under which a wife had to live perpetually.²⁰ By the time of Cicero and Juvenal, women's position had considerably improved. Many women were influential in education and poli-

¹⁶Pope Pius XII, "Woman's Role: The Catholic View," Marriage and Family Living, 1944-46, 6-8 (5), 6.

¹⁷Gn. 2:23-24.

¹⁸Sophie Grinberg-Vinauer, "The Status of Women Throughout the World," Marriage and Family Living, 1955, 17 (3), 197.

¹⁹Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 26.

²⁰Willystine Goodsell, A History of Marriage and Family (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1947), pp. 109-122.

tics. Juvenal satirizes them as follows: "She glows, as it were, with the rage of dominion over her husband, which she exercises regnant."²¹ Roman brides were given the right to select their partners. "Nuptiae solo consensu contrahuntur" (Marriage is by consensus only).²²

After the Industrial Revolution and the introduction of technology marital relationship tended to pass from a relation of peripheral interests to one of intrinsic concern. Marriage was regarded as an emotional, intimate, and equalitarian relationship between husband and wife, rather than as a husband-centered association of domestic production and economic protection. The marriage of the post-technological era attempted to be an "inter-personal relationship for achievement of the highest values of companionship."²³ The new trend was very complex. It demanded from the partners mutual understanding of feelings and emotions, mutual satisfaction of personality needs, commonality of values and goals, and adequate performance of marital duties.

²¹Decimus Junius and Autus Persius Flaccus, Decimi Junii Juvenalis Aquinatis Satirae ("Juvenal Persius Satires"),

²²W. W. Buckland and Arnold McNair, Roman Law and Common Law (London: Cambridge University Press, 1936), p. 23.

²³Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 28

Hart, Burgess, Cathrell, Wallin, Terman, Locke, Bernard, Davis, Hamilton, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Landis and Landis, Schroeder, and Winch are pioneers in the scientific study of marriage in the post-technological era.

Burgess and Cathrell attempted to develop a criterion for "marital adjustment" or successful marriage. The criterion refers to the proper attitudes and proper performance of each partner.²⁴ Later, Burgess and Wallin in a longitudinal study of 1,000 couples found that the suitability of marital attitudes and performances appears to be based on mutual affection, equality, truthfulness, and responsibility of spouses. Love is "an essential component in the companionship-relation marriage."²⁵ Burgess distinguishes true love from idealistic or romantic love. The former is the basis of "community of marriage." The latter ends in divorce, because it possesses the lover so completely that reputation, honor, truth, and loyalty seem as nothing compared to "the smile of the loved one."²⁶

Marital equality is called by Burgess and Wallin "emotional interdependence" in which husband and wife usually

²⁴Ibid., p. 739.

²⁵Ibid., p. 421.

²⁶Ernest Burgess, "The Romantic Impulse and Family Disorganization," The Survey Index, 1963, 57, 291.

expect and receive from each other sympathetic understanding, encouragement, and expression of appreciation."²⁷ The same authors interpret marital responsibility as the partners' ability to select a mate and to act "as a couple rather than as separate individuals."²⁸

The two studies mentioned above did not explore the four general factors they consider essential in marital interaction. The authors preferred to study many factors derived from the general ones or related to them; to measure these by self-rating techniques, in order to determine their predictive value in marital success; and thus to establish an index of marital adjustment of success. Burgess and Cathell proposed the composite criterion of marital adjustment, but they recognized that such a criterion appeared to be so heterogeneous and diffusive that "it was not possible to say what the total score received by any person actually means."²⁹ Burgess and Wallin attempted to meet the objection against Burgess and Cathell's composite criterion. They devised "multiple criteria of marital success," consisting of speci-

²⁷ Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 483.

²⁸ Ibid., p. 456.

²⁹ Ibid., p. 483.

fic criteria with certain numbers of items.³⁰ But the specific criteria are indefinite in number.³¹ Then, it also becomes impossible to determine the basic criteria to measure marital success.³² A feasible way of obtaining such criteria would be the consideration of marital relationship as a whole. Burgess and Wallin pointed out this possibility.³³ The present study attempts to consider marital relationship as a whole, and to explore four factors, love, truth, justice, and freedom, which seem essential to a successful marriage. These factors must begin to operate in pre-marital behavior and continue to increase throughout married life.

While Burgess, ^o~~C~~^rathell, and Wallin attempted to develop a predictive measure^s of marital adjustment, Terman proposed to validate a predictive measure of marital happiness. The studies are essentially the same in regard to method and procedures,³⁴ differing, however, in terminology and emphasis. The former focuses on the importance of social and economic

³⁰ Ibid., p. 484.

³¹ Ibid., p. 487.

³² Clifford R. Adams, "Evaluating Marriage Prediction Test," Marriage and Family Living, 1550-1, 12-13 (1), 55.

³³ Ernest Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 434.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 41.

factors in marital adjustment; the latter attempts to explore the psychological factors of marital happiness. Terman attacks this problem from three directions: personality characteristics, general background, and sexual adjustment. The general factor of equality embodied the 22 items of Terman's predictive instrument. He reports that happy husbands and wives have more interests in common, a greater area of agreement, and better attitudes favoring compatibility, than the unhappy ones.³⁵ Although the background factors were "totally uncorrelated with happiness scores," nevertheless, equality or near equality of mental ability is "the most favorable situation."³⁶ Among the sex factors, "equality or near equality in sex drive is an important factor in happiness."³⁷ On the other hand, in the investigation of domestic grievances, Terman found that spouses' lack of affection, truthfulness, and responsibility have the highest rank correlation with marital complaints.³⁸

³⁵ Lewis M. Terman, Psychological Factors in Marital Happiness (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1938), p. 267.

³⁶ Ibid., pp. 110-111.

³⁷ Ibid., pp. 369-371.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 374.

Like the other studies, Terman's did not explore the basic factors embodied in the three directions by which he approached the problem of marital happiness. He did investigate a number of facets taken from the basic factors. However, the facets are legion and his study considered only a limited number.³⁹ Moreover, Locke reports that many of the facets selected by Terman are questionably related to marital happiness.⁴⁰ Likewise, Terman recognizes that he validated the predictive items "against the scores made by the same subjects on the test of marital happiness." Then the problem of halo effect appears evident.⁴¹ There is, as yet, no certainty concerning the factors which are predictive of marital happiness.⁴²

Burgess, Cathell, Wallin, and Terman concentrated their investigations on the predictive criterion of marital success, whereas Locke oriented his investigation toward the adjustment criterion of marriage. He attempted to measure the

³⁹Ibid., pp. 84-109.

⁴⁰Ibid., p. 357.

⁴¹Harvey J. Locke, "Tentative Knowledge About Marriage and Family Relations," Marriage and Family Living, 1941, 3 (4), 73-75.

⁴²Lewis M. Terman, "Predicting Marriage Failure From Test Scores," Marriage and Family Living, 1950-1, 12-13 (1), 52.

satisfactory and unsatisfactory marriage. For him, marital adjustment is a "continuum, ranging from complete adjustment to complete maladjustment."⁴³ The criterion used to measure adjustment is "happiness in marriage, as judged by an outsider," and that used to measure maladjustment is divorce.⁴⁴ Both adjustment and maladjustment are considered a dynamic process. The former refers to the ability of spouses to adapt to each other, to resolve conflicts, to develop common interests, to fulfill their expectations, and to feel satisfied with the marriage. The latter refers to the culmination of conflicts and disagreements, and consequently, to the withdrawal of the spouses.⁴⁵

The criterion proposed by Locke is very objective, but it has the disadvantages that Burgess and Wallin attributed to single criteria of marital success, "all marriages where the couples continue living together are not successful unions."⁴⁶ Many are as unhappy as those which end in divorce.

⁴³ Purnell Benson, "The Interests of Happily Married Couples." Marriage and Family Living, 1952, 14, 276.

⁴⁴ Harvey J. Locke, Predicting Adjustment in Marriage: A Comparison of a Divorced and Happily Married Group (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1951), p. 42.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 45.

⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 358.

Often, the spouses live together only because of children or because of social conventionality. Furthermore, the criterion, "happiness, as judged by an outsider," does not seem to have the validity Locke assigns to it.⁴⁷ Happiness is a subjective concept, which means "different things to different persons."⁴⁸ Moreover, judgment of happiness is subject to the contamination of conventionalization.⁴⁹ The spouses' desire for social acceptance exists not only in relation to their neighbors, but also in relation to their relatives. The tendency to conceal marital unhappiness "would be essentially prominent in persons with a strong need" for social approval.⁵⁰

The present study aims to explore the basic factors of the process of adjustment, which Locke views as "hypotheses for further research."⁵¹ These factors are love, truth,

⁴⁷Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage. (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 474.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 475.

⁴⁹Vernon H. Edmonds, "Marital Conventionalization: Definition and Measurement," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 681.

⁵⁰James L. Hawkins, "The Locke Marital Adjustment Test and Social Desirability," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1966, 28 (2), 193.

⁵¹Harvey J. Locke, Predicting Adjustment in Marriage: A Comparison of a Divorced and Happily Married Group (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1951), p. 358.

justice, and freedom.⁵² These factors also provide the structure for the eighty-two items which the marriage investigators mentioned above report to be favorable to marital adjustment.⁵³

Although there has not been, as yet, a systematic study of the four factors that this study considers basic for marital stability, nevertheless, a number of authors have attempted to explore each of them separately, and a trend is observed toward a holistic approach.

"Love" was presented as the basic factor necessary to rebuild the life of the family and the nation which had been seriously affected by the universal catastrophe of World War II.⁵⁴ Levinger interprets love as an altruistic attitude which involves regard for, devotion to, and interest in others. He hypothesized that couples experiencing difficulty in marriage "would show a lower proportion of altruistic choices than couples reporting no difficulty."⁵⁵ Findings

⁵²Ibid., pp. 358-360.

⁵³Ibid., pp. 342-357.

⁵⁴Allan E. Risedorph and Jeannie R. Risedorph, "Education for Marriage and The Family as a Means of Strengthening National Security," Marriage and Family Living, 1942, 4 (2), 57.

⁵⁵George Levinger, "Altruism in Marriage: A Test of the Buerkle-Badgley Battery," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1965, 27 (1), 34.

gave little support to Levinger's hypothesis, though this may have been due to the subjective nature of the instrument. There is a tendency among investigators to consider marital love as a mutual task whose spontaneous acceptance contributes to marital satisfaction. Luckey considers marital love as an unselfish and cooperative task;⁵⁶ for Hawkins, it is a mutually positive emotional interaction;⁵⁷ for Goodrich and Boomer, it is the spouses' ability to work together;⁵⁸ for Levinger, it is the "driving and restraining forces," which provide marriage durability and loyalty.⁵⁹ The concept of love as "mutual task" had already been proposed by Adler. He claims that marital love is "a task for two individuals."⁶⁰

⁵⁶Eleanore Braun Luckey, "Marital Satisfaction and Personality Correlates of Spouse," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1964, 22 (2), 219.

⁵⁷James L. Hawkins, "Association Between Companionship, Hostility and Marital Satisfaction," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1964, 23 (2), 219.

⁵⁸Wells D. Goodrich and Donalds Boomer, "Experimental Assessment of Modes of Conflict Resolution," Family Process, 1962, 2 (1), 15-24.

⁵⁹George Levinger, "Marital Cohesiveness and Dissolution: An Integrative Review," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1965, 27 (1), 27.

⁶⁰Heinz L. Ansbacher and Rowena R. Ansbacher, ed. The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler. A Systematic Presentation in Selections From His Writings (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1967), p. 432.

The author of this study is in agreement with Adler, and proposes to provide empirical bases for this concept.

Truth was considered by Locke essential to marital communication. For him the success of marriage depends on the ability of the spouses to communicate intimately and honestly with each other.⁶¹

However, researchers' interest in communication factors is rather recent. Only two studies on behavioral interaction of married people were published up until 1963.⁶² They are the "Interaction Process Analysis" of Robert Bales, and the "Husband-Wife Interaction over Revealed Differences" of Strodbeck. One of the reasons seems to be the complexity of the communication process. There is not yet a theory available to "isolate the important variables to be measured." Neither is there yet an "adequate precedent" to compile a history of experimentation of this problem.⁶³ Among the new studies on communication may be mentioned that of Straus, who found that social status is associated with communication: middle-class families have better possibilities of communicat-

⁶¹Harvey J. Locke, "Tentative Knowledge About Marriage and Family Relations," Marriage and Family Living, 1959, 21 (2), 127.

⁶²Irwin Katz, et al., "Need Satisfaction, Perception, and Cooperative Interactions in Married Couples," Marriage and Family Living, 1963, 25 (2), 209.

⁶³Jay Haley, "Family Experiments: A New Type of Experimentation," Family Process, 1962, 1 (2), 268.

ing than working-class families.⁶⁴ Goodman and Ofshe observe that empathy plays an important role in effective marital communication because of the idea of equality that empathy involves.⁶⁵ In this study the researcher states that empathy is always present in an effective marital communication and that middle-class families have a better opportunity to learn a good way of communicating than do working-class families. Nevertheless, the author of this study holds that truthfulness is the basic factor which makes spouses' communication the most realistic, honest, and intimate way of interacting.⁶⁶

Justice seems to be the basic factor which researchers prefer. Landis reports that "give and take" is one of the factors which explain the success of marriage.⁶⁷ Sait considers equality as the basis of a creative and democratic

⁶⁴Murray A. Straus, "A Communication Creativity, and Problem-Solving Ability of Middle and Working Class Families in Three Societies," The American Journal of Sociology, 1968, 73 (4), 267.

⁶⁵Norman Goodman and Richard Ofshe, "Empathy, Communication Efficiency, and Marital Status," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1968, 30 (4), 597-603.

⁶⁶Ernest R. Groves, "What Kind of a Family Do We Wish to Develop in America?," Marriage and Family Living, 1941, 3, 68.

⁶⁷Judson T. Landis, "Adjustments After Marriage," Marriage and Family Living, 1947, 9-11 (1), 34.

family.⁶⁸ A similar conclusion is proposed by Papanek.⁶⁹ Other studies apply equality to operational situations such as congruence of perception,⁷⁰ threshold of verbalization,⁷¹ and dyad participation.⁷² Nevertheless, there is no agreement among the authors about equality as a basic factor of marital happiness. Dyer and Urban indicate that equality does not appear in all the areas which contribute to a successful marriage.⁷³ Udry, Nelson, and Nelson devised an instrument to measure the equalitarian relationship. It was hypothesized that the higher the agreement and sharing, the better

⁶⁸Una Vernard Sait, "Democracy and the Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1940, 2 (1), 5-7.

⁶⁹Miriam L. Papanek, "Authority and Sex Roles in the Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1969, 31 (1), 96.

⁷⁰Eleanore Braun Luckey, "Marital Satisfaction and Personality Correlates of Spouse," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1960, 22 (1), 54.

⁷¹Gordon Shipman, "Speech Thresholds and Voice Tolerance in Marital Interaction," Marriage and Family Living, 1960, 22 (3), 206.

⁷²T. R. Young, "Recreation and Family Stress: An Essay in Institutional Conflicts," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1964, 22 (1), 95.

⁷³William G. Dyer and Dick Urban, "The Institutionalization of Equalitarian Family Norms," Marriage and Family Living, 1958, 20 (1), 58.

the dyad relationship. Results did not confirm the hypothesis.⁷⁴ Kimmel and Havens restrict the equalitarian relationship to middle-class American marriages.⁷⁵ Dreikurs proposes the Adlerian concept of equality: a marital union to which "both partners can give themselves totally, spiritually as well as physically."⁷⁶ He refers to such a union as "man's highest aspiration and fondest dream."⁷⁷ The present study attempts to explore the Adlerian position by means of a holistic and empirical approach.

Freedom is assumed to be one of the essential characteristics of the companionship-relation marriage of the American Society.⁷⁸ In a survey on marital expectations of a number

⁷⁴Richard J. Udry, Harold A. Nelson, and Ruth Nelson, "An Empirical Investigation of Some Widely Held Beliefs About Marital Interaction." Marriage and Family Living, 1961; 28 (4), 390.

⁷⁵Paul R. Kimmel and John W. Havens, "Game Theory Versus Mutual Identification: Two Criteria for Assessing Marital Relationships," Marriage and Family Living, 1966, 28 (4), 464.

⁷⁶Heinz L. Ansbacher and Rowena R. Ansbacher, ed., The Individual Psychology of Alfred Adler. A Systematic Presentation in Selections From His Writings (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1967), p. 432.

⁷⁷Rudolf Dreikurs, Equality, The Challenge of Our Times (Chicago, Illinois: By the Author, 6 N. Michigan Ave., 1961), p. 64.

⁷⁸James L. Hawkins, "Association Between Companionship, Hostility, and Marital Satisfaction," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1968, 30 (4), 647-650.

of couples at twenty-three years of age, Peeil found that freedom and spontaneous decision are emphasized by 85 per cent of the couples.⁷⁹ Risedorph and Risedorph introduced freedom as a factor necessary to help the family and the country overcome the crisis provoked by World War II.⁸⁰ In a study on emotional maturity and marital adjustment of 6,000 married couples, Dean reported that the eleven items of his scale, which proposed to measure the function of freedom in marital adjustment yielded a correlation of .80 as compared with the other fourteen components of the scale.⁸¹ Levinger mentions freedom as an "external" factor of "marital cohesiveness," but he does not provide any specific data to support his assertion.⁸² From the experiments developed by

⁷⁹ Elizabeth Peeil, "Role Expectations When Entering Into Marriage," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1968, 30 (1), 163.

⁸⁰ Allan E. Risedorph and Jeannie R. Risedorph, "Education for Marriage and the Family as a Means of Strengthening National Security," Marriage and Family Living, 1942, 4 (2), 57.

⁸¹ Dwight G. Dean, "Emotional Maturity and Marital Adjustment," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1966, 28 (4), 455-456.

⁸² George Levinger, "Marital Cohesiveness and Dissolution. An Integrative Review," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1965, 27 (1), 21.

Haley on family stability, freedom seems to be one of the factors which influences effective transactions between family members.⁸³ Clements hypothesized that a stable marriage is characterized by two conditions: awareness and freedom. He explored the first one, but he did not examine the second one.⁸⁴ The present study attempts to examine the role of freedom in marital stability.

Views about role expectations in marriage are also relevant. They provided the writer of this research with valuable indications for the development of the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST) and for the T-F Instrument (TFI). These instruments contain a series of situations portraying role expectations and role enactments that comprise needs and tasks to be met and solved by men and women who endeavor for a stable married life.

While the direction of this study gained support from trends in marital research, Parsons and Bales aimed to apply the Interaction Process Analysis of a small decision-

⁸³Jay Haley, "Family Experiments: A New Type of Experimentation," Family Process, 1962, 1 (2), pp. 277-278.

⁸⁴William H. Clements, "Marital Interaction and Marital Stability: A Point of View and a Descriptive Comparison of Stable and Unstable Marriages," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 697-698.

making group to marital and family relationships.⁸⁵ Male and female organisms, as well as society, demand role differentiation to achieve an integrative union.⁸⁶ The success of the different roles played by husband and wife depends upon each spouse's responsibility in solving the task and "meeting the needs";⁸⁷ upon mutual, positive affection and solidarity;⁸⁸ upon real communication and "consensus;"⁸⁹ and upon the "taking and giving step"⁹⁰ or mutual adequate reaction "in order to reach a satisfactory 'closure' or sense of completion."⁹¹ All these factors constitute the "latent state" of common values and goals which encourage differentiation and integration.⁹² In a cross-cultural study of seventy-five different ethnic groups, Zelditch found that role differenti-

⁸⁵Talcott Parsons and Robert F. Bales, Socialization and Interaction Process (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1955), p. 303.

⁸⁶Ibid., p. 385.

⁸⁷Ibid., pp. 379-387.

⁸⁸Ibid., p. 299.

⁸⁹Ibid., p. 297.

⁹⁰Ibid., p. 396.

⁹¹Ibid., p. 273.

⁹²Ibid., p. 382.

ation of husband and wife is a universal fact.⁹³ The present study attempts to operationalize the factors of love, truth, justice, and freedom, which constitute what Peterson and Bales call the "latent state" of role differentiation.

The concepts of needs and roles had already been proposed by Burgess and Wallin, and by Locke. The marital companion relationship involves "role patterns"⁹⁴ and a mutual understanding of personality needs.⁹⁵ Locke proposed the "re-definition of mutual roles" to relieve the conflicts in marriage.⁹⁶ Nevertheless, the concepts of needs and roles appeared to be objects of researchers' interest only after Peterson and Bales developed their Interaction Process Analysis and Role Differentiation.

Winch presented the theory of "complementary needs." Blazer made an empirical study of the theory and found that rather than a relationship between complementariness and marital happiness, the data suggested an association between

⁹³ Ibid., pp. 307-348.

⁹⁴ Ernest W. Burgess and Leonard S. Cottrell, "The Prediction of Adjustment in Marriage," American Sociological Review, 1936, 1 (5), 739.

⁹⁵ Ernest W. Burgess and Paul Wallin, Engagement and Marriage (Chicago: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1953), p. 28.

⁹⁶ Harvey J. Locke, "Tentative Knowledge about Marriage and Family Relations," Marriage and Family Living, 1941, 3 (4), 77.

similarity of needs and marital happiness.⁹⁷ In a recent study Mathews and Mihanovich announced a positive correlation between marital adjustment and fulfillment of each other's needs. However, they designated "the specific interactive pattern involved" as a matter of future research.⁹⁸ Hey and Mudd indicated that marital problems are provoked by the spouses' failure to fulfill needs "for achievement and appreciation, for love and security, and to experience some measure of variety."⁹⁹ In a new study Winch attempts to demark the boundaries of the theory of complementary needs. He points out that need gratification should be at different levels of intensity, according to the partner's condition.¹⁰⁰ He seems to look for a homeostatic marital relationship based on what this study names principle of justice or equality.

⁹⁷ John A. Blazer, "Complementary Needs and Marital Happiness," Marriage and Family Living, 1963, 25 (1), 95.

⁹⁸ Vincent D. Mathews and Clement S. Mihanovich, "New Orientation On Marital Adjustment," Marriage and Family Living, 1963, 25 (3), 304.

⁹⁹ Richard N. Hey and Emily H. Mudd, "Recurring Problems in Marriage Counseling," Marriage and Family Living, 1959, 21 (2), 127-128.

¹⁰⁰ Robert F. Winch, "The Theory of Complementary Needs in Mate-Selection," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 761.

Winch proposes a new step in his theory. He holds that the theories of needs and roles complement each other. The former refers to behaviors and attitudes characteristic of the actor, irrespective of the situation; the latter refers to behavior and attitudes appropriate to a situation.¹⁰¹ A similar position is taken by Kirkpatrick in his theory of "Selective Needs."¹⁰² In a paper presented before the American Psychological Association, New York, September 1966, Eric A. Berman suggested that a combination of the two theories might be "the most effective predictor of stability."¹⁰³ In fact, researchers have mostly concentrated their attention on Role Theory. At the present time, there is a great amount of literature and great disagreement among authors about the meaning of "role."¹⁰⁴

Keeley considered role-taking ability as "value convergence" of the spouses.¹⁰⁵ Kenkel and Hoffman investigated

¹⁰¹Ibid., p. 760.

¹⁰²Clifford Kirkpatrick, "Familiar Development, Selective Needs, and Predictive Theory," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (2), 232.

¹⁰³Robert F. Winch, "Another Look at the Theory of Complementarity Needs in Mate-Selection," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 760.

¹⁰⁴F. Ivan Nye and Alan E. Bayer, "Some Recent Trends in Family Research," Social Forces, 1963, 41 (3), 297.

¹⁰⁵Benjamin Keeley, "Value Convergency and Marital Relations," Marriage and Family Living, 1955, 17 (3), 344.

the extent to which husband and wife are able to recognize their roles.¹⁰⁶ Bates was the first one to present a concrete definition of role. He distinguished three concepts: "Position," "Role," and "Norm." Position refers to "a location in a social structure which is associated with a set of social norms." Role refers to a structural non-behavioral part of a social position. Norm refers to a behavioral expectation "held in common by members of a group."¹⁰⁷ Like Parsons and Bales, Bates also maintained that the position of husband and wife involves role differentiation and role reciprocity.¹⁰⁸ Goode adopted a sequence of "role bargains" in his theory of "Role Strain" to help the individual make "his whole role system manageable."¹⁰⁹ He felt that family happiness depends on role performance.¹¹⁰ Brim, Fairchild, and Borgata, in a study of 500 families with domestic prob-

¹⁰⁶William M. Kenkel and Dean K. Hoffman, "Real and Conceived Roles in Family Decision-Making," Marriage and Family Living, 1956, 18 (3), 315.

¹⁰⁷Frederick L. Bates, "Position, Role, and Status: A Reformulation of Concepts," Social Forces, 1956, 34 (4), 314.

¹⁰⁸Ibid., p. 317.

¹⁰⁹William J. Goode, "A Theory of Role Strain," American Psychological Review, 1960, 25 (4), 485.

¹¹⁰Ibid., p. 490.

lems, observed that family problems appear to be associated with role performance.¹¹¹ Dyer attempted to determine the dimensions of performance. He considered performance as the highest level of agreement with norms and spouses' personal preferences.¹¹² This is what Stuckert called "role perception."¹¹³

In view of the "lack of empirical description of marital roles," Tharp attempted to use the factor analysis technique to provide empirical dimensions to the "role expectation" and "role enactments" in marital life.¹¹⁴ He reduced ninety-eight variables to twenty-two factors. But he concludes that "more radical abstractions" are necessary, and that "the 22-dimensional structure does lend itself to a further simplification."¹¹⁵ The author of this study considers the factors proposed by him to be the simplest

¹¹¹Orville C. Brim, Roy W. Fairchild, and Edgar F. Borgata, "Relations Between Family Problems," Marriage and Family Living, 1961, 23 (3), 225.

¹¹²William Dyer, "Analyzing Marital Adjustment Using Role Theory," Marriage and Family Living, 1962, 24 (4), 373.

¹¹³Robert P. Stuckert, "Role Perception and Marital Satisfaction - A Configurational Approach," Marriage and Family Living, 1963, 25 (4), 415.

¹¹⁴Roland G. Tharp, "Dimensions of Marriage Roles," Marriage and Family Living, 1963, 25 (4), 390.

¹¹⁵Ibid., p. 400.

pattern upon which marital relationship should function. Moreover, the basic factors are found in the five classes into which Tharp groups his twenty-two dimensions. Rodgers adopts Burgess and Wallin's concept of marriage as a "unity of interacting personalities," and the concepts of position, norms, and role defined by Bates.¹¹⁶ He proposes the hypothesis of "family development" to which Magrabi and Marshall provide the operational terms of "situational sequence and the task sequence"; but such a hypothesis needs to be tested.¹¹⁷

A number of papers have recently reported on different areas of role theory. All of them involve some of the factors that this author considers basic for marital stability. Basing his investigation on the scales developed by Burgess and Cottrell, Hurvitz attempted to measure the dimensions of control roles. He considers the family as an "organization of roles."¹¹⁸ Although his conclusion is too broad, the principle of equality seems to underlie his assertion that

¹¹⁶ Roy H. Rodgers, "Towards a Theory of Family Development," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1964, 26 (3), 264.

¹¹⁷ Frances H. Magrabi and William H. Marshall, "Family Developmental Tasks: A Research Model," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1965, 27 (4), 455.

¹¹⁸ Nathan Hurvitz, "Control Roles, Marital Strain, Role Derivation and Marital Adjustment," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1965, 27 (1), 30.

"one aspect of marital adjustment results from the compatibility between role performances and role expectations." In a study of 488 adolescents and 201 parents, Papanek indicated that in families in which the marital roles are equalitarian, the home atmosphere is democratic and the attitude toward child-rearing is permissive and warm.¹¹⁹ Stryker proposed a set of hypotheses around the concepts of identity, commitment, role performance, and the implication family life.¹²⁰ None of these has been tested. Rodgers and Ziegler lay claim to a reformulation of role theory. Their new concept of "bounding condition of the reciprocal role" of spouses is based on the factors designated in the present study of justice and freedom.¹²¹ Mangus noted that marriage and family counseling needs a guiding theory. He thinks that role theory may be a very useful approach. The most important implication of this theory is the "integrated marriage" in

¹¹⁹ Miriam L. Papanek, "Authority and Sex Roles in the Family," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1969, 31 (1), 95.

¹²⁰ Sheldon Stryker, "Identity Silence and Role Performance: The Relevance of Symbolic Interaction. Theory for Family Research," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1968, 30 (4), 558-564.

¹²¹ David A. Rodgers and Frederick Ziegler, "Social Role Theory, The Marital Relationship, and Use of Ovulation Suppressors," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1968, 30 (4), 587.

which "each spouse sees and accepts himself in essentially the same image as the partner sees him. At the time, each spouse sees and accepts the other as the other sees and accepts himself."¹²² What this present study attempts to accomplish is, precisely, to provide Mangus' propositions empirical support and to measure the basic factors of ideal marital interaction.

Finally, the present study refers to reports on instruments which attempt to measure marital stability and adjustment. It has been mentioned above that attempts to measure marital behavior were made by pioneers of the scientific study of marriage in the post-technological era. Most of those measures are self-report inventory type of devices. Their reliability and validity are questionable. Edmonds holds that all self-report tests of marital adjustment are contaminated either by conventionalization or by the distortion caused by considerations of social desirability.¹²³ Hypothesizing that most of the distortion is unconscious and

¹²²A. R. Mangus, "Role Theory and Marriage Counseling," Social Forces, 1957, 35 (3), 208.

¹²³Vernon H. Edmonds, "Marital Conventionalization: Definition and Measurement," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 682.

unintended, he attempted to develop a reliable True-False instrument. It contains fifty items which embody the highest ideals of marriage. The device also contains equal numbers of "universal truths" that sound 'bad' and "universal falsehoods" that sound 'good,' so that conventionalization can be controlled.¹²⁴ However, Edmonds seems to fall short of his goal. His marital conventionalization scale is by nature a self-report inventory device.¹²⁵

A new measurement approach has been attempted by Clements, who proposes to measure two variables which seem to characterize a stable marriage.¹²⁶ These two variables appear to involve the four factors selected for investigation in the proposed study.¹²⁷ Clements developed his own instrument. It is a self-rating device, expressed in the third person.¹²⁸ The "criterion" and the "predictor" of the scale are the subjective appraisal of the same individual. Therefore, its reliability and validity appear to be questionable.

¹²⁴Ibid., p. 683.

¹²⁵Ibid., pp. 684-68.

¹²⁶William H. Clements, "Marital Interaction and Marital Stability: A Point of View and a Descriptive Comparison of Stable Marriages," Journal of Marriage and the Family, 1967, 29 (4), 697.

¹²⁷Ibid., p. 698.

¹²⁸Ibid., p. 701.

The present review covers the scientific literature on marriage from 1934 to 1970. The writer did not find reports on task-oriented techniques with structured situations in order to measure marital relationship. Nevertheless, such a technique appears to be of great value, especially today when the major trend in personality tests is in the development of comparatively objective tests, "which call for perceptual cognitive, or evaluative activities."¹²⁹ Therefore, the author of the present study attempts to develop a task-oriented technique with structured situations which require from the subjects the capacity to apply the principles of love, truth, justice, and freedom in a concrete marital circumstance.

Summary

The consideration of the several facets of the marriage literature presented in this ^rReview leads to the observation, that each of them provides support for and displays a particular relevance to the purpose of this study.

Before the Industrial Revolution and the introduction of technology the capacities for love, truth, justice, and free-

¹²⁹Anne Anastasi, Psychological Testing (3rd ed.; New York: The Macmillan Company, 1968), p. 525.

dom appeared to be present in married life. Although these factors are arbitrarily interpreted and imposed by need for survival and by social pressure, they appear as potentialities which motivate males and females to strive for a mutually responsible, loyal, truthful, and intimate marital relationship.

After the Industrial Revolution and the introduction of technology married life was regarded as an emotional and intimate relationship between husband and wife, which aimed to achieve the highest values of companionship. The factors of love, truth, justice and freedom, seemed to be essential to the new dimensions of married life.

The pioneers of the scientific study of marriage in the post-technological era, based the predictive criteria of marital adjustment and marital happiness, on spouses' mutual affection, equality, truthfulness, and responsibility. These researchers assumed that love, truth, justice, and freedom are always present in marital relationships, but they did not explore them. Burgess and Wallin (1953) pointed out the possibility of considering them as a whole, while Locke (1951) viewed them as "hypothesis for further research." The author of the present study considers it timely to explore the hypothesis foreseen by the pioneers of marital research.

A number of authors have attempted an isolated study of each of the factors (love, truth, justice and freedom) as

applied to married life. Their findings may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Love was pondered upon as the basic factor necessary to rebuild ~~up~~ the family and the nation's life, seriously affected by World War II. (Risedorph and Risedorph, 1942). There is a tendency among the investigators to consider love as a mutual task whose spontaneous acceptance contributes to marital satisfaction. This concept of love as a "mutual task" had already been proposed by Adler.
- 2) Truth is considered essential to the most realistic and honest marital communication. There is not as yet a theory available to isolate the important variables of the communication process (Goodman and Ofsen, 1968).
- 3) Justice seems to be the basic factor of marital stability, preferred by researchers. It is considered by some of them as the basis of creative and democratic family (Sait, 1940; Papanek, 1969). Nevertheless, there is no agreement among the authors about the role equality plays in marital stability.
- 4) Freedom is assumed as one of the essential characteristics of the companionship-relation marriage of the American society. This factor was accentuated by 85 per cent of young couples in a survey performed by E. Peeil (1968).

The author of this study accepts the Adlerian concepts of equality and love, attempts to define more precisely the concepts of truth and freedom, and aims to provide empirical bases for all of them.

Parsons and Bales applied the Interaction Process Analysis of a small decision-making group to family and marital life. This has opened a new trend in marital research.

The already existing concepts of roles and needs proposed by Burgess, Wallin and Locke were to originate two theories of marriage: role theory and need theory. Both have been widely investigated at the present. These two theories have provided the author of this study with direction for the elaboration and structuring of the behavioral situations which will appear in the Marriage Stylistic Test. The MST will contain a series of situations portraying role expectations, role enactments, and incidents that will comprise needs and tasks to be met and solved by men and women who endeavor for mutual affection and responsible solidarity, for real communication and "consensus," and for mutually adequate reaction "in order to reach a satisfactory 'closure' or sense of completion." (Parsons and Bales, 1955).

The review of the literature on measurement of marital interaction has revealed that most of these measurements are devices of self-report inventory-type, whose reliability and validity appear to be contaminated either by conventionalization or by the distortion caused by considerations of social desirability (Edmonds, 1967). The same is true of the most recent tests of marital behavior (Edmonds, 1967, Clements, 1967). Hence, the author of this study will attempt to develop a task-oriented, multiple-choice questionnaire in order to evaluate marital interaction in a more precise way. This is a technique which is highly suitable

for personality assessment and one which is commonly accepted for objective evaluations.

CHAPTER III

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

As indicated in Chapter I, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Encyclical of Pope John XXIII, "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth) hold that a democratic society must be grounded in truth, must function according to the norms of justice, and must be inspired by mutual love and freedom. The writer hypothesizes that if a husband's and a wife's relationship is established on these fundamental bases of the democratic society, they will be able to build up a stable marriage. The writer's hypothesis is supported by scientific literature. Moreover, marriage researchers considered this view as "hypotheses for further research" (Harvy J. Locke, Predicting Adjustment in Marriage: A Comparison of a Divorced and a Happily Married Group, 1951).

The present chapter is a report of two pilot studies (Study A and Study B) which seem to provide the writer's hypothesis with empirical bases and to encourage further research.

Study A

This study will describe the process of formation of the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST), its administration to two groups of subjects, and the obtained data as well as their analysis.

Design of the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST)

Rationale

All people like to be loved and praised (need for love); to be treated with honesty and sincerity (need for truth); to be respected and considered with dignity (need for justice); and to be allowed to make voluntary and deliberate decisions (need for freedom). The better these needs are cultivated the more they are valued by people and defended by them at any cost.

What the MST measures

This instrument has been constructed to measure the spouses' capability for love, truth, justice, and freedom. The philosophical definitions of these concepts were already mentioned in Chapter I. The present chapter will describe the stages which have been attempted to define them in measurable terms.

First Stage

The writer and a group of leaders of the Christian Family Movement (CFM) prepared a Guide-line for discussion and study in small groups, which contained concrete marital situations which incorporated the influence of the four concepts (love, truth, justice, and freedom), and the influence of environmental and personality factors.

Second Stage

From the Guide-line, the writer selected a number of marital situations which referred to cultural background, personality and attitudes toward children; and a number of situations which presumably measured love, truth, justice and freedom. He incorporated these situations into a multiple-choice questionnaire named the Marriage Stylistic Test (MST). The name of the test reflects the influence of individual psychology upon the author and also the rational (stylistic traits of behavior) which underlies its structure (A. Anastasi, Psychological Testing, 1968).

Third Stage

The writer used the Guide-line and the scientific literature to select sixty-four propositions which aimed to comprise the dimensions of the operational definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom. Sixteen propositions were assigned to each category. Based on these propositions, the writer constructed sixty-four items which attempted to measure love, truth, justice, and freedom. Each proposition is directly related to the underlying rationale of the items that the MST presents as related to love, truth, justice, and freedom. The number of each of the propositions corresponds to the number of the item of the MST. These items include parts II, III, IV, and V of the test. The list of the propositions will be included in the Appendix A of this study.

Fourth Stage

Parts II through V of the MST, the sixty-four propositions, and the logical definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom were presented to twenty judges who were not only acquainted with the writer's philosophy and original Guideline, but who also held the same philosophical principles. The judges were the two presidents of the National Christian Family Movement in U. S. A. (English and Spanish speaking Sections); four marriage counselors of the Catholic Family Consultation Service, Chicago; ten local directors of the CFM; and four Catholic priests of St. Mary of the Lake Church, who have Master's Degrees in Guidance and Counseling, Social Work, and Sociology. It was explained to the judges that the writer had attempted to provide an operational definition of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) and then to interpret these items on the MST. The judges were requested to give their opinion about the relationship between these definitions and items, and the philosophical definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom. Their opinion was obtained by means of frank discussion. Some modifications to the propositions and the items were made as a result of this discussion. The judges unanimously agreed that a remarkable relationship seemed to exist be-

tween those propositions and items, and the logical definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom.

Fifth Stage

The MST appeared as a bilingual (English and Spanish), task-oriented personality test with 104 items organized into six parts. Part I refers to background, environment, and personality, includes items 1 to 24; Part II refers to love, includes items 25 to 40; Part III, to truth, items 41 to 56; Part IV, to justice, items 57 to 72; Part V, to freedom, items 73 to 88; and Part VI, to parental attitude toward children, items 89 to 104. The present study will be exclusively concentrated on Parts II, III, IV, and V. Each of these parts is introduced by picture illustrations in order to help the subject understand the marital situations and reflect their attitudes and feelings toward them (A. N. Oppenheim, 1966). See specific procedures on page 140.

The Administration of the MST

First Group of Subjects

This group involves forty couples who appeared to be well-adjusted; twenty couples who were trying to cope with marriage difficulties; and 179 Spanish-speaking couples whose wedding ceremony was performed at St. Mary of the Lake Church (4200 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.) between December 1965 and May

1970. All the subjects were volunteers. Their cooperation in this study was requested by Father J. Kuhlmeier, the Pastor of St. Mary's, and his assistants on several Sunday Masses.

Procedure

The author used three approaches. First, with the well-adjusted couples he had discussions with groups of five to eight couples. He showed them the MST, read all the items, and listened to their opinions and suggestions. Second, with the couples experiencing marital difficulties, the author had counseling sessions with each spouse individually and then with both of them together. The attention of the counselees was focused on the items illustrated by pictures. Third, following the philosophy of the MST, the author gave four workshop sessions to the Spanish-speaking couples on marital attitudes.

Results

The well-adjusted couples gave a number of suggestions which the author used to improve the MST items. The illustrated items appeared to help the couples experiencing marital difficulties to express their feelings in a freer manner. The longitudinal study of 4.9 years of married life of the Spanish-speaking couples appeared to provide the MST with predictive value. Only two divorces and one separation

have been reported among these couples. The three unsuccessful couples were advised to postpone the marriage, but they refused to accept the suggestion. Out of that group there is also a number of couples who have been faced with serious marital problems. When they found out that they were unable to solve the marital problems by themselves, they made arrangements to see a marriage counselor. In these circumstances, the MST encourages couples to look for professional assistance.

Second Group of Subjects

These subjects (Ss) consisted of eighty-five engaged and married couples: videlicet, thirty-five American and sixteen Spanish married couples; nineteen American and fifteen Spanish engaged couples. The Spanish married and engaged couples belong to seven Latin-American countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, and Puerto Rico). Table 1 summarizes the Ss according to the status and nationality.

TABLE 1

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO
MARITAL STATUS AND NATIONALITY

N = 85 Couples

Nationality	MARITAL STATUS					
	Married		Engaged		Total	
	American	Spanish	American	Spanish	American	Spanish
Number	35	16	19	15	54	31

All the subjects were Roman-Catholic volunteers. The engaged couples participated in The Cana Conference of Chicago. This is an organization of the Archdiocese of Chicago, which attempts to prepare engaged couples for a successful marriage. Married couples were registered parishioners.

The socio-economic and educational status of subjects can be estimated from Tables 3, 4 and 5. Table 2 provides the classification of subjects on the basis of the husband's and groom's occupation. On the Hall-Jones Scale of Occupational Prestige for Males, the Table shows that 1.53 per cent of the subjects belong to the professional class, 14.11 per cent of them to the class of business executives or man-

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO THE
HUSBAND AND GROOM'S OCCUPATIONS.

N = 170

THE HALL-JONES SCALE OF OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE FOR MALES	TOTAL %
Class 1: Professionally qualified and High Administrative.....	15.3
Class 2: Managerial and Executive (with Responsibility for Directing and Initiating Policy).....	14.11
Class 3: Inspectional, Supervisory, and Other Non-Manual (Higher Grade).....	23.52
Class 4: Inspectional, Supervisory, and Other Non-Manual (Lower Grades).....	11.8
Class 5 (a): Routine Grades of Non-Manual Work.....	14.11
Class 5 (b): Skilled Manual.....	9.41
Class 6: Manual, Semi-skilled.....	11.75
Class 7: Manual, Routine.....	0.0

agers, and 23.52 per cent to the class of inspectors and supervisors. The remaining 48.34 per cent are distributed among nonmanual, skilled, and semi-skilled occupations on the Hall-Jones Scale.

Table 3 shows an average annual income of \$12,850.00 per family. These figures suggest that the group is chiefly representative at the ninth tenth in the income rank of the U. S. family units (Statistical Abstracts of the United States, 1969).

According to Table 4, the cultural level of the group is relatively high. The mean number of years of schooling beyond the eighth grade is 8.0 for husbands and grooms, and 6.6 for wives and brides. Of the husbands and grooms 80.03 per cent graduated from high school and 48.26 per cent from college. Of wives and brides, 78.83 per cent graduated from high school and 29.42 per cent from college. It is estimated that the average amount of schooling for the group is at least four years above that of the population of Illinois (U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1960).

On Table 5 it appears that the mean age of husbands and grooms is 32.65 years; of wives and brides, 29.35 years. The proportion of husbands and grooms aged 50 and over is 7.05; of wives and brides, 5.88 per cent. Sixty-seven per cent of husbands and grooms have an age range between 25

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO THE HUSBAND'S,
THE GROOM'S OR THE GROOM'S FAMILY INCOMES.

N = 170

INCOMES \$	HUSBAND OR FAMILY %
45,000 and plus	1.15
40,000 to 44,000	1.15
35,000 to 39,000	1.15
30,000 to 34,000	0.00
25,000 to 29,000	3.52
20,000 to 24,000	23.53
15,000 to 19,000	4.70
10,000 to 14,000	38.90
5,000 to 9,000	25.90
Less than 5,000	0.00

$$\bar{X} = 12,850.00$$

$$\sigma = 8$$

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO
AMOUNT OF SCHOOLING.

N = 170

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	HUSBANDS-GROOMS %	WIVES-BRIDES %
Graduate School, more than two years	17.65	3.52
Graduate School, one or two years	9.41	5.90
College 4 years	21.20	20.00
College 3 years	8.23	5.90
College 2 years	9.41	10.58
College 1 year	5.90	5.90
High School 4 years	8.23	27.03
High School 3 years	3.52	5.90
High School 2 years	3.52	4.70
High School 1 year	2.35	2.35
Grammar School, eighth grade	2.35	4.70
Grammar School, less than eighth grade	8.23	3.52
Total graduated from High School	80.03	78.83
Total graduated from College	48.26	29.42
\bar{X} years beyond eighth grade	8.00	6.60
σ years beyond eighth grade	2.83	2.59

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO AGE

N = 170

AGE	HUSBANDS-GROOMS %	WIVES-BRIDES %
60 and plus	2.35	1.17
55 - 59	2.35	-
50-54	2.35	4.71
45 - 49	4.71	2.35
40 - 44	9.41	-
35 - 39	12.94	10.60
30 - 34	21.20	24.71
25 - 29	23.52	24.71
20 - 24	17.65	23.52
15 - 19	3.52	8.23
	\bar{x} = 32.65	29.35
	σ = 9.89	8.50

and 44 years; sixty per cent of wives and brides have an age range between 25 and 44 years. The group can be described as a predominantly median aged group or below as compared with the American population.

The mean length of marriage for the group (Table 6) is 10.58 years. Of the couples, 15.68 per cent have been married more than 20 years, and 11.76 per cent three or less years.

Only 13.73 per cent of the marriages are childless. These are the couples who got married less than two years ago. Of the marriages, 47.05 per cent have more than three children, 25.49 per cent have two children, and 13.73 per cent have one child (Table 7). The average number of children for the group seems to correspond to that of the average American family (U. S. Bureau of Census, U. S. Census of Population, 1960).

On the whole, the subjects of this study seem to be reasonably representative of the middle and upper-middle occupational, economic and cultural levels of the American and Spanish urban population of Chicago.

Procedure

1. All subjects were given an orientation. The purpose and goals of the investigation were emphasized; the present study aims to develop a valid and reliable

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF YEARS MARRIED

N = 102

YEARS MARRIED	% OF COUPLES
31 and over	3.92
28 - 30	5.88
25 - 27	3.92
22 - 24	0.00
19 - 21	1.96
16 - 18	0.00
13 - 15	9.80
10 - 12	19.60
7 - 9	15.68
4 - 6	27.45
1 - 3	11.76

$$\bar{x} = 10.58$$

$$\sigma = 9.63$$

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO
NUMBER OF CHILDREN

N = 102

NUMBER OF CHILDREN	% OF COUPLES
6 and more	7.84
5	3.92
4	13.73
3	21.56
2	25.49
1	13.73
None	13.73

marriage test. This goal demands individual and responsible work which was expected from each of the subjects involved voluntarily in the investigation.

2. Two comfortable rooms of St. Mary of the Lake School were available to the subjects to take the test. Free coffee was served.
3. Each subject was provided with booklets, pencils, and erasers. Six college students previously trained by the author distributed the material and served the coffee. Baby sitters from the Christian Youth Club looked after the children of married couples during the test period.
4. Husbands and wives as well as engaged couples took the test separately but simultaneously. One room of the school was assigned to men and another to women. Individuals worked independently.
5. The test was given to groups of ten and fifteen couples. The author was present with all the groups. He read the instructions and answered all the questions the subjects asked, in public as well as individually.
6. There was no time limit for the test. Personal reactions about the test, comments, and suggestions were solicited ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ writing from all the subjects.

Results

This report will not offer a complete statistical analysis of the raw data. Only some general estimates of the statistical findings will be presented. First, the central tendency of husbands' and wives' scores on the MST, their deviation from the mean, the reliability of husbands' and wives' means, and the \bar{z} ratio for a difference between these means will be presented. Second, the influence of educational and cultural factors in husbands' and wives' interpretation of the universal concepts of love, truth, justice, and freedom will be analyzed. Third, the internal consistency and the index of items' validity of the MST will be estimated.

Tables 8 and 9 indicate that the difference between husbands' and wives' means is not significant. Both the t test and the \bar{z} ratio did not reach a level of significance. The "true" mean very probably (less than one per cent chance of being wrong) lies within the interval 42.56 to 47.84 for husbands and 42.12 to 48.0 for wives. The means are reliable with fair size samples. Tables 10 and 11 (Appendix A) indicate that married subjects obtained high and low scores. The American subjects tended to have higher scores, while the Spanish subjects tended to have lower scores on the MST. The t test reveals that the difference between the means of the American and the Spanish subjects is significant at a level of .001 (R. A. Fisher and F. Yates.

TABLE 8

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUSBANDS' AND WIVES'
MEANS ON THE MST.

	HUSBANDS	WIVES
No.	51	51
M	45.2	45.06
σ	6.13	6.97
$t = 1.72$		

TABLE 9

MEANS AND OTHER STATISTICS IN THE COMPARISON
OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES ON THE MST

STATISTIC	HUSBANDS	WIVES
No.	51	51
M	45.2	45.06
σ	6.13	6.97
σ_M	.88	.98
σ_{d_M}	1.31	
DM	.14	
\bar{z}	.10	

Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural, and Medical Research, 1967). Table 12 indicates that the \bar{z} ratio also reached a similar difference between those means at a significant level of .0004 (A. L. Edwards. Statistical Methods for Behavioral Science, 1954).

TABLE 12
MEANS AND OTHER STATISTICS IN THE
COMPARISON OF AMERICAN AND SPANISH SUBJECTS
ON THE MST.

STATISTIC	AMERICAN SUBJECTS	SPANISH SUBJECTS
N.	108	62
M	48.03	38.13
σ	5.48	6.00
σ_M	.54	.76
σ_{d_M}		.93
D_M		9.90
\bar{z}		10.64

According to the formula KR_{20} (Table 13, Appendix B) the internal consistency of the MST has a coefficient of .78. The reliability of the test appears to be significant at the .01 level (A. Anastasi, 1968). Table 14 indicates the index of validity of the MST items following the maximum value of D. Of 64 items, 72 per cent are close to the .50 diffi-

culty level which is the preferable one "for most testing purposes" (Anastasi, 1968).

TABLE 14
INDEX OF ITEM VALIDITY OF THE MST ACCORDING
TO MAXIMUM VALUE OF D

Percentage of Ss Answering MST Items Correctly	Percentage of Correct Response	Maximum Value of D	Bits of Differential Information
2.0	100	.00	0
16.0	90	.20	36
15.0	80	.40	64
8.0	70	.60	84
5.0	60	.80	96
10.0	50	1.00	100
3.0	40	.80	96
2.0	30	.60	84
3.0	20	.40	64
0.0	10	.20	36
0.0	0	.00	0

Two items of the MST appear with a discrimination index of $-.8$ and $.0$ (Table 15, Appendix B).

Study B

This study attempted to compare the MST and the Short Marital-Adjustment Test (SMAT) in order to see whether or not the two instruments measured different dimensions of marital stability which Locke and Wallace name "marital adjustment."

Subjects

Eleven couples who were voluntarily involved in marriage counseling with the purpose of obtaining professional help to solve the marital conflicts they were coping with were the subjects.

Instruments

1. The Marriage Stylistic Test (MST).
2. The Short Marital-Adjustment Test (SMAT).

The MST was described in Study A of this investigation.

The SMAT was developed by Harvey J. Locke and Karl M. Wallace. According to these authors the test possesses the most basic or fundamental items of marital adjustment. The items have been selected from those which had the highest level of discrimination in the original studies. The SMAT has fifteen items. The possible score ranges from 2 to 153 points. The first item of the test is a scale of happiness which ranges from very unhappiness to perfect happiness.

Items 2 to 9 refer to the spouses' degree of agreement and disagreement in fundamental matters. Items 10 to 15 are related to concrete situations of marital behavior. The sample of Locke and Wallace's study consisted of 118 husbands and 118 wives who were not related spouses. The social characteristics of the subjects are quite similar to those of the Burgess-Cottrell and Terman samples. The sample represents middle-class marriages, predominantly childless or with only one child. It was a predominantly young, native-white, educated, Protestant, white-collar, and professional urban group. Mean length of marriage was 5-6 years for husbands and 5-8 years for wives. According to the split-half technique and the Spearman-Brown formulas, the reliability coefficient of the test appears to be .90. The mean adjusted score for the well-adjusted group was 135.9, whereas the mean score for the maladjusted group was only 71.7. This difference is significant, for the critical ratio was 17.5. Only 17 per cent of the maladjusted group achieved adjustment scores of one-hundred or higher, whereas 96 per cent of the well-adjusted group achieved scores of one hundred or more. These figures indicate that the SMAT is able to differentiate between persons who are well-adjusted and those who are maladjusted in marriage. Therefore, the SMAT has "validity, since it measures what it purports to measure - namely, marital adjustment." (Locke and Wallace, 1959).

In a study of 48 married couples, Hawkins (1966) reports high validity of the Locke Short Marital Adjustment Test. Edmonds (1967) considered the SMAT as the "most carefully validated and widely used marital adjustment scale." A copy of the SMAT is included in Appendix C.

Procedure

Couples were advised to take the tests because these instruments might be useful to disclose some insights of the conflict and to organize the counseling sessions. The tests were given in the counseling offices. Each couple took them at the same time. Husbands and wives worked separately but simultaneously.

Results

The relationship between the MST and the SMAT was analyzed according to the alternative formula for a Pearson r . Two different correlations were found. Husbands appeared negatively correlated on the two instruments ($r = -.53$); while wives appeared with a positive correlation of .23.

Discussion on the Preliminary Research

Study A includes two groups of subjects. The first group involves about forty couples who were apparently well-adjusted; about twenty couples with marital difficulties; and 179 Spanish-speaking engaged couples who were instructed for

marriage according to the philosophy of the MST, between December 1965 and May 1970. The most important conclusions of this informal administration were: (1) the MST is chiefly the result of the knowledge and experience of a number of husbands and wives who had great concern in the success of married life; (2) couples who participated in the counseling sessions influenced by the philosophy of the MST appeared to attain a greater capacity to face problems and more ability to adjust to the marital situation; (3) the predictive validity of the MST has a longitudinal support over a period of 4.9 years. Ninety-eight per cent of 179 couples influenced by the philosophy of the MST have led a successful married life throughout more than four years.

The second group of subjects in Study A were eighty-five married and engaged couples who belong to the American or the Spanish culture. The statistical analysis of the data yielded results that not only provide the MST with validity and reliability support, but also indicate the values of further research using the instrument. There was no significant difference between husbands' and wives' means. It may be inferred that the four factors (love, truth, justice, and freedom) were equally relevant to both husbands and wives. A further research is necessary to determine how relevant is each of the factors to both husbands and wives. Since the subjects of the present study were well-adjusted

couples, high scores were expected. Nevertheless, the obtained scores by the subjects are against the prediction. There are high and low scores on the MST. The group did not have the homogeneity that was assumed on the basis of marital stability. It seems that cultural and educational factors influenced the subjects since they formed two distinct groups: the American and the Spanish subjects. The former tended to have higher scores, and the latter to have lower scores. Further research is necessary to consider the culture-fairness of the MST. This test was originally developed with Spanish-speaking subjects. The cultural background of its author is also Spanish. However, the MST did not seem to penalize the American but the Spanish subjects. At the same time the MST has high validity with Spanish-speaking couples. It was reported above that 98 per cent of 179 Spanish-speaking couples who were instructed in marriage, according to the philosophy of the MST, have led a successful married life for more than four years. The internal consistency of the MST appeared to be highly significant. A number of couples who participated in the present investigation suggested that some items should be reworded, because they were ambiguous in their present form. A revision of the items will be attempted and the reworded instrument will be used with a new sample of more concrete dimensions.

Study B describes eleven couples voluntarily involved in marriage counseling in order to obtain professional help to solve their marital conflicts. From the statistical analysis of the data it may be inferred that the MST has a therapeutic value that is not found in the Locke-Wallace Test (SMAT). While the latter requests from the subject only an expression of the degree of marital happiness or unhappiness which he is presently experiencing, the MST presents the highest ideals of married life to people in the form of marital situations which encourage the subjects to form positive attitudes toward married life, and to try to arrive at a solution to a marital conflict. The marriage counselor could use the MST as a means to help the subject alleviate his apprehension, disclose the source of his marital conflict and commit himself to the ways of real affection, sincerity, responsibility, and fairness to solve his marital conflict.

Summary

On the bases of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, on the Encyclical "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth) of Pope John XXIII, on scientific literature, and on the experience of married people, the writer hypothesizes that if husbands' and wives' relationships are established on the fundamental bases of a democratic society (love, truth, jus-

tice, and freedom), they will be able to build up a stable marriage. The present chapter reports a preliminary research of two pilot studies (Study A and Study B) which seem to provide the author's hypothesis with empirical data, and to encourage further research. The Study A refers to the administrations of the MST to two different groups of subjects. The data taken from the first group of subjects appears to give considerable support to the content and predictive validity of the MST. The statistical analysis of the results of the second group of subjects indicates that the four factors (love, truth, justice, and freedom) are equally relevant to both husbands and wives. Further research is necessary to measure the extent to which each of the factors is relevant to each spouse. The homogeneity of the subjects that had been assumed on the basis of marital stability was not found. Cultural and educational factors divided the second group of subjects into two groups: the American and the Spanish subjects. The former tended to have higher scores, while the latter had lower scores. Further research is suggested to explore the culture-fairness of the MST. Spanish-speaking subjects seem to be penalized in the test, but at the same time, they support its content and predictive validity. The internal consistency of the MST appears to be highly significant. Nevertheless, a higher reliability is expected if the ambiguous items are reworded. Finally,

Study B reports the administration of the MST and of the SMAT to eleven couples who were coping with marital conflicts. Two different correlations were found between the two instruments. It was inferred that these tests measured different dimensions of marital stability, and that the MST possessed a therapeutic value that is not found in the SMAT. However, further research is necessary to determine the therapeutic dimensions of the MST.

CHAPTER IV

METHOD

The present investigation attempts to verify empirically the following hypothesis: the scores of husbands and wives who possess the already mentioned characteristics of a stable marriage, will appear significantly similar in total and in each of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST. Therefore, there will be no significant difference between those scores either in total or in each category. In order to verify the hypothesis the following steps will be taken: (1) the statistical evaluation of the operational definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom, which according to Chapter III, twenty judges classified and organized as the underlying rationale of the MST items; (2) the administration of the revised MST to a sample that possess the characteristics of a stable marriage as operationally defined in Chapter I; (3) the presentation and analysis of the results of the test.

1. Statistical Evaluations of the Operational Definitions

The propositions which presumably measured behavioral samples of love, truth, justice, and freedom were statistically processed (a) by the method of the Q Sort Technique

and (b) by that of reality isomorphism or empirical correspondence with reality (F. N. Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, 1964)

(a) Q Sort Technique Method

The philosophical definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom, mentioned in Chapter I, the sixty-four operational propositions, cited in Chapter III, and sixty-four items of the reworded MST were presented to eight qualified judges. They were informed that the author of this study, having as criterion the referred philosophical concepts of the four categories, selected sixteen operational propositions and sixteen items of the MST which presumably measured some behavioral dimensions of each of the four concepts when applied to married life. The judges were also informed that each proposition is directly related to the underlying rationale of the item that the MST presents as related to either love, truth, justice, or freedom. The judges were requested to give their estimation about the relationship between the operational and philosophical definitions of love, truth, justice, and freedom, as applied in marital behavior. The judgment was expressed individually. Their opinions were sorted according to the Q Sorting Technique devel-

oped by Stephenson (Table 17). As mentioned in

TABLE 17

Q SORT DISTRIBUTION OF 64 ITEMS

RANK-ORDER CONTINUUM FROM MOST APPROVE TO LEAST APPROVE										
Most Approve					Least Approve					
2	3	4	7	10	12	10	7	4	3	2
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Chapter I, sixty-four propositions were presented to the judges, because in the Q Sorting Technique "a good range is from 60 to 90 cards." The judges were: (a) Father Herbert Reyes, S. J. unmarried, doctoral student, Loyola University, Counselor at St. Ignatius High School, Chicago; (b) Father Dean P. Rice, unmarried Pastor of the Church of Atone-ment, Master in Pastoral Counseling; (c) the Rev. Edward Cook, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Downers Grove, Ill., doctoral candidate, Northwestern University, married only once for more than twenty-three years, actively involved in marriage and family counseling; (d) Mrs. Edward Cook, a nurse, director of the Family Center at Downers Grove; (e) Peter Cavanier; License in

Sociology, La Habana University, Family and Marriage Counselor, Latin American Center, Chicago, member of Casa Central's staff, married only once for twenty-six years; (f) Mrs. Rose Gross, License in Pedagogy, National University La Habana, Cuba, Family and Marriage Counselor, Latin American Center, married only once for five years; (g) the Rev. Bob G. Sills, Pastor of Edgewater Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Master of Pastoral Counseling, married only once for sixteen years; (h) Mrs. Bob G. Sills, President of the Family Club, assiduously involved in family and marriage counseling.

(b) Reality isomorphism method

The second method of evaluating the operational propositions statistically was that of reality isomorphism: the propositions were presented in the form of a True-False Instrument (TFI) to thirty-two married couples who will be described in Part 2 of this chapter. Husbands and wives answered the TFI separately but simultaneously.

A copy of the TFI is included in Appendix D.

2. The Administration of the MST to Subjects with Stable Marriages.

The MST was reworded following the suggestions given by

some of the couples who participated in the preliminary study. There was no substantial change. Some terms which appear ambiguous, due to the author's bilingual background, were reviewed. The reworded MST was given to a sample that possesses the characteristics of a stable marriage, as operationally defined in Chapter I. A copy of the MST is included in Appendix D.

Subjects

The subjects of this study were selected according to the so-called method of "self-selection into samples," the subjects were selected in a non-random fashion into a sample, as indicated in Chapter I. There were thirty-two voluntary married couples in which men are white, have been married only once, and wife is present. The husbands' mean age is 49.37 years, and their mean amount of schooling is 15.25 years (Table 18, Appendix E). According to the same table, the mean length of marriage for the group is 24.29 years, and the mean number of children is 3.03. Percentage of husbands by income is shown in Table 19. Forty-four per cent of husbands have an income range from \$15,000 to \$19,000; 34 per cent, from \$20,000 to \$45,000, and 22 per cent, from \$5,000 to \$14,000. Their occupational status was classified according to the Hall-Jones Scale of Occupational Prestige for Males (Table 20).

TABLE 19

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUBJECTS ACCORDING
TO THE HUSBAND'S INCOME

INCOMES \$	HUSBAND'S %
45,000 and over	3.1
25,000 to 29,000	12.6
20,000 to 24,000	18.8
15,000 to 19,000	43.8
10,000 to 14,000	15.6
5,000 to 9,000	6.1

TABLE 20
DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO
HUSBANDS' OCCUPATIONS

THE HALL-JONES SCALE OF OCCUPATIONAL PRESTIGE FOR MALES	TOTAL %
Class 1: Professionally Qualified and High Administrative.....	9.33
Class 2: Managerial and Executive with Responsibility for Directing and Policy).....	72.06
Class 3: Inspectional, Supervisory, and Other Non-Manual (Higher Grades).....	18.75

The sample did not include the non-manual lower grade workers or lower classes of the Hall-Jones Scale. This is in agreement with the information presented in the U. S. Census of Population, 1960, Marital Status. (Final Report (17-15D U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1962). According to this source of information, the subjects of the present study are reasonably representative of stable marriages in U. S. A.

Procedure

1. It seemed to the author that one of the most effective ways to get the cooperation of qualified subjects with this study would be through the organized churches. For this reason the author visited a number of Priests, Ministers, and Rabbis to talk about the present project and to request their cooperation. Some of them were cooperative and gave the author the names of couples who not only possessed

- the operational characteristics of a stable marriage, but also appeared as stable families in the respective community.
2. Each religious leader sent letters to the couples announcing the seriousness of the present project, introducing its author, and requesting their cooperation.
 3. The author attempted to contact these couples by phone. The ones who decided to participate received written information which emphasized the importance of the couples' contribution: "Researchers have found that married couples who possess your knowledge, experience, and qualifications present the highest level of marital stability in U. S. A. There is a real concern among researchers in taking advantage of your great contributions, and in capitalizing on them by means of marital measurements in order to help couples who face marital conflicts, and to help young people to reach a certain level of readiness for a successful marriage. You are aware of the importance of a successful marital relationship for the future of children and community...."
 4. Arrangements were made between the couples and the author for the administration of the MST. Some couples took the test at home; others, in the rectories. The author was present in all the administrations. He provided each subject with booklets, pencils and erasers. He read the instructions and answered the questions each subject asked.

Husbands and wives worked separately but simultaneously.
There was no time limit for the test.

Results

Results will be presented in terms of: (1) the central tendency of husbands' and wives' scores on the MST and on the TFI, as well as their deviation from the mean; (2) the calculation of X^2 for a difference between the frequency expected and the frequency obtained in each of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST; (3) the t and \bar{z} tests for a difference between the preliminary research means and the means of the present investigation (heterogeneity versus homogeneity), and for a difference between the MST and the TFI to load the clinical value of the MST, a coefficient of correlation will be offered for loading the subjects variability between these two instruments; (4) the factor analysis of variance, 2×4 design to see the influence of the four categories on both husbands and wives; (5) the correlation of each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) and in total between husbands and wives as well as a correlation matrix from the four categories; finally (6) the quantitative item analysis of the MST.

Table 21, Appendix E, indicates that husbands obtained a mean of 52.0, a σ of 4.26 on the MST, and a mean of 61.0, a σ of 2.57 on the TFI. The same Table 21 assigns wives a mean of 52.0, a σ of 4.42 on the MST, and a mean of 61.0, a σ of 3.44

on the TFI The X^2 yields a significant difference at a level of .001 between the frequency expected by chance and the frequency influenced by each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST in both husbands and wives (Table 22). The difference between the preliminary research means and the means of the present investigation is significant at a level of .001, according to the t test and the \bar{z} ratio (Table 23). There is also a significant difference at a level of .001 between the MST and the TFI Scores of the sixty-four subjects of the present investigation (Table 24). The same table indicates a short variability of the subjects in the two instruments (coefficient of .19). The variance of the subjects' scores on the MST were processed according to the Factorial Analysis of variance in a 2×4 design. Table 25 indicates that there is no significant difference between the factors (love, truth, justice, and freedom), that the four factors appear to be equally influential to both husbands and wives so that there is no significant difference among any of them. Husbands as well as wives are significantly correlated in each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST and in total. Love and freedom correlated at a level of .05; truth and justice at that of .01. The global correlation between husbands and wives was at the level of .01 (Table 26). A correlation matrix from the four factors indicates that they are significantly correlated among themselves, but freedom tends to present less variability than the others (Table 27). The last inclusion of this report refers to the

TABLE 22

AN $r \times c$ CONTINGENCY TABLE FOR $r = 2$ CATEGORIES
(HUSBANDS AND WIVES) AND $c = 4$ CATEGORIES (LOVE,
TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM) OF THE MST GIVEN TO
64 Ss.

NO.	SEX	SIMULTANEOUS ACTION PATTERN				ROW MARGINAL
		<u>Love</u>	<u>Truth</u>	<u>Justice</u>	<u>Freedom</u>	
32	Husbands	413 (256)	413 (256)	428 (256)	404 (256)	1658 (1024)
32	Wives	415 (256)	412 (256)	429 (256)	401 (256)	1657 (1024)
Column		828	825	857	805	3315
Marginal		(512)	(512)	(512)	(512)	(2048)

$$\chi^2 = 786.51$$

$$3df = .001$$

TABLE 23

DIFFERENCE OF MEANS BETWEEN THE PRELIMINARY RESEARCH
AND THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION ACCORDING TO THE \bar{z} AND
 t TESTS.

STATISTIC	MARRIED COUPLES	
	PRELIMINARY RESEARCH	PRESENT INVESTIGATION
N	102	64
M	45.12	52.0
σ	6.55	4.34
σ M	.65	.55
σ dm		.85
DM		6.58
\bar{z}		7.74 (.001)
t		7.12 (.001)

TABLE 24

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MST AND THE
TFI MEANS OF 64 MARRIED SUBJECTS

STATISTIC	MST	TFI
N	64	64
Mean	25.0	61.0
t		13.64
Significant at .001 level		
r (Married men)		-.07
r (Married women)		.37
r (Total)		.19

TABLE 25

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE FOR THE
2 x 4 DESIGN OF 64 MARRIED SUBJECTS

SOURCE OF VARIATION	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREE OF FREEDOM	MEAN SQUARE	TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE
	SS	df	ms	F
Between factors (L, T, J, F)	1.87	3	.62	.24 (chance)
Between Spouses (Hs and Ws)	.56	1	.56	.24 (chance)
Interaction (FXS)	6.55	3	2.18	.84 (chance)
Within Groups	145.02	56		
TOTAL	154.00	63		

TABLE 26

CORRELATIONS OF LOVE, TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND
FREEDOM BETWEEN HUSBANDS' AND WIVES'
SCORES ON THE MST.

CATEGORIES	COEFFICIENTS OF CORRELATION	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
Love	.39	.05
Truth	.47	.01
Justice	.47	.01
Freedom	.38	.05
Total	.45	.01

TABLE 27

CORRELATION MATRIX FROM THE FOUR CATEGORIES
OF THE MST IN 64 Ss.

	L	T	J	F	TOTAL
L		.46	.25	.31	.34
T			.42	.10	.33
J				.28	.32
F					.29
Total	.34	.33	.32	.29	

results of the item analysis of the MST. Eight judges' opinions about the rationale underlying each item of the MST, sorted according to the Q Technique, yielded a coefficient of internal consistency of .86, which is significant at the level of .005 (Table 28, Appendix E). The same underlying rationale of the MST items, presented in the form of a T-F Instrument (TFI) to thirty-two stable marriages, gives a reliability coefficient of .73, which is also significant at the level of .005 (Table 29, Appendix E). According to the formula KR_{20} (Table 30, Appendix E) the internal consistency of the MST has a coefficient of .58, which is significant at the .005 level. The validity of the MST items is analyzed by the contrasting criterion groups. The groups are selected with the upper and lower twenty-five per cent (Anastasi, 1968). Table 30 indicates that the subjects of the upper group tended to give more correct answers than those of the lower group. Of sixty-four items, 76.6 per cent have a positive discriminative value; 17.2 per cent have a zero discriminative power; and 6.2 per cent have a negative discriminative index. Table 32 illustrates the discriminative power of the MST items expressed as proportions. Of sixty-four MST items, 45.3 per cent appear in the middle range of discrimination (from 25 to 75 per cent); 31.3 per cent appear with an index of discrimination between 85 to 100 per cent; 23.4 per cent between 0.0 to 24 per cent. The mean percentage of subjects who answered the MST items correctly is 80.6. Table 32 indicates

TABLE 32

INDEX OF ITEM VALIDITY OF THE MST, ACCORD-
ING TO MAXIMUM VALUE OF D, IN A
SAMPLE OF 64 SUBJECTS

PERCENTAGE OF Ss ANSWERING MST ITEMS CORRECTLY	PERCENTAGE OF CORRECT RESPONSES	MAXIMUM VALUE OF D	BITS OF DIFFER- ENTIAL INFORMATION
19.0	100	.00	0
34.0	90	.20	36
16.0	80	.40	64
11.0	70	.60	84
14.0	60	.80	96
3.0	50	1.00	100
1.5	40	.80	96
1.5	30	.60	84
0.0	20	.40	64
0.0	10	.20	36
0.0	0	.00	0

the index of validity of the MST items following the maximum value of D (Ebel, 1965). All the MST items are above the fifty per cent level with a mean of .40 for the maximum value of D.

Summary

The purpose of this chapter is to verify empirically the hypothesis of the present study. The author took three steps to accomplish his goal. First, he provided the operational definitions of love, truth, justice and freedom with statistical support. The Q Sort technique and the reality isomorphism method yielded coefficients of .86 and .58, respectively. Second, he described the administration of the MST to thirty-two volunteer married couples who represent the stable marriages in U.S.A. Finally, he processed the data by means of descriptive and inferential methods of statistics, and the following results are presented: Chi Square revealed significant difference between the frequency expected by chance and the frequency influenced by each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom; the t and \bar{z} ratios showed significant difference between the preliminary research means and the means of the present investigation; the factorial analysis of variance in a 2×4 design indicated that the four factors appear to be equally in-

fluent to both husbands and wives; the degree of relationship between the variables was as follows: love and freedom at a level of .05, truth and justice at that of .01, the global correlation at .01; the item analysis of the MST gave correlations of .86 and .58, and a significant index of validity.

CHAPTER V

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

The statistical analysis of the data appears to provide empirical support for the hypothesis of the present investigation which reads: the scores of husbands and wives who possess the characteristics of a stable marriage will appear significantly high in total and in each of the four categories of the MST. Therefore, there will be no significant difference between those scores either in total or in each category.

The central tendency and the deviation from the mean in each category and in total are substantially the same for both husbands and wives (Appendix E). The Chi Square indicates that both husbands' and wives' scores are significantly above the frequency expected by chance. Moreover, it is found that there is a significant difference at the level of .001 between the preliminary research means and the means of the present investigation. This difference is according to what was expected, because the preliminary research has a heterogeneous sample, while the present investigation has a homogeneous one in regard to subjects' age, marital status, years of marriage, and education. The factorial analysis of the data in a 2 x 4 design manifests that the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom) influence both husbands and wives in such a way that there is no significant difference either between the categories or between husbands

and wives (Chapter IV). Both husbands and wives appear to have significant degree of relationship in each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) of the MST and in total. It is found that the coefficient of correlation is significant at the levels of .05 and .01 (Chapter IV). The four categories are also significantly correlated between themselves. Nevertheless, freedom appears to have a less variability than the others. The judges as well as husbands and wives seem to provide the accuracy of the MST with a statistical support significant at the high level of .005. The degree of accuracy and the validity of the MST will be described below in more detail.

The data of the present study also appear to sustain the reliability, the content validity, the criterion validity, and the construct validity of the MST.

Reliability

According to the formula KR_{20} , the stability and accuracy of the MST is highly significant at the high confidence level of .001 in both the present investigation and the preliminary research (Appendix E, Appendix A). Nevertheless, the level of consistency appears to be higher in the preliminary research than in the present investigation. This is probably due to the nature of the sample. In the former, the sample is heterogeneous, in the latter, it is homogeneous.

Content Validity

The content validity of the MST is significantly substantiated by the scores of a sample reasonably representative. This

type of validity receives noticeable support from both the preliminary research and the present investigation. The preliminary research does not provide support with statistical analysis of data. What it does is to capitalize the experiences of qualified judges and married people who appear to be in essential agreement with the statistical findings of the present investigation (Chapter IV).

Concurrent Validity

The outside criterion to measure the concurrent validity of the MST are the performance of subjects and the contrasted groups (Chapters III and IV). The subjects of the present investigation (Chapter IV) have performed the "marital job" for a number of years. The mean length of marriage for the group is 24.29 years. The group scored significantly above what is expected by chance (Tables 22 and 25, Chapter IV). Therefore, its support to the concurrent validity of the MST is of great importance, because, as Anastasi says, job performance of subjects is "the most satisfactory type of criterion" in the validation of general intelligence and personality tests. The second outside criterion against which the concurrent validity of the MST is measured refers to the method of contrasted groups. This method is "used quite commonly in the validation of the personality test" (Anastasi, 1968). The two groups contrasted in the present study are 51 couples of the preliminary research (Chapter III) and 32 couples of the present investigation (Chapter IV). The latter group is significantly above the for-

mer one (Table 24, Chapter IV). A possible explanation of the difference might be the adequacy of the sample. The group of the present investigation (Chapter IV) is considered to represent adequately the stable marriages in the U.S.A., while the group of the preliminary research (Chapter III) is a heterogeneous and non-representative group of the stable marriage, as operationally defined in Chapter I.

Construct Validity

The findings of the present study seem to provide the empirical verification of the theory which is behind the MST. Both husbands and wives appear significantly correlated in each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) and in total (Table 27, Chapter IV). The level of accuracy and stability of subjects' responses is highly significant in both the present investigation (Chapter IV) and the preliminary research (Chapter III). The qualitative and quantitative analyses of the MST items appear to be equally in favor of the MST construct validity. The MST was carefully planned before its construction. As mentioned, several stages were developed to improve the design of the MST. Qualified judges and qualified married people provide the items of the MST with significant intrinsic value as indicated in Tables 31, 32 (Chapter IV), and 33 (Appendix E). It is observed that the MST appears more discriminative in the preliminary research (Chapter III) than in the present investigation (Chapter IV). A factor which seems to influence this discrepancy would be the condition of the sample again. In the former study the sample

was selected without considering the operational characteristics of a stable marriage; in the latter one these characteristics were essential.

According to the information taken from the Sixth Mental Measurements Yearbook (1965), the MST will be the first task-oriented personality test which presents reliability and validity data to measure marital stability. Nevertheless, the author does not consider the present study as a culmination on research of marital affairs, but as a reliable and valid point of departure for further investigation. According to the observations in counseling sessions, Study B of the preliminary research (Chapter III) could furnish the MST with clinical and therapeutic values. Both husbands and wives made remarks on a number of items which they perceived as a reflection of their internal conflicts. Most of the counselees used the items illustrated by pictures as a means to disclose their feelings and as a means of catharsis. The following samples of the counselees' comments may be of interest: "she and her mother are against me," for Item 25; "we were O.K. when she did not earn any money outside the home," for Item 26; "I cannot accept laziness," for Item 27; "Our problem is that we have no time to talk to each other." for Item 41; "I have to talk private things with my friends because he is always busy, but then he says that I am a gossi-

per," for Item 42; counseless under great stress found Item 43 a very useful mean to discharge tension and defensiveness. Items 57 and 58 were also valuable ways of catharsis: "funny picture, but it is true..." Item 59 served to play a didactic role in a number of cases: "we have to learn..." On the contrary none of the counselees seemed to find any significant clue in the Locke and Wallace's Short Marital Adjustment Test, to be used in counseling sessions. A similar inference may be taken from comparing the MST and the TFI. The TFI does not seem to provide subjects with cathartic opportunities. The variability of subjects in the TFI is so short that the correlation between the MST and the TFI appears very low. Nevertheless, the dimensional determination of the clinical and therapeutic values of the MST needs to have more exploration. This research would seem to be of great significance for family and marriage counselors as well as for counselees. Both husbands' and wives' scores appear significantly correlated in each of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom). These findings seem to correspond to the philosophical conception of the categories. Scholastic philosophers hold that the existence of one category involves that of the others necessarily (E. Gilson, The Christian Philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, 1956). However, a cross-validation would be suitable to obtain empirical weights for

each category. Some items (26, 82, 83, 85) which have a certain amount of positive discrimination in the preliminary research (Chapter III) appear to have a negative discriminative value in the present investigation (Chapter IV). In regard to Item 26, it seems that there is a certain ambiguity which was mostly detected by subjects of higher education and social environment. Item 82 appears to need more accuracy in the correct answer. Items 83 and 85 are believed to possess clinical clues which demand more investigation. The twelve items illustrated by pictures exhibit a mean index of discrimination of .33 which is not far from the preferable difficulty level (.50). Their clinical and therapeutic value was already mentioned. It was also noticed that Item 26 needs special attention because it exhibits a negative index of discrimination in the present investigations (Chapter IV), while its discriminative power is positive in the preliminary research (Chapter III). Other important considerations for the future would be the culture-fairness of the MST. This test was originally developed with the contribution of Spanish-speaking subjects. The cultural background of its author is Spanish. Notwithstanding, the Spanish subjects rather than the American ones appear to be penalized in the test. At the same time, the Spanish-speaking population contribute much to the validity of the MST, as indicated in Chapter III. A longitudinal study of the 179 couples mentioned in Chapter III would provide more information about the MST validity and its culture-fairness. The sample of the present investigation (Chapter IV) includes sub-

jects from different religious backgrounds (Jews, Protestants, Catholics), and the results appear to support the universality of the categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom).

Summary

The descriptive and inferential analysis of the data appears to provide the hypothesis of the present investigation with empirical support. The reliability of the MST as well as its content, criterion, and construct validity are substantiated in both the preliminary research (Chapter III) and the present investigation (Chapter IV). The reliability and the content validity of the MST seem to be supported by the consistency of the judges' opinion and of the subjects' responses, and by the empirical verification of the hypothesis. The concurrent validity of the MST is significantly sustained by the performance of the subjects and by the method of contrasted groups. It is found that the MST construct validity is demonstrated by husbands' and wives' coefficient of correlation in each category (love, trust, justice, and freedom) and in total; by the judges' and qualified couples' opinions, and by the qualitative and quantitative item analysis of the MST. In general, however, the level of significance appears to be higher in the present investigation than in the preliminary research. The MST seems to be a valid and reliable task-oriented personality test for the measurement of the stability of marital relationship.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

The present study is an attempt to explore four factors (love, truth, justice, and freedom). These factors were derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, from the Encyclical "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth) of Pope John XXIII, from scientific literature (1934-1970), and from the experience of married people. On these bases the writer hypothesized that if a husband's and a wife's relationship is established on the fundamental bases of a democratic society (love, truth, justice, and freedom), they will be able to develop a stable marriage. In order to test this hypothesis a multiple-choice task-oriented bilingual personality test, namely "The Marriage Stylistic Test" (MST), was designed. This instrument was then administered to a pilot group of 231 married and engaged heterogeneous couples, and was subsequently revised. The revised test was given to a sample of thirty-two volunteer married couples who reasonably represented the stable marriages in U.S.A. The data were analyzed according to the descriptive and inferential methods of statistics. The results indicated that for this sample the MST is a valid and reliable instrument. The four categories appear to be equally influ-

ential to both husbands and wives. Both of them appear to have significant degree of relationship in each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom) and in total. Even though the sample used is small the present study could provide an acceptable point of departure for further investigations of marital stability. Such investigations would clarify the validity of the Marriage Stylistic Test on different samples. Recommendations for further research are as follows: (1) the discriminative power of items 26 (the extent to which it measures a dimension of love), 82 (the extent to which it measures a dimension of freedom), 83, 85 (clinical dimensions); (2) the cross-validation of the four categories (love, truth, justice, and freedom); (3) the therapeutic dimensions of the MST; (4) the culture-fairness of the MST; and (5) the universality of each category (love, truth, justice, and freedom).

APPENDIX A

LIST OF THE PROPOSITIONS WHICH COMPRISE
THE DIMENSIONS OF THE OPERATIONAL
DEFINITIONS OF LOVE, TRUTH,
JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM

The number of each of the propositions corresponds to the number of the item of the MST.

II

LOVE

Spouses' amount of mutual concern in

25. solving their quarrels;
26. dealing as a unit with marital affairs;
27. considering each other;
28. having a proper self-concept;
29. respecting each other;
30. dedicating to each other;
31. disclosing with each other;
32. listening to each other;
33. readjusting to changing needs;
34. increasing their personal esteem for each other;
35. constructing positive attitudes toward each other;
36. serving each other;
37. giving themselves to each other;
38. sharing happiness and sorrow;
39. making their marriage the most important part of their lives;
40. identifying with each other.

III

TRUTH

Spouses' amount of capability to

41. overcome sophistication;
42. overcome gossiping tendencies;
43. overcome the tendency to make superficial judgments;
44. make a realistic evaluation of the factors that may interfere with marital happiness;
45. to be honest to each other;
46. unfold a zeal which is above any kind of fiction;
47. develop mature bases to trust each other;
48. perceive the points of view of each other;
49. establish a frank communication without partial reservations;
50. appreciate a holistic meaning in sexual roles;
51. discover in sexual intercourse something more than sexual satisfaction;
52. make of sexual intercourse a means of becoming emotionally close to each other;
53. make of their bodies a means of emotional attraction;
54. harmonize the potentialities of each with the interests of married life;
55. discriminate judiciously among social values;

56. discern the value of science and social traditions.

IV

JUSTICE

Spouses' amount of capability to

57. perceive the concept of equality;
58. adjust a feeling of superiority on the part of one to a mutual recognition of each other's worth;
59. make married life a task for two;
60. overcome harming tendencies;
61. distribute economic responsibility;
62. give the right place to each other;
63. to reach a fair agreement concerning home activities and outside interests;
64. answer to the fair desires of each other;
65. make a fair evaluation of the potentialities and limitations of each other;
66. give the partner his sexual right;
67. develop adequate sexual attitudes toward the partner;
68. understand the mutuality involved in sexual intercourse;
69. recognize that each other has the right to reach the climax of sexual excitement;
70. try a simultaneous arrival at a climax of sexual satisfaction;

71. discuss sex difficulties with fair consideration for the partner;
72. recognize the limitations imposed by the psychosomatic condition of the human organism in regard to sexual intercourse.

V

FREEDOM

Spouses' amount of capability to

73. behave properly in the presence as well as in the absence of each other;
74. use their rights responsibly;
75. accomplish their duties in regard to their children's needs;
76. satisfy responsibly the human needs of sex and security;
77. play an answerable role in domestic economy;
78. develop an individuality compatible with the demands of married life;
79. develop individual responsibility;
80. meet marriage obligations by themselves;
81. accept each other without any external pressure;
82. think and act independently from outside influences;
83. take the responsibility to provide economic security;

84. work out a wise, joint administration of the combined incomes;
85. perform the marriage duties concurrently;
86. face marital problems and attempt to solve them with mutual responsibility;
87. search for the values that will make marital duties meaningful;
88. be willing to engage in mutually satisfying experiences.

TABLE 10

DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED Ss ACCORDING
TO SCORES ON THE MST

Couple Number	Husbands	Wives
1	55	58
2	55	56
3	55	55
4	54	55
5	54	54
6	53	54
7	53	53
8	53	53
9	52	53
10	51	53
11	50	52
12	49	52
13	49	52
14	49	52
15	49	49
16	48	49
17	48	49
18	48	49
19	48	49

TABLE 10 -- Continued

Couple Number	Husbands	Wives
20	48	48
21	47	47
22	47	47
23	47	46
24	47	46
25	47	46
26	46	45
27	46	45
28	45	44
29	45	44
30	44	44
31	44	43
32	43	43
33	42	42
34	42	42
35	42	42
36	41	41
37	41	40
38	41	40
39	41	39
40	40	39

TABLE 10 -- Continued

Couple Number	Husbands	Wives
41	40	39
42	40	39
43	39	36
44	37	36
45	37	36
46	37	36
47	37	35
48	36	34
49	36	33
50	36	32
51	30	32
<hr/>		
N = 51	$\Sigma = 2304$	$\Sigma = 2298$
	M = 45.18	M = 45.06
	$\sigma = 6.13$	$\sigma = 6.97$

TABLE 11

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEANS OF AMERICAN AND
SPANISH Ss ON THE MST.

Ss No.	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores	Ss No.	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores
1	58	53	19	54	42
2	57	52	20	53	41
3	56	52	21	53	41
4	56	51	22	53	40
5	56	49	23	53	40
6	56	49	24	53	40
7	56	48	25	53	40
8	55	48	26	53	40
9	55	47	27	53	39
10	55	47	28	53	39
11	55	47	29	53	39
12	55	46	30	53	39
13	55	45	31	53	39
14	55	44	32	53	39
15	54	44	33	53	39
16	54	44	34	52	39
17	54	43	35	52	39
18	54	43	36	52	39

TABLE 11 - Continued

Ss No.	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores	Ss No	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores
37	52	38	57	48	32
38	52	38	58	48	32
39	52	38	59	47	31
40	51	37	60	47	31
41	50	37	61	47	31
42	49	37	62	47	30
43	49	36	63	47	-
44	49	36	64	47	-
45	49	36	65	47	-
46	49	36	66	46	-
47	49	36	67	46	-
48	49	36	68	46	-
49	49	35	69	46	-
50	49	35	70	46	-
51	48	34	71	46	-
52	48	34	72	46	-
53	48	33	73	46	-
54	48	33	74	46	-
55	48	33	75	45	-
56	48	33	76	45	-

TABLE 11 - Continued

Ss No.	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores	Ss No.	MST American Ss Scores	MST Spanish Ss Scores
77	45	-	93	42	-
78	45	-	94	42	-
79	45	-	95	42	-
80	45	-	96	42	-
81	44	-	97	41	-
82	44	-	98	41	-
83	44	-	99	41	-
84	44	-	100	40	-
85	44	-	101	40	-
86	44	-	102	38	-
87	43	-	103	37	-
88	43	-	104	37	-
89	42	-	105	36	-
90	42	-	106	36	-
91	42	-	107	36	-
92	42	-	108	35	-

$$M = 48.03 \quad M = 38.13$$

$$\sigma = 5.48 \quad \sigma = 6.00$$

$$t = 12.26$$

APPENDIX B

TABLE 13

.- ITEM SCORE MATRIX FOR 170 Ss ON MST.

Items	No. of Passing Item X_t	pq
25	136	.16
26	135	.17
27	133	.17
28	83	.25
29	131	.18
30	151	.10
31	159	.06
32	143	.13
33	92	.25
34	134	.17
35	157	.07
36	80	.25
37	151	.10
38	36	.17
39	159	.06
40	114	.22
41	165	.03
42	131	.18
43	127	.19
44	140	.15

TABLE 13 -- Continued

Items	No. of Passing Item X_t	pq
45	52	.21
46	41	.18
47	141	.14
48	94	.25
49	29	.14
50	81	.25
51	109	.23
52	157	.07
53	149	.10
54	143	.13
55	84	.25
56	100	.24
57	149	.10
58	134	.16
59	164	.04
60	123	.20
61	146	.12
62	141	.14
63	83	.25
64	131	.18

TABLE 13 -- Continued

Items	No. of Passing Item X_t	pq
65	84	.25
66	109	.23
67	88	.25
68	124	.20
69	160	.06
70	162	.05
71	124	.20
72	104	.24
73	121	.20
74	154	.09
75	60	.23
76	62	.23
77	109	.23
78	142	.13
79	157	.07
80	157	.07
81	115	.22
82	75	.24
83	114	.22
84	154	.09

TABLE 13 -- Continued

Items	No. of Passing Item X_t	pq
85	156	.07
86	162	.05
87	86	.25
88	71	.24
$N = 64$	$\sum X_t = 7658$	$p_1q_1 = 10.55$
		$\sigma_t = 6.823$
		$\sigma_t^2 = 46.64$
		$r_{tt} = .78$

TABLE 15

INDEX OF ITEM VALIDITY OF THE MST.

Items	U	L	D
	51 (30%)	51 (30%)	$\frac{U - L}{N}$
25	49	33	.31
26	47	28	.37
27	42	41	.02
28	43	10	.65
29	40	39	.02
30	48	41	.14
31	51	41	.20
32	50	35	.29
33	31	25	.12
34	50	25	.49
35	49	42	.14
36	46	7	.76
37	50	37	.25
38	7	16	-.18
39	51	41	.20
40	37	34	.06
41	51	47	.08
42	49	29	.39

TABLE 15 -- Continued

Items	U	L	D
	51 (30%)	51 (30%)	$\frac{U - L}{N}$
43	41	34	.14
44	46	36	.20
45	18	12	.12
46	19	7	.24
47	45	39	.12
48	41	16	.49
49	13	4	.18
50	35	19	.31
51	43	24	.37
52	49	45	.08
53	50	39	.22
54	47	35	.24
55	28	14	.27
56	46	16	.59
57	51	36	.29
58	47	30	.33
59	51	47	.08
60	46	25	.41
61	48	42	.12
62	47	36	.22

TABLE 15 -- Continued

Items	U	L	D
	51 (30%)	51 (30%)	$\frac{U - L}{N}$
63	46	5	.80
64	49	28	.41
65	36	15	.41
66	43	22	.41
67	40	11	.57
68	40	37	.06
69	48	46	.04
70	51	45	.12
71	43	32	.22
72	46	15	.61
73	41	36	.10
74	48	42	.12
75	18	13	.10
76	42	10	.63
77	35	35	.00
78	48	33	.29
79	51	38	.25
80	51	39	.24
81	35	33	.04

TABLE 15 -- Continued

Items	U 51 (30%)	L 51 (30%)	D $\frac{U - L}{N}$
82	33	13	.39
83	39	35	.08
84	49	45	.08
85	49	44	.10
86	51	43	.16
87	38	14	.47
88	29	10	.39

APPENDIX C

TABLE 16

MST AND L-W MAT SCORES DISTRIBUTION
OF COUPLES WITH MARITAL
CONFLICTS

Ss No	Husbands		Wives	
	MST	L-W MAT	MST	L-W MAT
1	42	76	34	19
2	38	63	39	132
3	40	127	40	35
4	36	116	40	98
5	44	20	36	34
6	37	118	39	72
7	54	44	41	73
8	36	165	30	107
9	39	105	44	147
10	49	71	45	113
11	44	61	49	53
<p>M = 41.72 M = 87.8 M = 39.72 M = 80.3</p> <p>$\sigma = 5.44$ $\sigma = 40.17$ $\sigma = 4.98$ $\sigma = 33.88$</p> <p>$r_{xy} = -.53$ $r_{xy} = .23$</p>				

MARITAL-ADJUSTMENT TEST
 HARVEY J. LOCKE, University of Southern California
 KARL M. WALLACE, Los Angeles State College

1. Check the dot on the scale line below which best describes the degree of happiness, everything considered, of your present marriage. The middle point, "happy," represents the degree of happiness which most people get from marriage, and the scale gradually ranges on one side to those few who are very unahppy in marriage, and on the other, to those few who experience extreme joy or felicity in marriage.

0 2 7 15 20 25 35

Very
Unhappy

Happy

Perfectly
Happy

State the approximate extent of agreement or disagreement between you and your mate on the following items. Please check each column.

	Always Agree	Almost Always Agree	Occasio- nally Disagree	Fre- quently Disagree	Almost Always Disagree	Always Disagree
2. Handling family finances						
3. Matters of recreation						
4. Demonstrations of affection						
5. Friends						
6. Sex relations						
7. Conventionality (right, good, or proper conduct)						
8. Philosophy of life						
9. Ways of dealing with in-laws						

10. When disagreements arise, they usually result in:

- husband giving in
- wife giving in
- agreement by mutual give and take

11. Do you and your mate engage in outside interests together?

- all of them
- some of them
- very few of them
- none of them

12. In leisure time do you generally prefer:

- to be "on the go"
- to stay at home

Does your mate generally prefer:

- to be "on the go"
- to stay at home

13. Do you ever wish you had not married?

- frequently
- occasionally
- rarely
- never

14. If you had your life to live over, do you think you would:

- marry the same person
- marry a different person
- not marry at all

15. Do you confide in your mate?

- almost never
- rarely
- in most things
- in everything

APPENDIX D

THE MARRIAGE STYLISTIC TEST (MST)

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The Marriage Stylistic Test

is

a task-oriented personality test which proposes to help unmarried people assess their marital attitudes and values, and to help married people disclose important sources of their marriage difficulties.

MARRIAGE STYLISTIC TEST

DIRECTIONS

The Marriage Stylistic Test (MST) attempts to be a useful instrument for evaluating the strength and the weakness of the marital attitude, and for making a diagnosis of marital behavior. The MST is not an instrument for discriminating between people who are qualified to get married and people who are unqualified. Neither is the MST an instrument for selecting the couples who should get a divorce or the couples who should continue married life.

The MST aims to help in the reinforcement of positive marital attitudes, in the extinction of negative marital attitudes, and in the disclosure of the sources of marital conflict. Therefore, the more careful and honest your answers are, the better the counselor will be able to help you develop positive marital attitudes, and overcome marriage difficulties.

Write your name as directed on the answer sheet: first your last name, then your first name, and finally your middle name. Also write your address, the date on which you are taking the test, and provide exactly all the information requested about your age, status, occupation, and so forth. The counselor will not investigate whether or not you are telling the truth. He expects your information to be truthful.

After stating all the information, begin to answer the items of the test. Do not write in the booklet. Select only one answer to each question and write the number of your answer on the answer sheet. Be sure that you enter the number of your answer beside the correct question number in the test booklet. If you wish to change any of your answers, erase completely, and write heavily the one you prefer.

You will also see that thirteen items (25, 26, 27, 41, 42, 43, 57, 58, 59, 73, 74, 75, and 89) are illustrated by pictures, and five items (37, 40, 45, 46, and 62) outline a specific situation. You will be requested to give the conclusion that best suits the picture or the situation. You must be very careful because the answer is not as simple as it may appear at first glance. You are expected to think carefully and to discover the inference and logical conclusion that should be deduced from those items.

EXAMPLE:

A. Which of the following could best be applied to a family whose members live in a democratic atmosphere.

1. Authoritarianism
2. Licentiousness
3. Respectfulness
4. Undecidedness



- B. This picture represents one spouse suffocated by family duties, husband and wife holding the duties, and husband, wife and children bearing them together, thus making them less weighty.

The best inference from the picture should be

1. Husband, wife, and children's positive cooperation lighten individual burdens.
2. Husband, wife and children constitute the family.
3. Husband and wife are the center of the family.
4. Husband is suffocated by family duties.

EXAMPLE ANSWER SHEET

A. 3

B. 1

THE MARRIAGE STYLISTIC TEST (MST)

DATE: _____
Year Month Day

Name _____
Last First Middle

Address _____
Street City State Zip Code

Phone number _____
Birth day _____
Year Month Day Age _____

Number of Brothers _____ Number of Sisters _____

I am the oldest _____, the youngest _____, in the middle _____.

Marital Status: _____ Single, _____ Engaged, _____ Married
_____ Separated, _____ Divorced, _____ Widow(er).

Marriage Date _____ Number of Children _____
Year Month Day

Marriage Witnessed by a _____ Minister
_____ Priest
_____ Rabbi
_____ Judge

Separation Date _____ Divorce Date _____
Year Month Day Year Month Day

Spouse's Date of Death _____
Year Month Day

Occupation _____ Nationality _____

Color _____ Native language _____

Religion _____

Attendance at the Church _____ Weekly
 _____ Monthly
 _____ A few times
 _____ No times

Education:	<u>Yours</u>	<u>Your father's</u>	<u>Your mother's</u>
Years of Grammar School	_____	_____	_____
Years of High School	_____	_____	_____
Years of College	_____	_____	_____
Years of Graduate School	_____	_____	_____

I have lived most of the time in a city of:

_____ 2,500 - 10,000 Population	_____ Suburban Area
_____ 20,000 - 30,000 Population	_____ Inner-city Area
_____ 40,000 - 50,000 Population	_____ Good City Area
_____ 100,000 Population and plus	_____ Rural Area

My family income is:

_____	45,00 and over
_____	40,000 - 44,000
_____	35,000 - 39,000
_____	30,000 - 34,000
_____	25,000 - 29,000
_____	20,000 - 24,000
_____	15,000 - 19,000
_____	10,000 - 14,000
_____	5,000 - 9,000
_____	less than 5,000

Answer Sheet For

Date 11/14
Year Month Day

MARRIAGE STYLISTIC TEST
Sets, I, II, III, IV, V, VI

Name _____ Sex _____ Age _____
Last First Middle
Single Married Divorced Separated Widow(er)

Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV	Part V	Part VI
1	25	41	57	73	89
2	26	42	58	74	90
3	27	43	59	75	91
4	28	44	60	76	92
5	29	45	61	77	93
6	30	46	62	78	94
7	31	47	63	79	95
8	32	48	64	80	96
9	33	49	65	81	97
10	34	50	66	82	98
11	35	51	67	83	99
12	36	52	68	84	100
13	37	53	69	85	101
14	38	54	70	86	102
15	39	55	71	87	103
16	40	56	72	88	104
17					
18					
19					
20	Test Begun _____	Test Completed _____			
21	Total Time _____				
22					
23	Total Score _____				
24					

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
ANYTHING IN THIS BOOKLET

USE YOUR ANSWER SHEET

THE MARRIAGE STYLISTIC TEST

1. Which of the following applies to your physical health?
 1. Many headaches
 2. Malfunctioning in the glandular system.
 3. In good health.
 4. Severe illness during childhood.

2. Which of the following applies to your emotional condition?
 1. Lose temper easily.
 2. Careful to avoid saying what may hurt anyone's feelings.
 3. Tendency to be critical of others.
 4. Being easily affected by praise or blame.

3. Which of the following applies to your childhood experiences between the ages of three and ten?
 1. Happy.
 2. Unhappy.
 3. Tragic.
 4. I do not remember.

4. Which of the following applies to you at the age of ten?
 1. My parents did not allow me to have friends.
 2. I did not wish to have friends.
 3. My parents did not understand my play interests.
 4. I made friends easily.

5. Which of the following applies to you at the age of fourteen?
 1. I was absorbed in sex problems.
 2. I did not like to associate with anybody.
 3. I strove for behaving in an adult fashion.
 4. I felt neglected and discriminated against.

6. Which of the following applies to you in regard to the people who most greatly influenced your home life?
 1. My father.
 2. Both father and mother.
 3. Some relatives.
 4. My mother.

7. Which of the following would you consider the best quality of a father?
1. To help his children become better than all other persons.
 2. To help his children become responsible and capable of doing good.
 3. To be more preoccupied with the future of the home than with his children.
 4. To be able to succeed in business.
8. Which of the following would you consider to be the worst habit of a father?
1. Spending too much time outside the home.
 2. Not allowing his wife and children to talk with him.
 3. Providing only for food and clothing.
 4. Always having to be right.
9. Which of the following would you consider to be the most important quality of a mother?
1. Being a very attractive woman.
 2. Being dedicated to serving the members of her family.
 3. Being the best friend to the child.
 4. Giving good advice.
10. Which of the following would you consider to be the most unfavorable habit of a mother?
1. Quarrelling with her husband.
 2. Paying too much attention to gossip.
 3. Being capricious
 4. Pampering her children.
11. Which of the following would you consider to be an important thing in regard to brothers' and sisters' relationships?
1. Feeling close to one another
 2. Being healthy.
 3. Helping one another.
 4. Being responsible persons.

12. Which of the following would you consider to be the worst habit of brothers' and sisters' relationships?
1. Quarrelling with one another.
 2. Attacking each other.
 3. Blaming each other.
 4. Complaining about each other.
13. Which of the following best describes the home in which you were reared?
1. Father and mother appear very happy with each other.
 2. Father and mother appear very unhappy with each other.
 3. One of my parents was absent.
 4. I did not have any home.
14. Which of the following best describes your feelings about the home in which you were reared?
1. I had too many things to do.
 2. I felt peaceful and at ease.
 3. I had too many tensions.
 4. I felt sick.
15. Which of the following is the most important thing you learned from your home life?
1. To be honest and prudent.
 2. Nothing.
 3. To love myself and others.
 4. To depend on others.
16. Which of the following should one strive for in school?
1. To be the favorite of the teacher.
 2. To have the highest grades in the class.
 3. To surpass the other pupils.
 4. To learn and help one's classmates.
17. Which of the following should you apply to school experiences?
1. Striving for questioning and learning.
 2. Striving for being in agreement with teachers.
 3. Striving for being in agreement with classmates.
 4. Striving for perfect discipline at school.

18. Which of the following would you recommend to teachers in their classroom situation?
1. To have good physical appearance.
 2. To be democratic and creative.
 3. To give brief homework assignments.
 4. To be gentle.
19. Which of the following should not be found in teachers?
1. Exhibiting understanding and sensitivity.
 2. Being authoritarian and cold.
 3. Being tolerant of the misbehavior of the students.
 4. Barring any student from class.
20. Which of the following would you apply to your readings on love, sex, marriage, and family?
1. I want to read more books and magazines on these topics.
 2. I do not have time to read anything on these subjects.
 3. I am not interested in this type of reading.
 4. I do not know any useful books or magazines on these topics.
21. Which of the following should be applied to the program planning in sex education?
1. Intermittent conferences and meetings in cooperation with the church.
 2. Systematic programs from kindergarten through college.
 3. Intermittent comments of teachers in the various classes.
 4. Information obtained from home.
22. From your own experience, from TV, films, movies, and from conversations with your friends and neighbors, which of the following is your actual opinion about love, sex, marriage and family?
1. Most people have inadequate concepts of love, sex, marriage, and family.
 2. Most people have adequate concepts of love, sex, marriage, and family.
 3. A good marriage is a real challenge today.
 4. Most of the films and movies contain wrong messages on love and marriage.

23. Which of the following should be applied to the role of religion in a successful marriage?

1. Religion is the only important factor affecting marriage happiness.
2. Religion does not have anything to do with marriage happiness.
3. Religion has little to do with marriage happiness.
4. Religion is an important factor in marriage happiness.

24. Which of the following should be applied to the role of religion for a successful marriage?

1. Regular practice of religion is favorable to marital adjustment.
2. Regular practice of religion is unfavorable to the happiness of mixed marriages.
3. Regular practice of religion is important only for preliterate people's marriages.
4. Regular practice of religion is important only in Christian marriages.



25. The picture represents a husband and wife in a serious quarrel. He went to the tavern to drink with his friends in order to forget home problems. She went to her mother's house to seek consolation.

What should be the best inference from the picture?

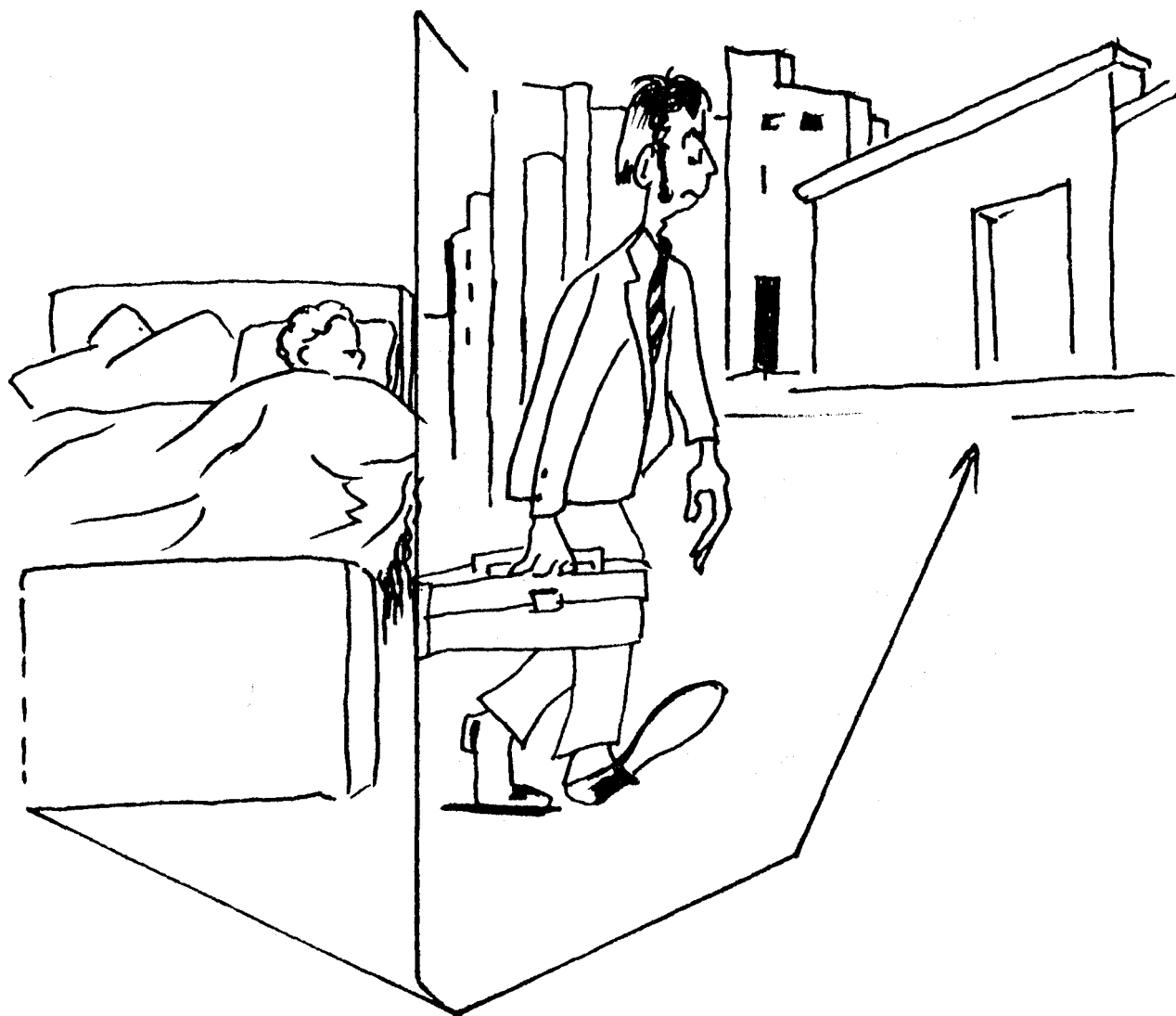
1. A human situation that is common in many homes.
2. Spouses look for wrong solutions to their quarrel.
3. Spouses look for human solutions to their quarrel.
4. Spouses need to get a divorce.



26. The illustration pictures a couple who have bank accounts and handle their money independently of each other. Each one pays 50% of the home expenditures. There is no cooperation in the management of the individual incomes.

What should be the best inference from the picture?

1. The spouses share 50% of their personal incomes.
2. The spouses do not work as a unit.
3. The spouses share home and individual expenses.
4. The spouses have their checking accounts in different banks.



27. This picture represents one common practice of a couple. Because he begins work at 5:00 A. M., he seldom eats breakfast at home, for his wife usually has nothing ready for him, and she dislikes rising before 9:00 A.M.

What should be the best inference from the picture?

1. The spouses get up at different times.
2. The spouses do not have breakfast in the morning.
3. The spouses do not cooperate with each other.
4. The wife is ill.

28. Which of the following would you consider as a basic condition to loving one's partner?
1. To love any person of any race.
 2. To love a woman with frenzy.
 3. To love a man with delirium.
 4. To love oneself.
29. Which of the following should be applied to improve a marital relationship?
1. The spouses should respect each other.
 2. The spouses should respect the dignity of human beings.
 3. The husband should be responsible in the use of his authority.
 4. The wife should obey her husband.
30. Which of the following would you consider essential for a successful marriage relationship?
1. To live in their own home.
 2. To love each other.
 3. To live in a good neighborhood.
 4. To possess similar education.
31. Which of the following do you feel should always be present in a successful marriage?
1. At least two children.
 2. Good health.
 3. Communication.
 4. Good job.
32. Which of the following procedures should be followed when one of the spouses has experienced a certain thing and is convinced that it is conducive to a happy married life?
1. To insist on its value.
 2. To try to convince the other partner of its value.
 3. To be rude if necessary in attempting to persuade the other partner of its value.
 4. To discuss its value with the other partner.
33. Which of the following is typical of a developing marital life?
1. Adaptability.
 2. Variation.
 3. Novelty.
 4. Calmness.

34. Which of the following characterizes progress in a successful marital relationship?
1. Increased esteem of oneself and one's partner.
 2. Measuring the success of one's marriage according to the success of other marriages.
 3. Possessing everything.
 4. Being interested only in the goals of one's own marriage.
35. Which of the following do you consider essential for communication in marriage?
1. The spouses should frankly acknowledge and regret the faults that they commit against each other.
 2. The spouses should have constructive attitudes toward each other.
 3. The husband should blame himself when he feels responsible for the failure in the marital communication.
 4. The wife should be flexible in regard to her husband's failures in marital communication.
36. Which of the following should the spouses do in striving for a satisfying marital relationship?
1. Avoid hurting the partner's feelings.
 2. Be kind to each other.
 3. Meet the needs of the partner.
 4. Avoid flattering the partner.
37. "Peter and Mary were married ten years ago. Both of them are very well-educated persons. He is very rich and a successful businessman. She is an attractive woman. He has the ability to win many friends and to influence people. She has time to shop and money to buy the best dresses. They had experienced exciting moments of intimacy. However, after ten years of married life, their life of intimacy was completely lost, and their antagonism became intolerable. They finally decided to get a divorce."

This reading indicates that marriage success depends upon

1. The possession of wealth and attractiveness.
2. The care spouses have for children.
3. The education of the spouses.
4. The commitment of the spouses to the goals of successful marriage.

38. Which of the following should characterize spouses?

1. Feeling mutual compassion.
2. Sharing of happiness and sorrow.
3. Sharing of happiness.
4. Sharing of sorrow.

39. Which of the following do you consider the most important factor in the failure of marital interaction?

1. The spouses did not take a marriage test before their wedding to determine whether they were really suited for each other.
2. The spouses did not have the same religious beliefs and political ideas.
3. The spouses did not separate temporarily when a crisis of their marriage relationship first appeared.
4. The spouses did not have the knowledge and exert the effort required to make their marriage the most important part of their lives.

40. "George was married to Martha in 1960. He was 22 years old and she was 19. He was, then, a graduate student of architecture and she, a graduate student of dentistry. After their marriage, they continued their studies. Their lives were happier because they loved each other very much. In June, 1963, just before George's graduation, a cancer was discovered in his leg, and it was amputated. Before the cancer appeared, George had been a very good athlete, and after the amputation, when he had an artificial leg, he made efforts to play basketball. Both George and Martha encouraged each other and continued their married life with increasing love. Six months later the cancer reappeared. Since then, he was unable to get out of bed, and for two years the cancer destroyed him slowly and painfully. His body was covered with ulcers. Martha's love and skillful nursing helped George endure the terrible pain."

From this reading one would conclude that the key to marriage fulfillment is

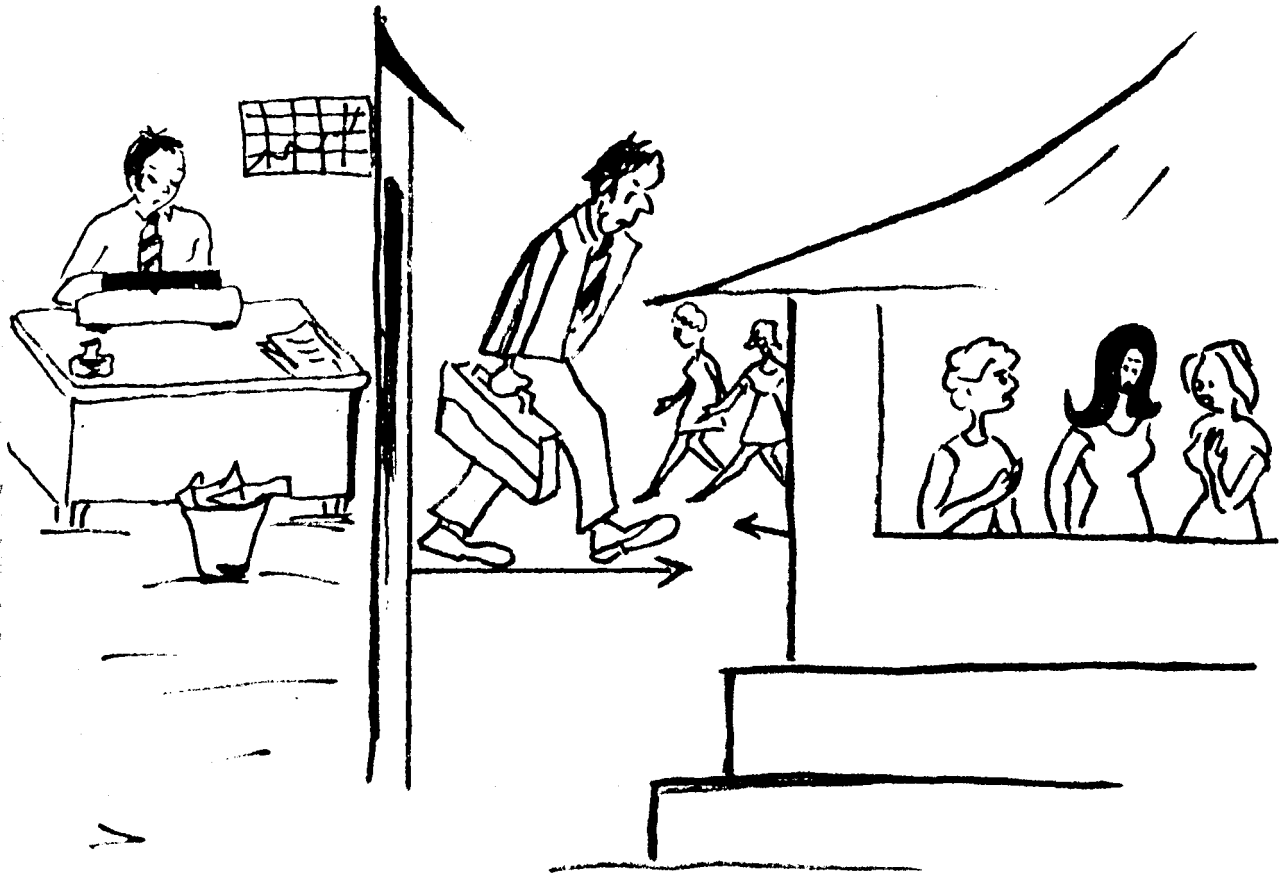
1. Adequate sexual satisfaction.
2. Identification of one spouse with the other.
3. Absolute self-giving of the wife to her husband.
4. Absolute self-giving of the husband to his wife.



41. The picture represents two wealthy spouses. They have a fine private library, valuable jewels, and beautiful furniture. Both are so involved in their own affairs that they have the opportunity to meet together only for breakfast. When they are at the table, he reads his newspaper, and she calls her friends to arrange her own schedule.

What should be the best inference from this case history?

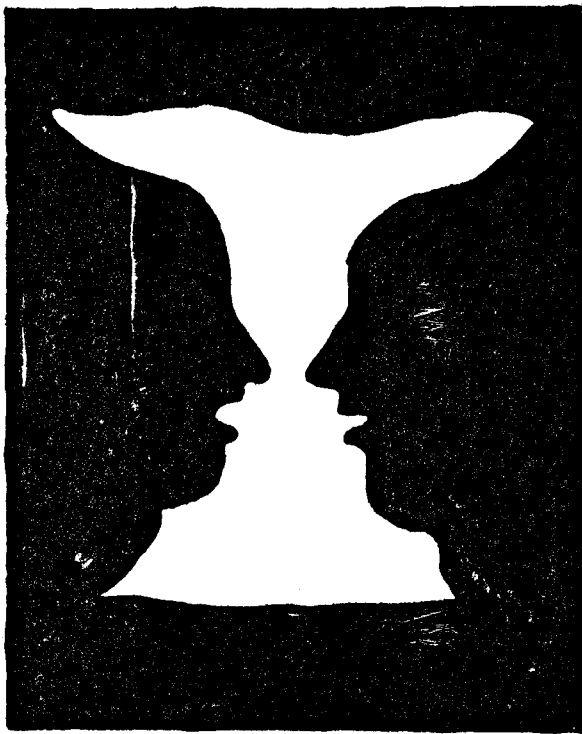
1. The spouses work very hard.
2. The spouses are intellectual persons.
3. The spouses have a high degree of maturity.
4. The spouses live as if they were strangers.



42. The picture represents a husband working at his office and a wife staying at home. In her husband's absence friends come to see the wife to tell her all the gossip they have heard about him. She spends most of her time listening to her friends, who stop only when they suspect the husband is returning home.

What should be the best inference concerning this couple is that

1. The spouses do not have time to talk to each other.
2. The spouses trust each other.
3. The wife has a lot of friends.
4. The spouses do not communicate with each other.



43. If you look carefully at these two pictures, you will see that they contain more than four figures. It may be that you can find only two figures whereas your partner finds more than two of them or viceversa. You may think that you are the only one perceiving the picture correctly. Your partner may also have the same conviction. Then, irritation arises and an argument ensues.

Regarding this and similar conflicts which arise in married life, which of the following statements is true?

1. All of the conflicts between husband and wife reveal that they are very poor reasoners.
2. Most of the conflicts between husband and wife do not have any reasonable solution.
3. All of the conflicts between husband and wife reveal the immaturity of each.
4. Most of the conflicts between husband and wife could be avoided.

44. Which of the following will probably be the result of a marriage in which the spouses possess remarkable differences of education, incomes, and physical appearance?
1. A failure.
 2. Labor in vain.
 3. Emotional imbalances.
 4. Serious difficulties.
45. When a wife says to her husband, "I am so wonderful to you that I have the right to expect that you become dependent on me." Which of the following does she seem to be?
1. A very loving wife.
 2. A very spoiled wife.
 3. A very intelligent wife.
 4. Too dependent a wife.
46. When a husband says to his wife, "I rule over you because I know what is best for you, and in your own best interests as well as those of our marriage, you should follow me without any opposition." Which of the following does he seem to be?
1. Excessively zealous about his wife.
 2. Overly liberal.
 3. Very careful about his wife's rights.
 4. A very ambitious husband.
47. Which of the following do you think is most important in order for spouses to improve their communication?
1. Establish a fair set of rules and topics.
 2. Control feelings of jealousy.
 3. Control longings for freedom.
 4. Trust in each other.
48. Which of the following should spouses exercise the most to promote successful communication?
1. Be interested in the truth.
 2. Follow logical reasoning.
 3. Try to understand the views of each other.
 4. Try to avoid failures in communication.

49. Which of the following should the spouses consider the most important role of communication for a successful marital relationship?

1. To be creative and positive.
2. To avoid vulgar words.
3. To tolerate mutual defects.
4. To tell each other at least part of the truth.

50. Which of the following would you consider essential in sexual instruction for a successful marriage?

1. Emphasis on the biological aspects of the sexual drive.
2. Emphasis on the spiritual aspects of the sexual drive.
3. Emphasis on the whole meaning of the sexual drive.
4. Emphasis on the consequences of an abnormal sexual drive.

51. Which of the following should characterize the role of sex in a successful marital relationship?

1. Spouses should have sexual experiences before the marriage.
2. Spouses should perceive that sexual intercourse is more than sexual satisfaction.
3. Spouses should not be bound by fixed ways of morality.
4. Spouses should feel completely free in matters of sex.

52. Which of the following would you apply to sexual intercourse in a stable marriage?

1. Spouses feel emotionally close to each other.
2. Spouses schedule the days and the hours for sexual intercourse.
3. The husband uses his wife's body in the way which most completely satisfies him.
4. The wife can ask her husband for sexual intercourse.

53. Which of the following best describes your feelings on nudity between husband and wife?
1. Contrary to the dignity of woman and the respect of man.
 2. Oppose to modesty and purity.
 3. A product of corrupted morals.
 4. A very useful way of expressing emotions and experiencing closeness.
54. Which of the following should be applied as regards spouses' personal abilities for a satisfying marital relationship?
1. Spouses' personal satisfaction should be preferred to the marital demands in the development of any ability.
 2. Development of the husband's abilities should be preferred to those of the wife.
 3. Development of either spouse's ability should not be pursued to the detriment of married life.
 4. Development of the wife's ability should be preferred to that of her husband when she is the more capable.
55. Which of the following should be the spouses' attitude toward the social environment?
1. Partially closed to the social environment.
 2. Able to discriminate among various social values.
 3. Open to the social environment.
 4. Should consider the suggestions of more experienced people.
56. Which of the following should be applied to the spouses' attitudes toward social traditions and scientific advancements?
1. Be aware of scientific sophistications.
 2. Respect popular literature on marriage.
 3. Discern the values of science and social traditions.
 4. Defend the positive values of traditions.



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57. This picture represents a husband who believes to have absolute right to command his wife, and a wife who was taught to obey her husband always.

What should be the best inference from such a situation?

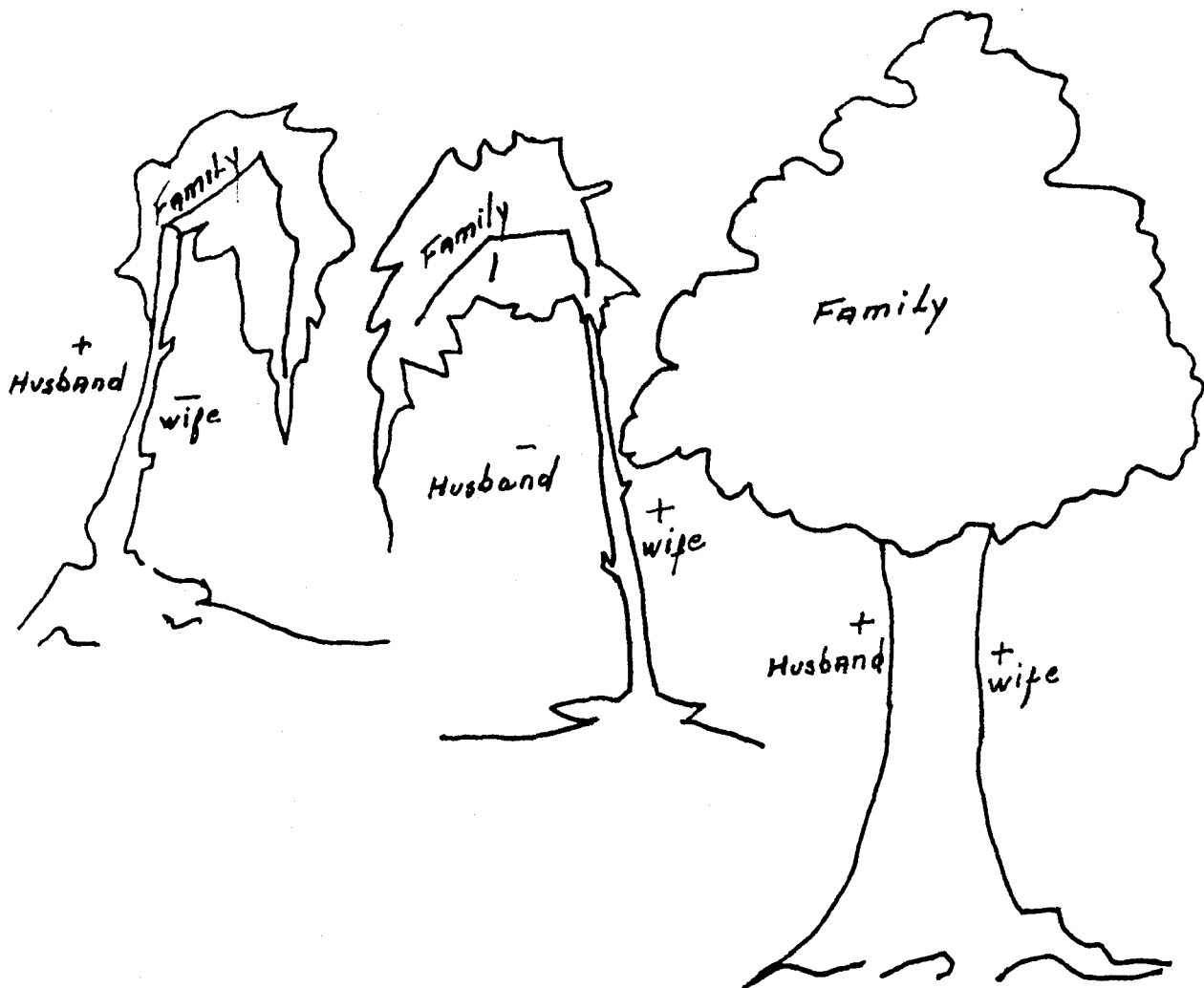
1. The spouses have wrong concept of equality in marriage.
2. The husband is conscious of his responsibility as head of the family.
3. The wife is conscious of her duties of obedience.
4. The spouses act promptly in their decisions.



58. This picture represents a husband comfortably relaxing and ordering his wife to untie his shoes. She is kneeling in front of him, doing as he desires and receiving new orders.

What should be the best inference from the picture is that

1. The husband displays an attitude of superiority.
2. The spouses live in harmony.
3. The husband is relaxing from his hard work.
4. The wife is very warm and generous.



59. The picture symbolizes the family. When the two essential forces of the family work positively and with active solidarity, the family tree is very strong and vigorous. When one of the essential forces fails, the whole tree is weak and unfruitful.

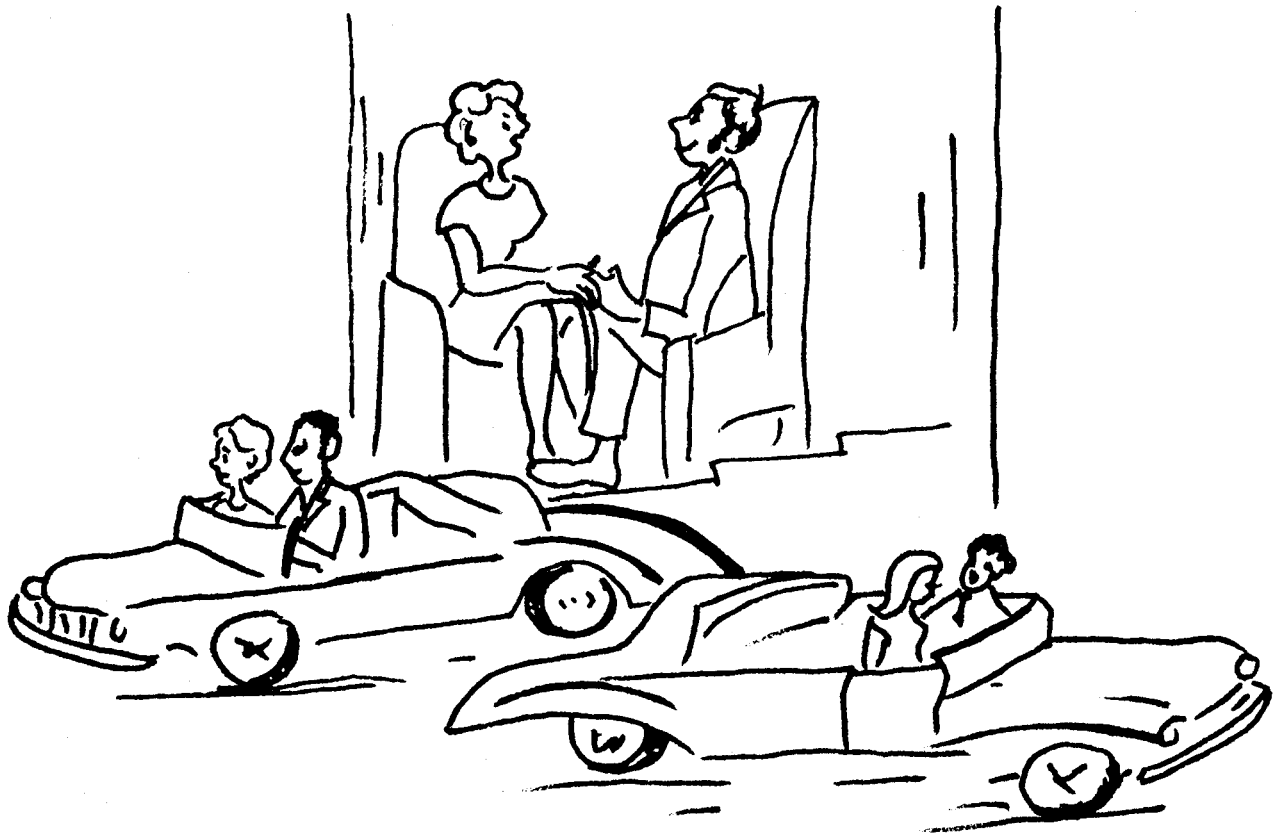
What should be the best inference from the picture?

1. The success of family life depends upon the sacrifice of the wife.
2. The success of family life depends upon the positive cooperation of both.
3. The success of family life depends upon the positive contribution of the husband.
4. The success of family life depends upon the experience of the spouses.

60. Which of the following should be characteristic of a spouse striving for a stable marital interaction?
1. Looks for a competent marriage counselor.
 2. Looks for many opportunities to influence the partner.
 3. Seeks the good of the partner.
 4. Shows a desire for love.
61. Which of the following should be applied concerning the role of economics?
1. It should be the responsibility of the husband.
 2. It should be the cooperative work of both spouses.
 3. The wife should not work outside the home.
 4. The husband should play a more responsible role than the wife.
62. "John and Lucy were married in 1960. Both of them went into marriage with the highest purpose, worked very hard, and saved money for a better future. John works more than ten hours every day. He does not drink, nor has he any bad habits. He gives Lucy what she wants. At the same time Lucy tries to save as much money as she can. Lucy feels very much disappointed when John decides to give his father all the marriage savings to administer."
- Why does Lucy feel disappointed?
1. She feels she is not sharing business affairs with her husband.
 2. John's father and his family are wasting her husband's savings.
 3. She does not work as hard as her husband does.
 4. She does not like John's family.
63. Which of the following would you recommend as a means of improving a husband's and wife's satisfying relationship?
1. The husband should manage all the home services.
 2. The wife should not have any interests outside the home.
 3. The husband should be the most responsible member of the family.
 4. Husband and wife should share social interests outside the home.

64. Which of the following would you communicate in developing a satisfying marital relationship?
1. Awareness of the responsibilities spouses have to their children.
 2. Awareness of each other through mutual service by spouses.
 3. Recognition by the husband that he does not possess anything worth giving to his wife.
 4. Stressing her own excellence in order for the wife to motivate her husband to surrender to her.
65. Which of the following should spouses consider in relation to communication?
1. Accept each other with their mutual limitations and potentialities.
 2. Admit to each other their mistakes.
 3. Learn what should be done to communicate with each other.
 4. Blame each other for failing to achieve marriage goals.
66. Which of the following would you apply to sexual intercourse for a self-fulfilling marital interaction?
1. Should be considered as 50% of marriage life.
 2. Should be the fulfillment of the legal right of the husband.
 3. Should be the most potent form of communication between spouses.
 4. Should be considered as a marital duty.
67. Considering the role of sex for a successful marriage which should the spouses have?
1. Appropriate and adequate sexual satisfaction.
 2. Appropriate and adequate genitals for sexual intercourse.
 3. Appropriate and adequate attitudes for sexual intercourse.
 4. Appropriate and adequate position for sexual intercourse.

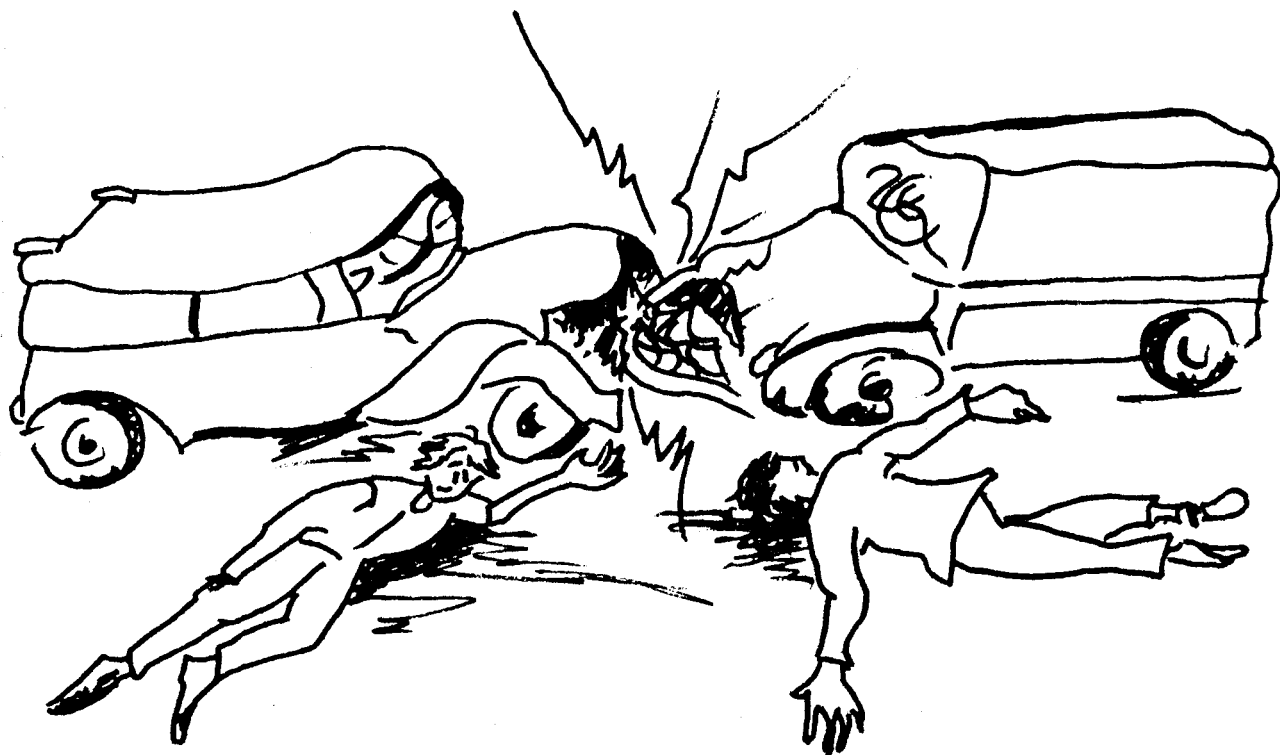
68. Which of the following would you apply to sexual intercourse in a successful marital relationship?
1. Spouses should have true understanding of the mutuality of sexual intercourse.
 2. The husband should be sexually satisfied at the expense of his wife.
 3. Spouses should have desire for sexual intercourse.
 4. The wife should be sexually satisfied at the expense of her husband.
69. Which of the following would you apply to the spouse who arrives at the climax of sexual excitement sooner?
1. The spouse should avoid sexual interaction with the partner.
 2. The spouse should threaten to interrupt the sexual intercourse.
 3. The spouse should help the partner so that they will reach the climax together.
 4. Each spouse should continue at his own rate to avoid becoming frustrated.
70. Which of the following should be applied to the role of sex for a satisfying marital interaction?
1. The husband should arrive at a climax of sexual satisfaction sooner than his wife.
 2. It is impossible for the wife to arrive at a climax of sexual satisfaction simultaneously with her husband.
 3. The spouses should try to arrive simultaneously at a climax of sexual satisfaction.
 4. The spouses cannot arrive simultaneously at a climax of sexual satisfaction.
71. When one of the spouses feels sickened by sexual intercourse, what should the other partner do?
1. Send the spouse to a doctor.
 2. Insist on performing sexual intercourse.
 3. Wait for a time.
 4. Discuss things calmly.
72. When must the spouses abstain from sexual intercourse?
1. During the normal menstrual flow.
 2. During the time of penance.
 3. During the time of an individual promise.
 4. During the last few weeks of pregnancy.



73. The picture represents a married couple in their home. Outside their home, each has his own sweetheart.

What would be the best inference from the picture?

1. The spouses have a high concept of liberty.
2. The spouses have their own ethics.
3. The spouses are adulterous.
4. The spouses have a high level of mutual understanding.



74. The picture represents the collision of two trucks. They collided because each driver tried to defend his freedom without respecting the other. As a result both died.

Applied to husband and wife who stress the concept of freedom over mutual respect, what should be the best inference from the picture?

1. Spouses limit their rights after getting married.
2. A wife's rights should be directed by her husband.
3. Both spouses destroy themselves when they do not recognize their mutual rights.
4. In married life the husband has more rights than the wife.



75. The picture represents three family scenes. From left to right the first one represents a female cod which laid hundreds and hundreds of eggs that hatch and develop naturally without parent's intervention; the second one represents male and female hands holding a child; and the third one represents offspring which need the mother's warmth and father's action to survive.

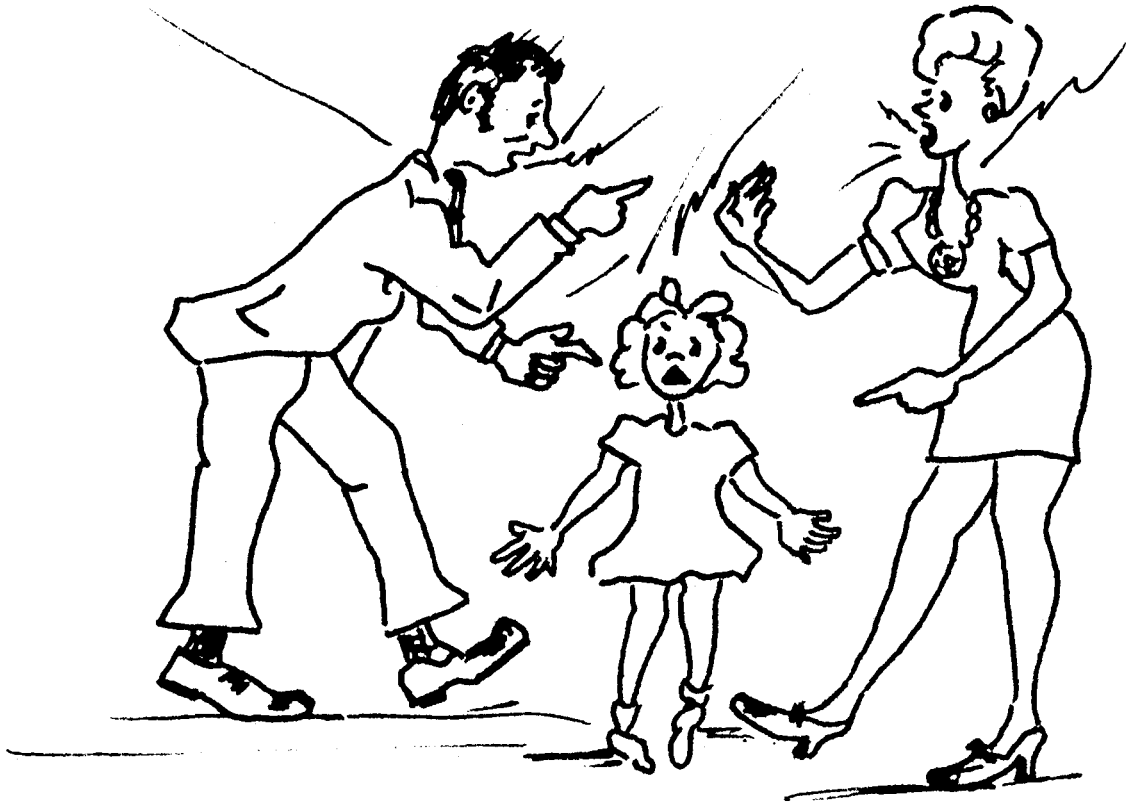
Applied to family life, which would be the best inference from the picture?

1. A mother is usually very warm with children.
2. A father works to get food for his family.
3. The development of family life is determined by children's needs.
4. Both father and mother love children.

76. Which of the following would you consider as the most basic needs to motivate the married state?
1. Sex and money.
 2. Sex and home.
 3. Sex and children.
 4. Sex and security.
77. Which of the following do you consider to be the role of economics in a successful married life?
1. The economic aspect is very important in marriage.
 2. Marriage should not be attempted for security.
 3. The economic function is more important for city marriages than for rural marriages.
 4. Marital happiness depends upon the increase of income.
78. On what should a stable marital interaction satisfying both husband and wife be built?
1. The partner who has the better educational background and emotional stability.
 2. The husband's ability to overcome his wife's feelings of hostility by gentleness.
 3. The ability of the spouses to develop their own individuality to serve in their marriage life.
 4. The ability of the spouses to make each dependent on the other.
79. On what should a stable marital interaction satisfying both husband and wife be built.
1. The responsibility of a loyal and intelligent husband.
 2. The individual responsibility of the spouses.
 3. The responsibility of a warm and skillful wife.
 4. The good advice of parents.
80. On what should a stable marital interaction satisfying both husband and wife be built?
1. The ability of the counselor to make the spouses responsible persons.
 2. The ability of the wife to persuade her husband to be a responsible father.
 3. The ability of the spouses to meet marriage obligations.
 4. The ability of the husband to meet an obligation.

81. Which of the following would you consider to be the best indication of a stable and satisfying marriage?
1. The physical appearance of the spouses.
 2. The moral principles of the spouses.
 3. The degree of acceptance of the spouses.
 4. The social attitudes of the spouses.
82. On what ability of the spouses should a stable marital interaction satisfying both husband and wife be built?
1. Thinking of what is conducive to happiness in marriage.
 2. Conforming to the expectation of the social milieu.
 3. Respecting the customs and traditions of their parents.
 4. Acting constructively and independently from outside pressures.
83. Which of the following would you apply to the husband striving for a satisfying marital relationship?
1. Has an irresistible influence over his wife.
 2. Works hard to give his wife economic security.
 3. Knows the way to force his wife to work outside the home.
 4. Constantly requests his wife to work outside the home.
84. Which of the following related to economics is most important in a successful marital interaction?
1. Each spouse should separately administer what he produces.
 2. The husband should have the administration of both incomes.
 3. The spouses should administer the marriage incomes unitedly and wisely.
 4. The wife seems to be less capable than the husband in administering family income.
85. Concerning the marriage duties, which of the following should the spouses consider in striving for a satisfying marital interaction?
1. Performing them without disturbing the partner.
 2. Performing them in agreement with the partner.
 3. Performing them without being disturbed by the partner.
 4. Performing them alone.

86. Which of the following do you feel is important in improving communication between husband and wife?
1. Spouses should agree to avoid any unpleasant situation.
 2. Spouses should face trouble and attempt to solve it together.
 3. The husband should always know the solution to a marital problem.
 4. The wife should personally explain to her husband his mistakes.
87. Which of the following should the spouses consider to be the role of communication in a successful marital relationship?
1. To examine oneself and strive for his or her own perfection.
 2. To separate when their behavior is inappropriate.
 3. To search for mutual values to which they can commit themselves.
 4. To have a very clear concept of their duties.
88. For which of the following should the spouses strive in order to have a satisfying married life?
1. To arrive at a highly intellectual understanding between themselves.
 2. To arrive at a high concept of love.
 3. To arrive at high concepts of marital virtues.
 4. To engage in mutually-fulfilling experiences.



89. This picture represents a quarrel between husband and wife over their daughter. The girl was told by her mother not to do what she attempted. The girl then, appealed to her father, who yielded to her request. This caused a quarrel between the mother and father.

What should be the best inference from the picture?

1. A mother should correct children with the permission of the father.
2. The mother feels upset with her daughter and husband.
3. Father and mother should work together in rearing their children.
4. This father made use of his natural right to please his daughter.

90. In what way should a mother-child relationship help the child?

1. In developing positive attitudes toward the world.
2. In preparing to fight against the corrupted world.
3. In recognizing the mother as the only trustworthy person.
4. In separating himself from the dangerous world.

91. Which of the following would you as a parent stress to your children?

1. To act grown-up.
2. To be superior.
3. To be better than others.
4. To be trustworthy persons.

92. Which of the following do you regard as the spouses' function in rearing their children?

1. The mother should relegate her duties to professional persons.
2. The father should play the most important role in the education of his children.
3. The spouses, especially when both of them are working, should not spend too much time in rearing the children.
4. The spouses should be professionally assisted in the education of their children.

93. Which of the following should a parent say to the child who complains that the teacher spanked him?

1. "You deserved it."
2. "Forget it."
3. "I am very sorry this happened to you."
4. "Talk to your father."

94. Which of the following would you say to motivate your child's responsibility and independence?

1. "This is exactly what you have to do."
2. "You are no credit to your family."
3. "Do not pay attention to anything."
4. "Sometimes one has to face unpleasant things."

95. Which of the following would you say in disciplining your child?

1. "If you do this again, I will be more severe."
2. "Walls are not for drawing, paper is. Here is a sheet of paper."
3. "You are too young to understand older people's conversation. Go away."
4. "I spanked you because your mother told me you deserve it."

96. Which of the following would you say in structuring your child's behavior?

1. "There are things that have to be done."
2. "I promise to take you to the zoo."
3. "You are too old to be so stupid."
4. "If you do not do that, I will get you a bicycle."

97. Which of the following would you use in regard to your child's attempts to accomplish a task?

1. Praise him accordingly as he seems to need praise.
2. Praise him according to his efforts and accomplishments.
3. Never praise him excessively.
4. Always praise him.

98. Which of the following would you tell your child to answer his curiosity about the human body?

1. "In the bathroom I like to be alone."
2. "You want to see your parent's naked body to satisfy your curiosity."
3. "You want to invade my privacy."
4. "You may explore my body as you wish."

99. When children ask questions about sex.

1. The mother should answer the girls' questions.
2. The father should answer the boys' questions.
3. Both mother and father should avoid the children's sex questions.
4. Both should be ready to answer the questions of any of their children.

100. Which of the following would you describe as the beginning of children's sexual awakening?

1. Puberty.
2. Early childhood.
3. Adolescence.
4. Early adulthood.

101. In your opinion upon which of the following should the children's sex education first attempt to focus?

1. Purity and chastity.
2. The anatomy and hygiene of the genitals.
3. Sexual attitudes.
4. Guidance in coping with one's emotions.

102. In your opinion what should children's sex education be?

1. A responsibility of the school.
2. A pictorial representation of sexual affairs.
3. Occasional information to answer children's questions about sex.
4. A systematic process from childhood through college.

103. In your opinion which of the following is a good time to begin sex education.

1. In early childhood.
2. When the child reaches puberty.
3. One year before puberty.
4. When the child reaches adolescence.

104. Which of the following account for juvenile delinquency?

1. Parents do not discipline their children.
2. Parents are too warm and protective.
3. Broken homes are an important factor.
4. Juvenile delinquency is inherited.

T-F INSTRUMENT (T.F.I.)

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INSTRUCTIONS: Mark with a + the statement you think is truth-
ful, and with a - the one you think is false.

1. Spouses should not solve their quarrels by themselves but through the parents.
2. Spouses should deal with marital affairs separately.
3. Spouses' consideration for each other does not seem to be necessary in marriage.
4. The spouse who does not love himself is in better condition to love the partner, than the one who does.
5. The spouses' respect for each other is superficial in marital relationship.
6. What marital love needs is that spouses live in a good neighborhood rather than to dedicate themselves to each other.
7. Talking frankly with each other seems to harm spouses' relationship.
8. When a spouse is convinced that a certain thing is very conducive to a happy married life, he should

insist on the matter, without discussing its value with the other partner.

_____ 9. Adaptability to changing needs seems to be detrimental to the development of a stable marriage.

_____ 10. Spouses should not be concerned in increasing personal esteem for each other.

_____ 11. To criticize the partner indiscriminately seems to be useful in building a healthy marital relationship.

_____ 12. Spouses' service to each other seems to be contrary to the concept of love.

_____ 13. Giving themselves to each other is good for romantic spouses, but not for a successful married life.

_____ 14. Spouses should always share happiness, never sorrow.

_____ 15. Their contribution to society and not marriage should be the most important part of spouses' life.

_____ 16. Adequate sexual satisfaction is more important for a successful marriage than identification of one spouse with the other.

- _____ 17. The greater the spouses' degree of sophistication the better the prediction for a successful marriage.
- _____ 18. Spouse's attention to rumors about the partner may be a substitute for talking to the partner.
- _____ 19. When a marital conflict is beginning, spouses' superficial judgments provide an adequate solution.
- _____ 20. Marital success seems to depend more upon spouses' general common sense than on their capability to make a realistic evaluation of the factors that may interfere with marital happiness.
- _____ 21. Marital success seems to depend more upon spouses' intelligence than upon honesty with each other.
- _____ 22. A husband's romantic fervor for his wife seems to help her perceive a more realistic view of married life.
- _____ 23. Marital success seems to depend more upon spouses' control of feelings of jealousy than upon their capacity to develop mature bases to trust each other.
- _____ 24. Marital communication should follow logical reasoning rather than the understanding of spouses' views.

- _____ 25. It is not convenient for spouses to establish frank communication without partial reservations.
- _____ 26. Sex in married life have no other dimensions than the biological aspects.
- _____ 27. Sexual intercourse provides spouses sexual satisfaction only.
- _____ 28. Sexual intercourse does not seem to be a means to promote emotional closeness between spouses.
- _____ 29. Nudity between husband and wife is a product of corrupted morals.
- _____ 30. Spouses' personal satisfaction should be preferred to the martial demands in the development of any ability.
- _____ 31. The approval of society should be the main concern of the spouses.
- _____ 32. Spouses should prefer the values of family traditions to the contributions of science.
- _____ 33. Equality can not be applied in married life.
- _____ 34. A husband's attitude of superiority seems to be more useful to a successful marital relationship than the recognition of spouses' worth.

- _____ 35. The responsibility for a successful marriage should be left to the most capable partner.
- _____ 36. The complexity of modern life makes it impossible for spouses to be concerned about the partner.
- _____ 37. The husband should play a more responsible role than the wife in regard to domestic economy.
- _____ 38. In conflicting circumstances the spouse should give priority to relatives or friends rather than to the partner.
- _____ 39. The wife should not have any interest outside the home.
- _____ 40. A habitual response to fair desires between spouses decreases the dynamism of marital relationship.
- _____ 41. Spouses should constantly blame each other for failing to achieve married goals.
- _____ 42. Sexual interaction in married life should emphasize the fulfillment of the husband's right.
- _____ 43. To develop adequate sexual attitudes toward the partner seems to be an unattainable goal.

- ____ 44. Since the sexual drive is stronger in men than in women, a husband should be sexually satisfied at the expense of his wife.
- ____ 45. Only the spouse who is faster has the right to reach the climax of sexual excitement.
- ____ 46. It is impossible for the wife to arrive at a climax of sexual satisfaction simultaneously with her husband.
- ____ 47. Sex difficulties should not be discussed between spouses, but between the spouse and the doctor.
- ____ 48. A spouse should have the right to expect that the partner will satisfy him sexually in spite of any adverse psychosomatic condition.
- ____ 49. It is permissible for the husband to be disloyal in the absence of the wife.
- ____ 50. The wife should be under the supervision of the husband in the exercise of her rights.
- ____ 51. The development of family life is not determined by children's needs.
- ____ 52. The needs of sex and security play an accidental role in marriage.

- _____ 53. The success of domestic economy depends only upon the husband's ability to earn a good salary.
- _____ 54. When one of the spouses has better educational background than the other, it is not possible for spouses to develop an individuality compatible with the demands of married life.
- _____ 55. Marriage should be uniquely built upon the responsibility of a loyal and intelligent husband.
- _____ 56. A wife should not make any important decision without her parents' approval.
- _____ 57. Mutual acceptance of spouses seems to depend mostly upon the influences of external pressures.
- _____ 58. The spouses' capability to think and act by themselves plays a secondary role in marital success.
- _____ 59. Economic security in married life depends upon the ability of the spouse to pressure the partner to earn money at any cost.
- _____ 60. The wife seems to be less clever than the husband in administering the incomes.
- _____ 61. Concurrent performance of marital duties appears to be in opposition with the individual freedom of spouses.

_____ 62. In ideal communication, husband and wife should avoid facing any unpleasant situation and trouble.

_____ 63. Marital duties do not seem to have values to which spouses can commit themselves.

_____ 64. Married life appears to be unable to provide spouses the means of engaging themselves in mutually fulfilling experiences.

APPENDIX E

TABLE 18

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO AGE,
AMOUNT OF SCHOOLING, INCOME, YEARS OF
MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Age	School Years	Income	Years of Marriage	Number of Children
54	Grd. Sc1. *1	14-19,000	31	2
54	Collg. *4	15-19,000	32	4
54	Collg. 4	15-19,000	35	3
45	Grd. Sc1. 3	10-14,000	14	4
51	Collg. 4	20-24,000	24	3
45	H. S. *4	15-19,000	19	2
45	Grd. Sc1. 4	10-14,000	23	3
48	Collg. 1	25-29,000	25	3
52	H. S. 4	25-29,000	28	2
46	Grd. Sc1. 2	15-19,000	25	3
49	College 1	15-19,000	25	3
56	Grd. Sc1. 1	20-24,000	24	3
52	H. S. 4	10-14,000	25	2
52	Collg. 4	20-24,000	30	5
53	Grd. Sc1. 1	25-29,000	31	3
54	Collg. 2	15-19,000	35	3
49	Collg. 4	15-19,000	27	3
54	Collg. 1	15-19,000	29	3

TABLE 18 -- Continued

Age	School Years	Income	Years of Marriage	Number of Children
51	H.S. 4	10-14,000	30	5
45	Collg. 3½	15-19,000	22	3
45	Collg. 2	10-14,000	17	2
48	Grd.Schl. 1	15-19,000	16	3
46	Collg. 4	15-19,000	21	5
47	H.S. 4	15-19,000	24	1
45	Collg. 4	25-29,000	20	3
46	Collg. 4	5-9,000	18	3
49	Collg. 4	15-19,000	23	2
45	Collg. 4	20-24,000	15	3
49	Collg. 4	45,000-over	24	3
54	Collg. 4	20-24,000	31	5
54	H.S. 4	5-9,000	27	2
45	Collg. 4	20-24,000	20	3
X	1582	488	790	97
\bar{x}	49.37	15.25	24.69	3.03

*Grd.Schl. = Graduate School

*Collg. = College

*H.S. = High School

TABLE 21

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBJECTS ACCORDING TO
SCORES ON THE MST AND THE TFI

Couple Number	Husbands		Wives	
	MST	TFI	MST	TFI
1	52	64	49	58
2	51	64	47	55
3	48	64	53	64
4	53	64	53	64
5	44	64	48	57
6	51	58	53	58
7	60	59	61	60
8	51	61	41	64
9	48	60	46	54
10	51	60	55	62
11	47	61	45	62
12	56	63	56	64
13	48	62	52	64
14	54	64	54	64
15	53	59	55	64
16	59	59	56	61
17	58	64	59	64
18	50	64	50	64

TABLE 21 -- Continued

Couple Number	Husbands		Wives	
	MST	TFI	MST	TFI
19	42	61	53	64
20	50	64	49	61
21	53	56	49	62
22	56	58	53	63
23	44	60	55	61
24	52	60	54	58
25	55	56	57	59
26	52	63	49	55
27	58	64	47	59
28	55	64	53	64
29	52	60	56	62
30	52	64	54	57
31	47	58	44	52
32	52	61	53	62
N32	$\Sigma = 1654$	$\Sigma = 1963$	$\Sigma = 1659$	$\Sigma = 1942$
	M = 52.0	M = 61.0	M = 52.0	M = 61.0
	$\sigma = 4.26$	$\sigma = 2.57$	$\sigma = 4.42$	$\sigma = 3.44$

TABLE 28

Q SORT DISTRIBUTION OF 10 JUDGES' OPINIONS
ABOUT 64 PROPOSITIONS WHICH PRESUMABLY
MEASURED LOVE, TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND FREEDOM

No. Prop.	Fr. Reyes	Fr. Rice	Rev. Cook	Mrs. Cook	Mr. Cavanier	Mrs. Gross	Rev. Sills	Mrs. Sills
25	10	8	10	10	10	9	10	10
26	8	10	9	8	10	8	10	7
27	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	9	10	8	6	10	9	10	10
29	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
30	8	9	7	5	10	10	6	10
31	9	8	10	9	10	5	10	10
32	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	8	10	8	6	10	8	4	10
34	8	10	10	9	10	10	2	7
35	9	10	9	8	10	10	2	1
36	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
37	9	9	10	10	10	7	10	10
38	8	9	8	10	10	4	5	9
39	9	7	7	6	10	9	10	10
40	8	7	9	8	10	10	7	10
41	5	9	7	8	8	10	10	10
42	9	6	7	7	10	9	6	5
43	10	10	8	9	10	10	8	10

TABLE 28 -- Continued

No. Prop.	Fr. Reyes	Fr. Rice	Rev. Cook	Mrs. Cook	Mr. Cavanier	Mrs. Gross	Rev. Sills	Mrs. Sills
44	10	10	9	7	8	10	10	10
45	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
46	8	9	8	8	10	9	2	10
47	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
48	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
49	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	10
50	7	10	8	5	5	5	10	10
51	9	7	9	5	10	6	10	10
52	9	7	10	8	10	7	10	10
53	7	7	8	6	10	0	8	10
54	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	10
55	6	9	7	6	5	7	10	10
56	8	9	7	5	10	4	6	7
57	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10
58	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
59	9	10	10	10	5	10	10	10
60	6	10	8	9	10	7	10	10
61	9	5	7	7	10	9	3	1
62	6	10	10	8	10	10	9	10
63	10	10	10	9	10	9	6	9

TABLE 28 -- Continued

No. Prop.	Fr. Reyes	Fr. Rice	Rev. Cook	Mrs. Cook	Mr. Cavanier	Mrs. Gross	Rev. Sills	Mrs. Sills
64	7	10	9	9	10	10	9	10
65	8	10	9	10	10	10	10	9
66	9	10	10	8	10	10	10	10
67	8	10	8	8	10	5	10	10
68	10	10	9	9	8	10	10	10
69	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	8
70	9	5	6	8	10	9	10	10
71	8	10	10	10	10	8	10	10
72	9	10	9	9	10	0	10	10
73	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
74	9	10	9	9	5	10	10	10
75	9	10	9	9	10	8	10	10
76	8	10	10	9	8	9	10	9
77	7	10	10	9	10	9	10	7
78	9	10	8	9	5	9	8	10
79	8	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
80	9	10	9	9	10	9	10	10
81	9	10	10	10	10	8	7	10
82	8	10	10	10	10	9	10	10
83	8	10	9	9	10	10	10	7
84	9	6	9	10	10	8	5	1

TABLE 28 -- Continued

No. Prop.	Fr. Reyes	Fr. Rice	Rev. Cook	Mrs. Cook	Mr. Cavanier	Mrs. Gross	Rev. Sills	Mrs. Sills
85	8	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
86	9	10	8	9	5	10	10	10
87	8	10	8	10	8	6	7	10
88	8	10	10	10	10	3	7	10

$$N = 64$$

$$M = 70.89$$

$$\sum X^2 = 2971$$

$$\sigma_x = 6.813$$

$$\sigma_{2t} = 46.42$$

$$\sum pq = 6.01$$

$$r_{tt} = .89$$

TABLE 29

ITEM SCORE MATRIX FOR 64 Ss ON TFI

Items	No. Passing Item	pq
1	64	.00
2	62	.03
3	63	.02
4	53	.14
5	64	.00
6	64	.00
7	62	.03
8	64	.00
9	64	.00
10	62	.03
11	63	.02
12	64	.00
13	64	.00
14	63	.02
15	63	.02
16	63	.02
17	61	.05
18	50	.17
19	63	.02
20	44	.21

TABLE 29 -- Continued

Items	No. Passing Item	Pq
21	62	.03
22	53	.14
23	64	.00
24	63	.02
25	51	.16
26	63	.02
27	64	.00
28	64	.00
29	63	.02
30	55	.12
31	63	.02
32	44	.21
33	58	.08
34	61	.05
35	60	.06
36	63	.02
37	56	.11
38	64	.00
39	64	.00
40	55	.12

TABLE 29 -- Continued

Items	No. Passing Item	pg
41	63	.02
42	63	.02
43	63	.02
44	64	.00
45	64	.00
46	63	.02
47	63	.02
48	61	.05
49	64	.00
50	60	.06
51	58	.08
52	64	.00
53	61	.05
54	62	.03
55	56	.11
56	64	.00
57	64	.00
58	59	.07
59	64	.00
60	62	.03
61	63	.02

TABLE 29 -- Continued

Items	No. Passing Item	pq
62	63	.02
63	64	.00
64	64	.00

N = 64

$$\sum p_i q_i = 2.58$$

$$\sum 2_t = 9.2$$

$$r_{tt} = .73$$

TABLE 30

ITEM SCORE MATRIX FOR 64 Ss ON MST,
IN 25 PER CENT CONTRASTING
CRITERION GROUPS

Items	U (18)	M (28)	L (18)	Difficulty U + M + L	Discrimination U - L	P9
25	17	27	14	58	3	.08
26	12	24	13	49	-1	.18
27	11	18	9	38	2	.24
28	17	21	6	44	11	.21
29	18	28	12	58	6	.08
30	18	28	15	61	3	.05
31	18	27	18	63	0	.02
32	17	25	16	58	1	.08
33	18	27	18	63	0	.02
34	18	25	13	56	5	.11
35	16	9	11	36	5	.25
36	13	20	9	42	4	.22
37	18	26	14	58	4	.08
38	16	11	11	38	5	.24
39	18	27	17	62	1	.03
40	15	23	7	45	8	.21
41	18	28	16	62	2	.03
42	18	28	15	61	3	.05
43	18	26	16	60	2	.06

Table 30 -- Continued

Items	U (18)	M (28)	L (18)	Difficulty + M + L	Discrimination U - L	P9
44	15	20	8	43	7	.22
45	17	23	13	53	4	.14
46	15	14	6	35	9	.25
47	18	28	15	61	3	.05
48	18	21	13	52	5	.15
49	11	9	5	25	6	.24
50	18	27	15	60	3	.06
51	16	20	13	49	3	.18
52	18	28	18	64	0	.00
53	18	27	16	61	2	.05
54	14	24	13	51	1	.16
55	15	18	10	43	5	.22
56	14	27	8	49	6	.18
57	18	28	17	63	1	.02
58	17	22	16	55	1	.11
59	18	28	17	63	1	.02
60	15	18	13	46	2	.20
61	16	23	14	53	2	.14
62	18	28	13	59	5	.07
63	18	27	16	61	2	.05

Table 30 -- Continued

Items	U (18)	M (28)	L (18)	Difficulty U + M + L	Discrimination U - L	P9
64	18	28	14	60	4	.06
65	9	17	9	35	0	.25
66	17	26	12	55	5	.12
67	11	19	11	41	0	.23
68	18	28	13	59	5	.07
69	17	22	16	55	1	.12
70	18	28	17	63	1	.02
71	12	17	9	38	3	.24
72	17	23	12	52	5	.15
73	12	21	12	45	0	.21
74	17	24	15	56	2	.11
75	13	16	7	36	6	.25
76	14	3	5	22	9	.22
77	16	15	7	38	9	.24
78	16	27	16	59	0	.07
79	18	27	18	63	0	.02
80	18	27	18	63	0	.02
81	14	15	10	39	4	.24
82	8	17	12	37	-4	.24

Table 30 -- Continued

Items	U (18)	M (28)	L (18)	Difficulty U + M + L	Discrimination U - L	P9
83	14	23	15	52	-1	.15
84	18	28	18	64	0	.00
85	13	26	17	56	-4	.11
86	18	28	18	64	0	.00
87	18	26	15	59	3	.07
88	16	23	12	51	4	.16

N = 64

$$\sum p_i q_i = 8.14$$

$$\sigma^2_t = 19.0$$

$$\sigma_t = 4.36$$

$$r_{tt} = .58$$

TABLE 31

NET NUMBER OF CORRECT DISCRIMINATIONS OF THE MST
 BASED ON THE SCORES OF 64 MARRIED Ss IN
 25 PER CENT CONTRASTING
 CRITERION GROUPS.

Items	Correct Responses		Number of Discriminations		Net Correct	Index of Discriminations
	High (18)	Low (18)	Correct	Incorrect		
25	17	14	68	14	54	.54
26	12	13	60	78	-18	-.18
27	11	9	99	63	36	.36
28	17	6	204	6	198	1.98
29	18	12	108	0	108	1.08
30	18	15	54	0	54	.54
31	18	18	0	0	0	.00
32	17	16	34	16	18	.18
33	18	18	0	0	0	.00
34	18	13	108	0	108	1.08
35	16	11	112	22	90	.90
36	13	9	117	45	72	.72
37	18	14	72	0	72	.72
38	16	11	112	22	90	.90
39	18	17	18	0	18	.18
40	15	7	165	21	144	1.44

TABLE 31 -- Continued

Items.	Correct Responses		Number of Discriminations		Net Correct	Index of Discriminations
	High (18)	Low (18)	Correct	Incorrect		
41	18	16	36	0	36	.36
42	18	15	54	0	54	.54
43	18	16	36	0	36	.36
44	15	8	150	24	126	1.26
45	17	13	85	13	72	.72
46	15	6	180	18	162	1.62
47	18	15	54	0	54	.54
48	18	13	90	0	90	.90
49	11	5	143	35	108	1.08
50	18	15	54	0	54	.54
51	16	13	80	26	54	.54
52	18	18	0	0	0	.00
53	18	16	36	0	36	.36
54	14	13	70	52	18	.18
55	15	10	120	30	90	.90
56	14	8	140	32	108	1.08
57	18	17	18	0	18	.18
58	17	16	34	16	18	.18
59	18	17	18	0	18	.18

TABLE 31 - Continued

Items	Correct Responses		Number of Discriminations		Net Correct	Index of Discriminations
	High (18)	Low (18)	Correct	Incorrect		
60	15	13	75	39	36	.36
61	16	14	64	28	36	.36
62	18	13	90	0	90	.90
63	18	16	36	0	36	.36
64	18	14	72	0	72	.72
65	9	9	81	81	0	.00
66	17	12	102	12	90	.90
67	11	11	77	77	0	.00
68	18	13	90	0	90	.90
69	17	16	34	16	18	.18
70	18	17	18	0	18	.18
71	12	9	108	54	54	.54
72	17	12	102	12	90	.90
73	12	12	72	72	0	.00
74	17	15	51	15	36	.36
75	13	7	143	35	108	1.08
76	14	5	182	20	162	1.62
77	16	7	176	14	162	1.62
78	16	16	32	32	0	.00

TABLE 31 - Continued

Items	Correct Responses		Number of Discriminations		Net Correct	Index of Discriminations
	High (18)	Low (18)	Correct	Incorrect		
79	18	18	0	0	0	.00
80	18	18	0	0	0	.00
81	14	10	112	40	72	.72
82	8	12	48	120	-72	-.72
83	14	15	42	60	-18	-.18
84	18	18	0	0	0	.00
85	13	17	13	85	-72	-.72
86	18	18	0	0	0	.00
87	18	15	54	0	54	.54
88	16	12	96	24	72	.72

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APPROVAL SHEET

The Dissertation submitted by Carlos A. Plazas has been read and approved by members of the Department of Education and Psychology.

The final copies have been examined by the director of the Dissertation and the signature which appears below verifies the fact that any necessary changes have been incorporated and that the Dissertation is now given final approval with reference to content and form.

The Dissertation is therefore accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

January 14, 1972
Date

Arne M. Zukas
Signature of Advisor