COMPARISON OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERAN FRESHMEN WITH
ONE HUNDRED VETERAN FRESHMEN IN SCHOLASTIC
ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERSONALITY TRAITS DURING
THE FALL SEMESTER OF 1946 AT NORTH
TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

THESIS

Presented to the Graduate Council of the North
Texas State Teachers College in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study
The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is a significant difference between non-veterans and veterans in certain scholastic achievements and personality traits.

Statement of Problem
The problem of this study is to answer some of the many questions that have been asked, to investigate the varied opinions and predictions that have been made from time to time regarding the mature attitude, personality traits, and degree of industry shown by the veterans now attending college. Questions have also been raised as to how intellectually immature and emotionally unstable non-veterans are when entering colleges and universities. Very few statistical data have been produced to show the actual achievement and personal adjustment of both groups. This study includes one hundred male freshman veterans and a similar number of male freshman non-veterans, selected at random, from the North Texas State Teachers
College for the fall semester of 1946-47, to determine the difference in their characteristics, ages, majors, intelligence quotients, total number of subjects taken, average subjects taken, number of subjects failed, percentage of failures, average marks, and Guilford-Martin Temperament Traits.

Delimitation

This problem was limited to the male freshmen who had less than thirty hours of college credit during the fall registration, 1946, at North Texas State College. It is also limited only to group comparison in all characteristics. This study did not include data of the students who withdrew from school before the end of the semester.

Sources of Data and Description

Information on this study was gathered from both secondary and primary sources. Data on the characteristics of non-veterans were taken from one hundred male freshmen selected at random out of a possible 224 non-veterans enrolled. Data on the characteristics of veterans were taken from one hundred veterans selected at random out of a possible 710 male freshmen.

The data regarding age, total number of subjects
taken, total failures and marks were obtained from the permanent records in the Registrar's office. The ages were taken from the permanent records in the fall of 1946. The total number of subjects and marks included the one-, two-, and three-hour subjects. The marks were taken on the following bases: A's 1, B's 2, C's 3, D's 4, F's 6.

Data on the intelligence quotients were taken from Merl E. Bonney's office, where a permanent record of percentile rank is kept. The intelligence quotient test consisted of the Otis Intelligence Test which is based on the scores made by over two thousand freshmen who have taken this test at North Texas State Teachers College during the last few years. The Kenmon-Nelson Intelligence Test percentile rank is based on a comparison with several thousand other freshmen in colleges and universities in different parts of this country.

Each freshman who took the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory was asked to indicate his major.

Data on the thirteen temperament traits were obtained by administering the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory which consisted of three parts.

Treatment of Data

The Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory of Thirteen
Temperament Traits is divided into three parts.

First, the Guilford Personality Inventory of Traits STDOR was given. This consisted of 175 questions giving an adequate coverage of the important aspects of personality known as introversion-extroversion, in that it yields scores for various types of introvert-extroverts, as well as for two emotionality factors. The meaning of the traits are as follows:

S -- social introversion as exhibited in shyness and a tendency to withdraw from social contacts.

T -- thinking introversion, or an inclination to meditative thinking, philosophizing, and analyzing one's self and others.

D -- depression, which includes a feeling of unworthiness and guilt.

C -- cycloid tendencies, as shown in strong emotional reactions, fluctuations in mood, and a tendency toward flightiness or instability.

R -- rhathymia, a happy-go-lucky or carefree disposition, liveliness, and impulsiveness.

Second, that part of the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory of Traits GAMIN, consisting of 186 questions, was given. This test measures traits of dynamic and aggressive characteristics, as well as self-confidence and
self-assurance. The letters have the following meanings:

G -- general activity or a tendency to like and to engage in overt actions.

A -- ascendance submission, social leadership versus social passiveness.

M -- masculinity-femininity, sex difference in emotional and temperament make-up.

I -- inferiority feeling or a lack of confidence, under-evaluation of one's self, a feeling of inadequacy.

N -- nervousness, jumpiness, jitteriness, or tension.

The third part of the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory is a test designed to determine which people are likely to be trouble-makers of one kind or another, and to diagnose the traits which are most significant in the person who is at odds with others around him. It consists of 150 questions. The explanations of the letters that represent different traits are as follows:

Trait O -- objectivity. A low score on this trait indicates a tendency to take everything as personal and to be hyper-sensitive.

Trait AG -- agreeableness. A low score indicates a belligerent, domineering attitude.

Trait CO -- cooperativeness. A low score indicates an over-critical attitude toward people and things.
Instructions for each inventory, which had a time period of twenty to thirty minutes to take, were as follows:

Answer these questions by encircling either "yes" or "no" or "2." Read each question in turn, think what your behavior has usually been and draw a circle around the answer that best describes your behavior. Encircle "2" only when you are unable to decide between "yes" and "no." Be sure to answer every question. There is no implication of right or wrong in any of these questions.

Guilford-Martin tests furnish a scoring key to score all the personality inventories. They also furnish a profile chart which is divided into eleven unit centile scales. This is known as the C score and is indicated on the extreme left and right of the chart in an eleven-point scale, 0 representing the lowest one per cent of the five hundred cases used in deriving these norms or expected frequency; one represents the next three per cent; two the next seven per cent; three the next twelve per cent; four the next seventeen per cent; five (middle C score) twenty per cent of the cases; six the next seventeen per cent; seven the next twelve per cent; eight the next seven per cent; nine the next three per cent; and ten the highest one per cent of the cases.

Treatment of Data

The data collected in this investigation were organized
into five chapters: Chapter I is introductory, giving the purpose of the study, the statement of the problem, delimitation, sources and description of data, proposed treatment of data, and related studies; Chapter II reveals the characteristics of the non-veteran; Chapter III describes the characteristics of the veterans; Chapter IV gives a comparison of the significant differences between the characteristics of non-veterans and veterans; while Chapter V presents a summary, conclusions, and recommendations.

Related Studies

At the University of Colorado, Director W. C. Toepelman, Division of Veterans' Affairs, reports that the scholarship and continuity in college attendance of veterans compare quite favorably with those of all students in the institution.¹

In comparing grade averages in six schools of the university, it was found that only in the Colleges of Arts and Engineering did the veterans fall below the all-student average, but these differences had little significance.

The specific academic interests of veterans enrolled in March in arts and sciences are of particular interest. Of the 788 registered, 540 indicated a preference for the strictly professional, semi-professional, and the physical science areas.

Ernest L. Welborn, at Indiana State Teachers College, made a scholarship comparison of 109 veterans with ninety-two civilians and arrived at these conclusions:

1. That the civilian and veteran groups used were very much alike in all attributes considered, including average ACE centile, except that the veterans were on the average three and five-tenths years older than the civilians and many more were married.

2. That the average scholarship index of veterans in all subjects combined was only slightly higher than that of civilians, the superiority being about the same as that in ACE centiles. In case of the three groups of subjects considered, the superiority of veterans was least in special subjects and greatest in professional subjects. Whether the foregoing differences were due to characteristics of the veterans, including maturity and a definite vocational objective, or to unreliability of marking, could not be determined.
3. That in case of single courses the indexes of veterans were higher than those of civilians in five out of seven instances, and the average index of veterans in all seven was higher than that of civilians. Probably the differences shown here were due to various secondary factors rather than to characteristics of veterans that are different from those of civilians.2

The Chairman of the English Department at Rutgers University, J. Milton French, found that in his freshman class of eleven veterans and eleven non-veterans, the veterans got the only A that was earned, five B's out of seven that were given, five C's out of eight given, and no D's though one was given in the class, and neither of the two F's given. This definitely reflects an advantage for the veterans. Professor French says, "I feel sure that the veterans are steadier, more industrious, better behaved by far, and, of course, more experienced."

At the University of Chicago, E. C. Miller, the Registrar, compared one hundred veterans with civilian students selected at random and found that the quantity and quality of the work done by the veterans was slightly higher than that of the regular students.

The University of Tennessee reported that the veteran scholastic average dropped somewhat in relation to that of civilian students. In the fall term of 1945, an equal 15.4 per cent of both veteran and civilian total enrollment reached the honor roll. However, in the winter term, the percentage of civilian students qualifying was proportionately higher.

Horace E. Hamilton, in his survey of veterans in different colleges and universities, found the veterans are usually twenty-two or twenty-three years of age as compared with seventeen or eighteen years for the non-veterans.

Knarsceus made a study at Boston University of veterans and non-veterans in educational measurement courses required of all students. He grouped the achievement of the veteran and non-veteran student on the final examination in the educational measurements course at Boston University during the inter-session and summer session of 1946, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Graduate</th>
<th>Undergraduate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>Non-Veteran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( N )</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>185.2</td>
<td>183.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( CR )</td>
<td>6.99</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( N )</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>173.9</td>
<td>165.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( CR )</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The summary of the data given above reveals that the achievement of the veteran student is comparable to and better than the achievement of the non-veteran student in the same class. 3

A study of the significance of the differences between the groups indicates that no significant differences were observed at either the graduate or the undergraduate level, although the difference in achievement between veteran and non-veteran groups on the undergraduate level does approach a "five per cent level of significance." In both instances the trend of achievement scores favors the service-student groups. These data suggest that the veteran student at Boston University is doing work equivalent to and perhaps better than his non-veteran classmates.

Hollis found that the average grades of veterans at Indiana University have been approximately seven per cent higher than those of their non-service classmates at the same class level. The veterans averaged in age three years and four months above the age of the same class level of students before the war. Hollis further found, as to the types of courses that returning veterans

will be interested in, some interesting facts. His Indiana study reveals that their "ultimate purpose," so far as the university's various schools are concerned, is by percentage as follows: business, twenty-six; arts and sciences, nineteen; law and education, twelve each; dentistry, nine; medicine, seven; music and graduate study, two each; and undecided, eleven.\(^4\)

Emmons reported that at Michigan State College the curricula of world war veterans show a definite trend toward pre-medicine, pre-dentistry, and pre-law, and toward the social sciences in general.\(^5\)

Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati, published the following report from colleges and universities: "Harvard teachers report that veterans last spring did superior work, better than our pre-war student," and the University of Texas faculty found that "the veterans have done a better scholastic job than the non-veterans." The University of Utah found veterans doing noticeably superior work. Most conservative of fifty typical institutions which reported to Walters' inquiry, were the Ohio State University, where "the veterans are doing as well, but not particularly

\(^4\)Wendell W. Wright, "Data on Veterans Now Enrolled in Indiana University," *School and Society*, LXI (April 21, 1945), 246.

\(^5\)Lloyd C. Emmons, "Curricula of World War II Veterans," *School and Society*, LXIV (August 31, 1946), 152.
better, than other students," and George Washington University where "the veteran reaches at least the scholarship of the average student." George Washington University teachers report veterans "obtaining slightly higher scholastic grades than the non-veterans." "Very good work," is the comment on veterans at the Catholic University of America. At the University of Wisconsin, scholarship tables showed veterans ahead of non-veterans in five colleges, with a total of one and sixty-two one-hundredths average as compared with one and thirty-eight one-hundredths for non-veterans. At the University of Illinois, veterans proved better than civilian students in tabulations of those dropped and those on probation.

As to their conduct and influence, a Princeton professor exclaimed, "Where are the psychiatric problems we had been led to expect? Our veterans are normal, fine youths."6

Lounsbury, in a study of veterans in junior colleges, has the following to say:

In scholastic achievement, twelve junior colleges indicated that the veterans' work was higher than that of the average students; fifteen

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6 Raymond Walters, "Veterans' Education and the Colleges and Universities," School and Society, LXIV (November 16, 1946), 337.
indicated their scholastic rank to be the same as that of other students; and only two colleges reported a lower scholastic rating for veterans.\footnote{John L. Lounsbury, "Guidance Practices for Veterans in Selected Junior Colleges," \textit{Junior College Journal}, XVII (November, 1946), 101.}

He also reported that veterans have definite professional and vocational objectives which are indicated by twenty-eight replies out of the thirty-one received. In all of the twenty-eight replies received, only one or two indicated a small percentage of veteran students with no definite objective. More than half of the respondents showed that ninety per cent or more of the veterans have definite professional and vocational goals.
CHAPTER II

CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-VETERANS

In this chapter the writer has taken eight characteristics and by means of tables and interpretations of these tables has shown how they appear in one hundred non-veterans attending North Texas State Teachers College.

Age

Table 1 shows the age classification of one hundred non-veterans chosen at random out of a possible 224, during the fall semester of 1946.

TABLE 1
AGE CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average age for one hundred non-veterans in Table 1 ranging from fifteen to twenty years of age is 17.24 years. Fifty-eight of the non-veterans were seventeen years of age.

**Majors**

Table 2 shows the kind of majors and the number of non-veteran freshmen in each major during the fall of 1946.

**TABLE 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJORS OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry and biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-medical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical education</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 2 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intelligence Quotient

Of the one hundred non-veterans who were chosen at random and who took the Otis Intelligence Test and the Kenmon-Nelson Intelligence Test under the direction of Merl E. Bonney, a percentile rank ranging from ninety-nine to three one-hundredths was found, with the average of one hundred non-veterans being fifty-two and sixty-nine one-hundredths percentile rank.

The percentile rank is based upon that of other college students. On the Otis test, the percentile rank is based upon the scores made by over two thousand college freshmen who have taken this test at North Texas State Teachers College during the past several years. On the Kenmon-Nelson Test the percentile rank is based upon a comparison with several thousand other college freshmen in colleges and universities in different parts of the
country. The percentile rank of seventy-six would include the upper fourth of college freshmen, while a percentile rank of thirty-two would include the second fourth of college freshmen.

Subjects, Failures, and Grades

Table 3 shows that one hundred non-veterans, chosen at random during the fall of 1946, took a total of 628 subjects, counting one-, two-, and three-hour courses, with an average of 6.28 subjects. Out of the 628 subjects, the non-veterans failed in fifty-nine subjects, which is 10.6 per cent of the total number of subjects taken. A's were given a value of 1, B's a value of 2, C's a value of 3, D's a value of 4, and F's and E's were assigned a value of six. The total was added and divided by the number of subjects taken. It was found that non-veterans made an average of 2.77. Inverted, this would indicate a C average.

Table 4 reveals personality traits as revealed by the Guilford Inventory Personality Test taken by one hundred non-veterans at North Texas State Teachers College during the fall semester, 1946.

The centile scale on the extreme left of Table 4 is divided into eleven units, with centile scale number 5 as the average or norm in each of the personality
traits. The expected frequency in percentage on the right in the table is taken from the Guilford-Martin Chart which was given to five hundred cases.

On social introversion and extroversion, according to Table 4, forty-five per cent of the non-veterans were above the average, which means that they have a tendency to seek social contacts and enjoy the company of others. Twenty-four of the non-veterans were below the average, which indicates shyness, a tendency to withdraw from social situations and to be seclusive. Thirty-one per cent of the cases were within the norms or the average. A high C score is more desirable for mental health than is a low C score. A very low C score on S indicates a need for guidance directed toward increased social participation.
### TABLE 4

CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS ON GUILFORD’S INVENTORY PERSONALITY TEST IN PERSONALITY TRAITS STDCR IN ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE RANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>100</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On thinking introversion-extroversion, thirty-nine per cent of the cases were above the average, which indicates a lack of introspectiveness and an extrovertive
orientation of the thinking process. Thirty-one per cent of the one hundred non-veterans were below the average which shows an inclination to meditative thinking, philosophizing, analyzing one's self and others, and an introspective disposition. Thirty per cent of the cases were within the average centile, which is more desirable for mental health than either extreme on trait T. Each extreme, however, may have its value for certain types of occupations.

Trait D, which means depression, showed forty-seven per cent of the one hundred non-veterans were above the average, which indicates freedom from depression, a cheerful, optimistic disposition. Thirty-one per cent of the cases were below the average. This shows a chronically depressed mood which includes a feeling of unworthiness and guilt. Twenty-two per cent of the cases were in the average centile. The higher C score on trait D, the better is believed to be the emotional adjustment of the individual.

Trait C, which means cycloid disposition, was noted in forty-eight per cent of the one hundred non-veterans and makes them above the average, indicating a stable, emotional reaction and moods, as well as freedom from cycloid tendencies. Thirty-four of the cases were below the average, indicating the presence of cycloid tendencies,
as shown in strong emotional reactions, fluctuations in moods and a disposition toward flightiness and instability. Eighteen per cent were within the average centile. The higher the C score on trait C, the better will be the emotional adjustment of the individual, except that scores which are too high may indicate a colorless, inert individual.

On trait R, which means rhythmia, fifty-five per cent of the one hundred non-veterans were above the average, thus revealing a happy-go-lucky or carefree disposition, liveliness, and impulsiveness. Twenty-seven per cent of the cases were below the average, which indicates an inhibited disposition and an over-control of the impulses. Eighteen per cent of the one hundred non-veterans were within the average centile. Both extremes of C scores may represent psychological maladjustments; and a C score in the middle range is desirable for mental health.

Table 5 shows results of the Guilford-Martin Inventory Personality Traits in an eleven-unit centile scale. Trait C in Table 5 means general activity. It shows that thirty-nine per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are above the average, which indicates a tendency to engage in vigorous overt action. Forty-six per
TABLE 5
CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS IN Guilford-Martin INVENTORY ON THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITY TRAITS:
GENERAL ACTIVITY, ASCENDANCE-SUBMISSION,
MASCULINITY-FEMININITY, INFERIORITY
FEELING, AND NERVOUSNESS, IN AN
ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE SCALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

100 per cent of the cases are below the average norms which shows a tendency to inertness and a disinclination for motor activity, while twenty-one per cent of the cases are
within the average centile. An extremely high C score on trait G may represent a manic tendency, while an extremely low C score may be an indication of a hypothyroid condition or other causes of inactivity. Thus, for good mental health, a C score on G in the middle is usually most desirable.

Trait A in Table 5 means ascendance-submission, as reviewed in Chapter I. According to the table, forty-two per cent of the one hundred non-veterans among the freshman class are above the average centile, which indicates social leadership. Thirty-six per cent of the cases are below the average centile, which indicates social passiveness. Twenty-two per cent of the cases are within the average centile, known as the norms. The C score of a person on trait A must be interpreted in the light of his other characteristics of temperament, as shown on the profile chart, and no general rule can be set forth as to what C scores on trait A are most desirable for mental health. However, there is emphasis in our culture on the general desirability of a high C score on trait A.

Trait M in the table means masculinity-femininity. According to this table, seventy-six per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are above the average centile (No. 5) which indicates masculinity of emotional and
temperamental make-up. Eleven per cent of the one hundred non-veterans are below the average centile, which indicates femininity, while thirteen per cent are within the average centile. The $C$ scores of the majority of males are above five and the majority of females have $C$ scores below five. Males whose $C$ scores are very low are sometimes found either to lack their full quota of male hormones or to have an over-supply of female hormones.

Trait I in Table 5 means inferiority feeling. According to this table, thirty-five per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are above the average centile, which indicates self-confidence and a lack of inferiority feeling; while forty-six per cent of the cases are below the average centile. This shows lack of confidence, under-evaluation of one's self, and feelings of inadequacy and inferiority. Nineteen per cent of the cases are within the average centile drawn as the norm. The expected frequency is nineteen per cent. The higher the $C$ score on trait I, the better for mental health, with the exception of extremely high cases in which clinical investigation may reveal a superiority compensation for hidden feeling. Many psycho-neurotics have very low $C$ scores on trait I.
Trait N in Table 5 means nervousness. According to the table, forty-nine per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are above the average centile, which indicates a tendency to be calm, unruffled, and relaxed. Thirty-six per cent of the cases are below the average centile which indicates jumpiness, jitteriness, and a tendency to be easily distracted and annoyed, while fifteen per cent are within the average centile. The expected frequency is twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait N in Table 5, the better for mental health unless there are clinical indications that an excessively sluggish and torpid condition is the basis for an extremely high C score. Extremely low C scores in some cases may involve a lack of calcium in the blood. In many cases, a mental conflict may be the basis for the emotional tension expressed in jitteriness and irritability.

Table 6 shows the results of the Guilford-Martin Inventory of the personality traits objectivity, cooperativeness, and agreeableness in an eleven-unit centile scale and the expected frequency.

Trait 0 in Table 6 means objectivity. According to this table, forty-two per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are above the average centile with regard
TABLE 6

CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERAN FRESHMEN ON THE GUILFORD-MARTIN INVENTORY ON THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITY TRAITS: OBJECTIVITY, COOPERATIVENESS, AND AGREEABLENESS IN AN ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE SCALE AND THE EXPECTED FREQUENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
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<th>Ag</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100 100 100 100

to this trait, which indicates a tendency to view one's self and one's surroundings objectively and dispassionately. Forty per cent of the cases are below the average
on trait 0, which indicates a tendency to take everything personally and subjectively, and to be hypersensitive. While eighteen per cent of the cases are within the average centile (No. 5), expected frequency is twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait 0, the better for mental health. Pathological cases may develop paranoid ideas of reference and delusions of persecution.

Trait Ag in Table 5 means agreeableness. According to the table, twenty-seven per cent of one hundred non-veterans are above the average centile in agreeableness, with an indication of an agreeable lack of quarrelsome-ness and a lack of domineering qualities. Forty-eight per cent of the one hundred cases are below the average centile, which indicates an extreme craving for superiority as an end in itself developed as a compensation for some chronic frustration, and in pathological cases may lead to paranoid delusions of grandeur. While twenty-eight per cent of the cases are within the average centile or norms, expected frequency is twenty per cent.

Trait Co in Table 5 means cooperativeness. According to the table, twenty-one per cent are above the average centile, which indicates a willingness to accept things and people as they are and a generally tolerant
attitude. Sixty per cent of the one hundred non-veteran freshmen are below the average centile, which indicates an over-critical attitude toward people and things and an intolerant attitude, while twenty per cent of the cases are within average centile (No. 5). The higher the C score on Trait Co in Table 6, the better for mental health unless the C score on G in Table 4 or clinical signs indicate a torpid and sluggish condition to be the basis of the lack of critical attitudes. Over-criticism is often a compensation for hidden feelings of inadequacy. Pathological cases may exhibit a paranoid projection of their conflicts and impulses.

The characteristics found in the one hundred non-veterans discussed in this chapter may be summarized as follows:

1. The age ranges from fifteen to twenty with an average age of 17.24 years.

2. Twenty-six non-veterans are majoring in the professional, nineteen in the college of arts and sciences, twelve in the school of business administration, nineteen in the school of education, and twenty-two are undecided as to their field or major.

3. The average percentile range on intelligence quotients was fifty-one and sixty-nine one-hundredths.
4. The non-veterans are taking a total of 628 subjects, with an average of 6.28 subjects per student.

5. These cases failed in a total of fifty-nine subjects or 9.4 per cent of the total subjects taken.

6. The average school marks were 2.77.

7. On the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory for thirteen temperament traits, they were classified in mean score with Guilford-Martin norm centiles as follows: Part 1, STDCA. They were above the norm by thirty decile in social extroversion-introversion, seventy-eight decile above the norm in thinking introversion and extroversion, thirty-seven decile above the norm in depression, sixteen decile above in cycloid disposition, fifty-nine decile above the norm in rhabdymia. Part 2, GMIN. They were thirty decile above the Guilford-Martin norm on general activity, fifteen decile above the norm in ascendance-submission, one centile and sixty-five decile above in masculinity, thirty-five decile below the norm in inferiority feeling, and thirty-one decile above the norm in nervousness. Part 3, traits O, Ag, Co. They were two-hundredths decile above the norm in objectivity, seventy-five decile below the norm in agreeableness, and seventy-five decile below the norm in cooperativeness.
CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERANS

In this chapter the writer has taken eight characteristics and by means of tables and interpretation of these tables has shown how they appear in one hundred veteran freshmen attending North Texas State Teachers College in the fall of 1946.

Age

Table 7 shows the classification according to age of one hundred veteran freshmen boys during the fall semester of 1946.

TABLE 7

CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED VETERAN FRESHMEN AS TO AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31
The ages range from eighteen to thirty, and the average age for the one hundred veteran freshmen was 21.79 years. The majority of the group were from twenty to twenty-two years of age.

**Majors**

Table 8 shows the majors and the number of veteran freshmen in each.

**TABLE 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAJORS CHOSEN AND THE NUMBER OF VETERANS IN EACH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business administration</td>
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### TABLE 8 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Majors</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Education</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial arts</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalism</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-engineering</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dental</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical education</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undecided</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8 shows the kind and number of veterans in each major. Twenty-nine per cent of the one hundred veterans are undecided. Twenty-six per cent are majoring in business administration, and thirteen per cent in physical education, while the rest are distributed more equally.
Intelligence Quotient

One hundred veteran freshmen were chosen at random out of a possible 650 enrolled at North Texas State Teachers College in the fall of 1946. These veterans took the Otis Intelligence Test and the Kenmon-Nelson Intelligence Test under the direction of Merl E. Bonney. The scores were put into percentile ranks with a range from ninety-nine to one one-hundredth, with the average intelligence quotient being 51.68.

The percentile rank is based upon other college students. On the Otis test the percentile rank is based upon the scores made by over seven thousand freshmen who have taken this test at North Texas State Teachers College during the last several years. On the Kenmon-Nelson test the percentile rank is based upon a comparison with several thousand other freshmen in colleges and universities in different parts of the country.

The percentile rank of seventy-six would include the upper fourth of college freshmen, while percentile rank of thirty-two would include the second fourth of college freshmen.

Table 9 shows the results of one hundred veteran freshmen chosen at random out of a possible 650. According to the permanent record, the one hundred veterans
took a total of 564 subjects, counting one-, two-, and three-hour courses with an average of 5.65 subjects for each veteran. Out of the 564 subjects the veterans failed in a total of forty-eight subjects or 8.5 per cent of the total subjects taken. Counting A's as 1, B's as 2, C's as 3, D's as 4, and F's as 6, after which the grades were added and divided by the number of subjects taken, the writer discovered that the average mark for the veterans was 2.76, or a C average.

Table 10 shows the results of the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory Test in various personality traits.

The centile scale on the extreme left in Table 10 is divided into eleven unit scales with Number 5 as the average or the norm in each of the personality traits.
TABLE 10
CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED FRESHMAN VETERANS ON
THE GUILFORD PERSONALITY INVENTORY TEST ON THE
FOLLOWING TRAITS: SOCIAL EXTROVERSION-
INTROVERSION, THINKING INTROVERSION
AND EXTROVERSION, REPRESSSION,
CYCLOID DISPOSITION AND RHATHYMIA
IN AN ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE SCALE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
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<th>D</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expected frequency in percentage on the extreme right is the expected frequency taken from Guilford-Martin Chart, which was taken from five hundred cases.

Trait S in Table 10 means social extroversion-introversion. According to this table, forty-two of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm, which indicates sociability, a tendency to seek social contacts and to enjoy the company of others. Thirty-two per cent of the cases are below the average, which indicates shyness, a tendency to withdraw from social situations and to be seclusive, while twenty-five of the one hundred cases are within the average centile shown as the norm. According to Guilford-Martin expected frequency, only twenty per cent are within Number 5 centile. A high C score is more desirable for mental health than is a low C score. A very low C score on S indicates a need for guidance directed toward increased social participation.

Personality trait T in Table 10 means thinking extroversion and introversion. According to this table, forty of the one hundred freshmen veterans are above the norm, which indicates a lack of introspectiveness and an extrovertive orientation of the thinking processes. Thirty of the cases are below the norm centile, which
indicates an inclination to meditation and thinking, philosophizing and analyzing one's self and others, and an introspective disposition. While thirty of the cases are within the norm centile, the Guilford-Martin expected frequency is twenty per cent in the norm centile. The norm centile range of C score is more desirable for mental health than either extreme on trait T. Each extreme, however, may have its value for certain types or varieties of occupations.

Personality trait D in Table 10 means depression. According to the table, thirty-five of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm centile, which indicates freedom from depression, a cheerful, optimistic disposition. Thirty-six of the cases are below the norm centile, which indicates a chronically depressed mood, including feelings of unworthiness and guilt. While twenty-nine per cent are within the average centile compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent, the higher the C score on trait D, the better is likely to be the emotional adjustment of the individual.

Personality trait C in Table 10 means cycloid disposition. According to this table, thirty-three per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the
norm centile, which indicates stable emotional reactional reactions and moods, and freedom from cycloid tendencies. Forty-three per cent of the cases are below the norm centile (C score No. 5) which means the presence of cycloid tendencies as is shown in strong emotional reactions, fluctuation in moods and a disposition toward flightiness and instability. Twenty-four per cent of the cases are within the average centile known as the norm compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait C, the better will be the emotional adjustment of the individual, except that scores which are too high may indicate a colorless, inert individual.

Personality trait R in Table 10 means rhythymia. According to the table, sixty per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the average centile, which indicates a happy-go-lucky or carefree disposition, liveliness, and impulsiveness. Seventy-five per cent of the cases are below the Guilford-Martin norm, which shows an inhibited disposition and an over-control of the impulses, while fifteen per cent of the veterans are within the average centile compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of forty per cent. Both extremes of C scores may represent psychological
maladjustments, and a C score in the middle range is desirable for mental health.

Table 11 shows the classification of one hundred veterans on the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory Test in traits GAMIN.

Trait G in Table 11 means general activity. According to this table, thirty-five per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm centile which indicates a tendency to engage in vigorous overt action. Fifty per cent of the cases are below the norm centile, which indicates a tendency to invertness and a disinclination for motor activity. While sixteen per cent of the cases are within the norm centile Number 5, the expected frequency on the Guilford-Martin test is twenty per cent.

An extremely high C score on trait G may represent a manic tendency, while an extremely low C score may be an indication of a hypothyroid condition, or other causes of inactivity. Thus, for good mental health, a C score on G in the middle range is usually most desirable.

Trait A in Table 11 means ascendance-submission. According to this table, forty-two per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm centile, which indicates social leadership. Thirty-nine of the
TABLE 11
CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED VETERANS ON THE GUILFORD-MARTIN PERSONALITY INVENTORY TEST ON THE FOLLOWING
TRAITS: GENERAL ACTIVITY, ASCENDANCE-SUBMISSION, MASCULINITY-FEMININITY, INFERIORITY FEELING
AND NERVOUSNESS IN AN ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE RANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
cases are below the norm centile, which indicates social passiveness, while nineteen per cent of the cases are within the norm centile compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. The C score of a person on trait A must be interpreted in the light of his other characteristics of temperament as shown on the profile chart, and no general rule can be set forth as to what C scores on trait A are most desirable for mental health. However, there is emphasis in our culture on the general desirability of a high C score on trait A.

Trait M in Table 11 means masculinity-femininity. According to Table 11, seventy-five per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the average centile (Number 5), with an indication of masculinity in emotional and temperamental make-up. Thirteen per cent of the cases are below the norm centile, which indicates that the personalities have some female hormones. The C scores of the majority of males are above norm centile, which was the case in this study. Males whose C scores are very low are sometimes found either to lack their full quota of male hormones or to have an over-supply of female hormones.

Personality trait I in Table 11 means inferiority feeling. According to this table, thirty-five per cent
of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm C score, which indicates self-confidence and a lack of inferiority feeling. Fifty per cent of the cases are below the norm C score, which indicates a lack of confidence, under-evaluation of one's self, and feelings of inadequacy and inferiority. Sixteen per cent of the cases are within the norm centile compared with Guilford-Martin twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait I, the better for mental health, with the exception of extremely high cases, in which clinical investigation may reveal a superiority compensation for hidden feelings. Many psychoneurotics have very low C scores on trait I.

Temperament trait N in Table 11 means nervousness. According to the table, forty-five per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above norm centile which indicates a tendency to be calm, unruffled, and relaxed. Thirty-seven per cent of the cases are below the norm centile, which indicates jumpiness, jitteriness, and a tendency to be easily distracted, irritated, and annoyed; while fifteen per cent of the veterans are within the norm centile (Number 5) compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait N, the better for mental health unless
there are clinical indications that an overly sluggish and torpid condition is the basis for an extremely high C score. Extremely low C scores in some cases may involve a lack of calcium in the blood. In many cases, a mental conflict may be the basis for the emotional tension expressed in jitteriness and irritability.

Personality trait 0 in Table 12 means objectivity. According to this table, forty-five per cent of the one hundred freshmen veterans are above the norm centile, which indicates a tendency to view one's self and one's surroundings objectively and dispassionately. Thirty-six per cent of the cases are below the norm centile (Number 5), which indicates a tendency to take everything personally and subjectively and to be hypersensitive. Nineteen per cent of the veterans are within the average centile, compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. The higher the C score on trait 0, the better for mental health. Pathological cases may develop paranoid ideas of reference and delusions of persecution.

Personality trait Ag means agreeableness. According to Table 12, twenty-nine per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm centile, which indicates an agreeable lack of quarrelsomeness and a lack
TABLE 12

CLASSIFICATION OF ONE HUNDRED FRESHMAN VETERANS ON THE GUILFORD-MARTIN INVENTORY ON THE FOLLOWING PERSONALITY TRAITS: OBJECTIVITY, COOPERATIVENESS, AND AGREEABLENESS IN AN ELEVEN-UNIT CENTILE SCALE AND THE EXPECTED FREQUENCY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centile Scale</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>Ag</th>
<th>Co</th>
<th>Expected Frequency (Per Cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of domineering qualities. Fifty-five per cent of the cases are below the norm centile (Number 5) which indicates a belligerent, domineering attitude and an over-readiness to fight over trifles. Very low C scores on trait Ag indicate an extreme craving for superiority as an end in itself, developed as a compensation for some chronic frustration, and in pathological cases may lead to paranoid delusions of grandeur. Eighteen per cent of the cases are within the norm centile compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. An extremely low score on traits Ag, Co, and O shows the paranoid area of temperament.

Personality trait Co in Table 12 means cooperativeness. According to this table, twenty-four per cent of the one hundred freshman veterans are above the norm centile, which indicates a willingness to accept things and people as they are and a generally tolerant attitude. Fifty-six per cent of the cases are below the norm centile (Number 5), which indicates an over-critical attitude of people and things and an intolerant attitude, while twenty per cent of the cases of the freshman veterans are within the norm centile compared with the Guilford-Martin expected frequency of twenty per cent. The
higher the C score on trait Co, the better for mental health unless the C score on A in Table 11 or clinical signs indicate a torpid and sluggish condition to be the basis for the lack of criticalness. Over-criticalness is often a compensation for hidden feelings of inadequacy. Pathological cases may exhibit a paranoid projection of their conflicts and impulses.

The characteristics of the one hundred veterans are as follows:

1. The age range is from eighteen to thirty years, with an average of 21.79 years.

2. There are six veterans majoring in the professional field; seventeen in the college of arts and sciences; twenty-six in the school of business administration; twenty in the school of education; and twenty-nine are undecided as to their major.

3. The average percentile range on the intelligence quotient test was 51.68.

4. The veterans are taking a total of 564 subjects, with an average of 5.64 subjects per student.

5. The veterans failed a total of forty-eight subjects or 8.5 per cent of the subjects taken.

6. They made an average of 2.76 in school marks.
7. On the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory of thirteen temperament traits, they were classified in mean scores with the Guilford-Martin norm number of five centiles, which were as follows: Part 1, traits STDCR. They are twenty-two deciles below the norm in social introversion and extroversion; eleven decile above the norm in thinking introversion and extroversion; two decile below the norm in depression; thirty-seven decile below the norm in cycloid disposition; and fifty-eight decile above the norm in rhathymia. Part 2, inventory of personality traits GAMIN. The one hundred veterans were thirty-five decile below the norm in general activity; nine hundredths decile above in ascendance-submission; one centile and eighty-one decile above the norm in masculinity; thirty-eight decile below the norm in inferiority feelings; and seven hundredths decile above the norm in nervousness. Part 3, inventory of personality traits O, Co, and Ag. The one hundred veterans were nine hundredths decile above the Guilford-Martin norm of five centiles in objectivity; fifty-two decile below the norm in agreeableness; and eighty-three decile below the norm in cooperativeness.
CHAPTER IV
COMPARISON OF NON-VETERAN AND VETERAN

The present chapter of this study makes a comparison in each of the characteristics given in Chapters II and III of one hundred non-veterans and one hundred veterans studied in this problem. The characteristics are as follows: age, majors, intelligence quotients, total number of subjects taken, average subjects per student, number of failures, per cent of failures, average marks, Guilford personality inventory of traits STDCR, Guilford-Martin personality inventory of traits GAMIN, and Guilford-Martin personality inventory of traits 0, Ag, and Co.

Table 13 shows the range of age of the veteran and of the non-veteran and also the number in each group.

According to Table 13, the one hundred freshman non-veterans' ages range from fifteen to twenty years, compared with eighteen to thirty years for the one hundred freshman veterans. The average age for the non-veteran is seventeen and twenty-four hundredths years compared
### TABLE 13

**Age Comparison of Non-Veteran and Veteran Freshman Students**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average age: 21.79  
17.24
with twenty-one and seventy-nine hundredths years for the veteran, which is a difference of four and fifty-five hundredths years. The non-veteran has a range of five years with fifty-eight being seventeen years of age. The rest are distributed to both extremes about equally. There are ten who are sixteen and three who are fifteen, and eighteen are eighteen and five-tenths or nineteen years of age. The veterans have a range of nine years with eighty-six ranging from nineteen to twenty-four years. There are only thirteen veterans who are beyond the age of twenty-four, which reveals that there are not many veterans entering North Texas State Teachers College beyond twenty-four years of age, as compared with nineteen years for the non-veterans.

Table 14 shows the majors of one hundred non-veterans and of the same number of veterans as divided into five categories.

Table 14 reveals the majors and number of veterans and non-veterans in each major field. The majors were divided into five classifications: pre-professional field, college of arts and sciences, the school of business administration, the school of education, and the undecided. The survey in this characteristic reveals that six veterans, compared with twenty-six non-
TABLE 14

MAJORS OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS AND OF ONE
HUNDRED VETERANS DIVIDED INTO
FIVE CATEGORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-professional Field</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-engineering</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dental</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-law</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-medical</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>College of Arts and Sciences</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology and chemistry</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalism</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 14 -- Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speech..............</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology.........</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total............</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School of Business Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business administration</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School of Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>Non-veteran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education.............</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical education...</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial arts......</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total............</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majors Undecided

| Number undecided..... | 29      | 22          |

Veterans, are majoring in the pre-professional field, which consists of pre-engineering, pre-dental, pre-law, and pre-medical studies.
Seventeen veterans, compared with twenty-one non-veterans, are majoring in the college of arts and sciences, which consists of the following subjects: art, biology, chemistry, agriculture, English, government, journalism, mathematics, music, and speech.

Twenty-six out of the hundred veterans studied in this problem are majoring in the school of business administration, as compared with twelve non-veterans.

Table 14 also shows that twenty-two veterans, compared with nineteen of the one hundred non-veterans, are majoring in the school of education, which consists of education, physical education, and industrial arts. The veterans are more interested in physical education, which fact is indicated in Table 14, by out-numbering the non-veterans thirteen to seven. This is not the case in industrial arts, for here the non-veterans outnumber the veterans twelve to eight in that major field.

Table 14 reveals that twenty-nine out of the one hundred veterans are undecided as to their major during the fall semester, 1946, as compared with twenty-two non-veterans. This makes a difference of seven or seven per cent more of the veterans than of the non-veterans who are undecided in their majors.

Table 15 shows a comparison of one hundred non-veterans with the same number of veterans as to the number
of subjects taken, the average number of failures made, and the per cent of average marks made.

**TABLE 15**

**COMPARISON OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS WITH ONE HUNDRED VETERANS AS TO NUMBER OF SUBJECTS TAKEN, AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAILURES, PER CENT OF FAILURES, AND AVERAGE MARKS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Non-veterans</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of subjects taken...</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of subjects per student........</td>
<td>6.28</td>
<td>5.64</td>
<td>.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of subjects failed..</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent of subjects failed.....</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average marks......</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15 shows that the non-veterans take a total of 628 subjects as compared with 564 for the veterans, with a subject difference of sixty-four in number. This study includes one-, two-, and three-hour subjects. The non-veterans are required to take physical education, while the veterans are not, and this accounts for the difference to some extent, at least.
The non-veterans average 6.28 subjects compared with 5.64 subjects per student for veterans, making a difference of sixty-four hundredths in favor of the non-veterans.

The non-veterans failed a total of fifty-nine subjects or 9.4 per cent of the total subjects taken, as compared with forty-eight subjects failed by the veterans, or 8.5 per cent of the total, with a difference of eleven subjects.

In this study the writer used the same students for all the data included in this study, except in a few cases in the intelligence quotients where the data were not available. The writer took the next student in the list in the classification according to alphabetical arrangement. The writer substituted 1 for A's, 2 for B's, 3 for C's, 4 for D's, and 6 for F's as they were listed in the permanent record office, using one-, two-, and three-hour subjects. By adding the total number of subjects taken by each student and dividing by the total subjects, the writer got the average marks for each student. Then the average for one hundred non-veterans and for one hundred veterans was secured. The non-veterans
made a total average of 2.77 marks, while the one hundred veterans made an average of 2.76. As shown in the proposed treatment of data, the larger the average marks, the lower the original marks. Therefore the veterans made a difference of .01 higher average marks than the non-veterans.

Table 16 shows a comparison of one hundred non-veterans with one hundred veterans in an intelligence quotient test.

Of the one hundred freshman non-veterans and the one hundred veterans chosen at random who took the Otis and Kenmon-Nelson Intelligence Tests under the direction of Merl E. Bonney, the veterans had a percentile average of 52.69 compared with 51.68 for the veterans, with a difference of 1.01. The percentile rank is derived with scorings from the results of other college norms. On the Otis test, the percentile norm is based upon the scores made by over two thousand freshmen who have taken this test at North Texas State Teachers College during the last several years. On the Kenmon-Nelson test the percentile norm is based upon a comparison with several thousand other freshmen in colleges and universities in different parts of this country.

The critical ratio of the average percentile was
TABLE 16

STATISTICAL RELIABILITY IN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT
TEST OF ONE HUNDRED NON-VETERANS COMPARED
WITH ONE HUNDRED VETERANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Non-veterans</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Comparison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average percentile...</td>
<td>52.69</td>
<td>51.68</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference...........</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>7.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard deviation..</td>
<td>25.63</td>
<td>25.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable error......</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>5.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable error deviation...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical ratio.......</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.13, which reveals that there is not a statistical significance of difference between the one hundred non-veterans and the one hundred veterans chosen at random at North Texas State Teachers College, in so far as their intelligence quotients are concerned.

Table 17 reveals the significant difference in the measure of reliability in the Guilford-Martin personality traits STDCR.

Table 17 reveals the relationship between one hundred non-veterans and one hundred veterans as to significant
TABLE 17

SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE MEASURE OF RELIABILITY IN THE GUILFORD-MARTIN PERSONALITY TRAITS STDCR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Non-veteran Mean</th>
<th>Veteran Mean</th>
<th>Difference in Measure</th>
<th>Probable Error</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>5.11</td>
<td>.67</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>5.37</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>.74</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>5.16</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

differences in measure of reliability in the Guilford-Martin personality inventory traits: social extroversion-introversion, thinking introversion-extroversion, depression, cycloid disposition, and rhathymia.

The means in social extroversion-introversion were 5.30 for the one hundred non-veterans, compared to 4.78 for the veterans, with a difference of .52 decile in favor of the non-veterans.

This indicates that the non-veterans have a slightly greater tendency to seek contacts and to enjoy the company of others. It indicates that the veterans are
slightly more introverted and have a tendency to withdraw from social situations and to be more seclusive than the non-veterans.

The relationship between the means of non-veterans and the means of veterans gives a critical ratio of 1.3 which is not statistically significant.

According to Table 17, on trait T the mean for the one hundred non-veterans is 5.78, and 5.11 for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .67 centile, in favor of the non-veterans. Both non-veterans and veterans are above the norm. The non-veterans are slightly more extrovertive in the thinking process. The veterans are slightly more introvertive, which indicates an inclination to meditative thinking, philosophizing, analyzing one's self, and an introspective disposition. The critical ratio on thinking introversion and extroversion is .8, which shows that the relationship between the non-veteran and the veteran is not statistically significant.

In cycloid disposition the mean centile for non-veterans is 5.16, and for veterans, 4.63, with a difference of .52 centile. This indicates that the non-veterans have a slightly more stable emotional reaction and mood and have slightly more freedom from cycloid
tendencies, while the veterans, as a group, have a tendency toward a fluctuation in moods and a disposition toward flightiness and instability. The relationship between the veteran and the non-veteran gives a difference of .52 centile with a critical ratio of 1.06, which is not statistically significant.

In the personality trait rhathymia, the non-veterans have a mean of 5.59, compared with 5.58 for the veterans, with a difference of .01 centile. The relationship between the non-veteran and the veteran in rhathymia gives a critical ratio of .02, which definitely is not significant. Both the non-veterans and the veterans are above the Guilford-Martin norm of 5.0, which indicates that the participants in this research have a high happy-go-lucky or carefree disposition, liveliness, and impulsiveness.

The relationship between one hundred non-veterans and the same number of veterans in the personality trait depression shows, according to Table 17, that the mean for non-veterans is 5.57 centile, compared to 4.98 centile for the veterans, with a difference of .74 centile. This indicates that the non-veterans have a slightly more cheerful and optimistic disposition than the veterans, with a critical ratio of 1.3, which is not statistically significant.
Table 18 shows the statistical reliability of the Guilford-Martin temperament traits GAMIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Non-veteran Mean</th>
<th>Veteran Mean</th>
<th>Difference in Measure</th>
<th>Probable Error</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5.15</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>.06</td>
<td>.15</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>6.65</td>
<td>6.81</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>4.62</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>5.07</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 18 shows the means, difference, probable error, and critical ratio of one hundred non-veterans in relationship to one hundred veterans in the Guilford-Martin personality traits general activity, ascendance-submission, masculinity, inferiority feeling, and nervousness.

In the Guilford-Martin trait of personality, general activity, the one hundred non-veterans, according to Table 18, had a mean of 5.30 compared to 4.65 for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .65 centile. The means reveal that the non-veterans in general activity have a slightly greater tendency to engage in vigorous
overt action as compared with the veterans. This personality indicates that the veterans have a tendency to invertness and a disinclination for motor activity. Although the personality trait, general activity, slightly favors the one hundred non-veterans, the relationship is not statistically significant with a critical ratio of 1.00.

In the personality trait ascendance-submission, the one hundred non-veterans made an average mean of 5.15 centile as compared with 5.09 for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .06 centile. Both groups in this survey are above the Guilford-Martin norm centile of 5.0. This indicates that the participants in the survey have slightly more leadership than the five hundred cases Guilford-Martin used to make the profile chart. Table 18 reveals that the non-veterans are slightly higher in centile mean, which indicates that they have more social leadership than the veterans. The veterans have a tendency to be more socially passive. The statistics in Table 18 show the relationship between non-veterans and veterans with a critical ratio of .4, which is not statistically significant.

Table 18 reveals that the mean centile for the one hundred non-veterans is 6.65 compared with 6.81 for the veterans, with a difference of .16 centile in the trait
masculinity-femininity. Both the non-veterans and the veterans are above the Guilford-Martin norm centile. The veterans are slightly higher, which indicates that the veterans have more emotional and temperamental make-up in masculinity.

Statistically, the relationship between the non-veterans and the veterans in the trait of masculinity shows a critical ratio of .24 centile, which is not statistically significant.

According to the personality trait inferiority feeling in Table 18, the one hundred non-veterans have a mean of 4.65 compared with 4.62 for the veterans, with a difference of .03 centile. The difference indicates that the non-veterans have slightly more self-confidence and a lack of inferiority feeling, while veterans tend to under-evaluate themselves and to have a common feeling of inadequacy and inferiority.

Statistically, the relationship between the one hundred non-veterans and the one hundred veterans in trait I, inferiority feeling, gives the critical ratio of .075, which is not statistically significant.

Comparing one hundred non-veterans with one hundred veterans in the Guilford-Martin personality trait, nervousness, Table 18 shows that the non-veterans have a mean
of 5.31 centile compared with 5.07 for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .24 centile. The difference reveals that the non-veterans are slightly higher in nervousness, which indicates that the non-veterans have a greater tendency to be calm, unruffled, and relaxed than the veterans, while the veterans, as a group, have a tendency to be easily distracted, irritated, and annoyed. Statistically, the relationship between the non-veterans and the veterans in the personality trait of nervousness has a critical ratio of .6, which reveals that there is not a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

Table 19 gives the measure of reliability of veterans and non-veterans according to the Guilford-Martin traits O, Co, and Ag.

Table 19 shows the relationship between one hundred non-veterans and one hundred veterans as to the significant difference in the measure of reliability in the Guilford-Martin Personality Inventory concerning the traits objectivity, cooperativeness, and agreeableness.

According to the table, the one hundred veterans made a mean of 5.02 centile compared with 5.09 centile for the veterans on the personality trait objectivity, with a difference of .07 centile. The table reveals that
TABLE 19

STATISTICAL MEASURE OF RELIABILITY IN GUILFORD-MARTIN TEMPERAMENT TRAITS O, Go, Ag, OF VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trait</th>
<th>Non-veteran Mean</th>
<th>Veteran Mean</th>
<th>Difference in Measure</th>
<th>Probable Error</th>
<th>Critical Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>5.02</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>.23</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the non-veterans and the veterans were above the Guilford-Martin norm of 5.0 centile. The one hundred veterans are slightly higher, which indicates that they view themselves and their surroundings objectively and dispassionately to a greater degree than the one hundred non-veterans. Statistically, the relationship between the two groups on personality trait of objectivity gives a critical ratio of .06, which shows that there is not a statistically significant difference between the two groups.

On the personality trait of cooperativeness, according to Table 19, the non-veterans made a mean of 4.25 centile compared with 4.13 centile for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .12 centile.
The one hundred non-veterans and the one hundred veterans are below the Guilford-Martin norm of 5.0 centile, which indicates that both groups are over-critical of people and things and have an intolerant attitude instead of having a willingness to accept circumstances and people as they are. The non-veterans rate higher in the latter personality interpretation. Statistically, the relationship between the one hundred veterans and the same number of non-veterans on the personality trait of cooperativeness gives a critical ratio of .05, which shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the two groups on this personality trait.

According to Table 19, the mean for the personality trait agreeableness was 4.25 centile for the one hundred non-veterans compared with 4.48 centile for the one hundred veterans, with a difference of .23 centile. This indicates that the veterans are slightly higher in a lack of quarrelsomeness and a lack of domineering qualities, while the non-veterans are slightly higher or tend to have a belligerent, domineering attitude and an over-readiness to fight over trifles. Statistically, the relationship between the non-veterans and the veterans in the personality trait agreeableness gives a critical ratio of .13, which is not statistically significant.
A summary of the characteristics of one hundred non-veterans and one hundred veterans, all freshmen, is as follows:

1. The non-veterans' age ranges from fifteen to twenty years as compared with eighteen to thirty years for the one hundred veterans. The non-veterans' average age is 17.24 compared with 21.79 for the veterans, with a difference of 4.55 years.

2. Twenty-six non-veterans are majoring in the professional field, compared with six for the veterans. Twenty-six of the one hundred veterans are majoring in the school of business administration compared with twelve non-veterans. Twenty-nine veterans are undecided as to their major compared with twenty-two non-veterans. In the college of arts and sciences, the number is nineteen to seventeen in favor of the non-veterans, and in the school of education the number is twenty to nineteen favoring the veterans.

3. The non-veterans are taking a total of 628 subjects with an average of 6.28 subjects per student, compared with a total of 564 subjects and an average of 5.64 subjects per student for the veterans.

4. The non-veterans failed a total of fifty-nine subjects or 9.4 per cent of the total subjects taken,
compared with a total of forty-eight subjects or 8.5 per cent per student for the veterans. The non-veterans failed eleven more subjects than the veterans, but the veterans failed .9 per cent more because of the total number of subjects taken.

5. The average percentile rank on the intelligence quotient test is 51.68 for the one hundred veterans as compared with the average percentile rank of 52.69 for the non-veterans, with a difference of 1.01 in favor of the non-veterans. This is not statistically important.

6. The one hundred non-veterans made an average in their marks of 2.77 compared with average marks of 2.76 for the one hundred veterans. The difference of .01 in average marks is in favor of the veterans.

7. The critical ratio on social extroversion and introversion was 1.3. The difference is statistically insignificant.

8. The critical ratio on thinking extroversion-introversion was .8, which is not statistically significant.

9. The critical ratio on depression was 1.3, which also is not statistically significant.

10. The critical ratio on cycloid disposition was 1.06, which is not significant.
11. The critical ratio on rhathymia was .02, which is not statistically significant.

12. The critical ratio on the trait, general activity, was 1.00, which is not statistically important.

13. The critical ratio on the trait, ascendance-submission, was .4, which is not statistically significant.

14. The critical ratio on the trait, masculinity, was .24, which is not statistically significant.

15. The critical ratio on the trait, inferiority feelings, was .075, which definitely is not statistically significant.

16. The critical ratio on the trait, nervousness, was .6, which is not statistically significant.

17. The critical ratio on the trait, objectivity, was .06, which is not in any way statistically significant.

18. The critical ratio on the trait, cooperativeness, was .05, which definitely is not statistically significant.

19. The critical ratio on the trait, agreeableness, was .15, which is not statistically significant.
CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

In this study the writer's purpose was to determine whether there is a difference in certain characteristics between one hundred non-veteran male freshmen and a like number of male freshman veterans at North Texas State Teachers College during the fall semester of 1946. The summary of the thesis is as follows:

Chapter I of this study includes the purpose of the study, statement of the problem, delimitations, sources and description of data, and related studies. Chapter II gives the characteristics of the one hundred male freshman non-veterans and a summary. Chapter III gives the characteristics of the one hundred male freshman veterans and a summary. Chapter IV makes a comparison of the characteristics of non-veterans and veterans, and presents a summary. The present chapter includes a final summary, together with conclusions and recommendations.

The final summary of the characteristics of the one hundred non-veterans and the one hundred veterans follows:

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1. The non-veterans' ages range from fifteen to twenty years with fifty-eight of them being seventeen years of age. The veterans' age range is from eighteen to thirty with a majority of them being from twenty to twenty-two years of age. Only one is eighteen and one is beyond the age of twenty-seven. The average age for the non-veterans is 17.24 years compared to 21.79 years for the veteran. This shows that the veterans are on the average 4.55 years older than the non-veteran freshmen.

2. This study shows that twenty-six non-veterans, compared to six veterans, are majoring in the pre-professional field, such as engineering, dentistry, law, and medicine. Twelve non-veterans, compared to twenty-six veterans, are majoring in the school of business administration. In the school of education, there are nineteen non-veterans compared to twenty veterans. Included in the school of education is the field of physical education, in which there are seven non-veterans majoring compared with thirteen veterans, and also industrial arts, in which twelve non-veterans are majoring compared with eight veterans. Twenty-two non-veterans, compared with twenty-nine veterans, are undecided as to their major. Nineteen non-veterans, compared with seventeen veterans, are majoring in the college of arts and
sciences, consisting of art, biology, chemistry, agriculture, English, government, journalism, mathematics, music, and speech.

3. The non-veterans are taking a total of 628 subjects or 6.28 subjects per student, compared with a total of 564 subjects and an average of 5.64 subjects per student for veterans. The non-veterans are taking sixty-four more subjects than the veterans.

4. The non-veterans failed a total of fifty-nine subjects or 9.4 per cent of the total number of subjects taken, compared with forty-eight subjects and 8.5 per cent of the total number of subjects taken by the veterans. The non-veterans failed eleven more subjects or .9 per cent more than the one hundred veterans.

5. The average percentile rank on the Otis and Kenmon-Nelson Intelligence Tests was 51.68 for the one hundred veterans, compared with 52.69 for the one hundred non-veterans, with a difference of 1.01 per cent in favor of the non-veterans. According to Table 16, the critical ratio was .13, and this shows that the difference is not statistically significant.

6. By assigning values to the subjects as follows, A's as 1, B's as 2, C's as 3, D's as 4, and F's as 6, the writer discovered that the one hundred non-veterans made an average mark of 2.77, compared with an average mark of
2.76 for the same number of veterans. The difference was .01 in favor of the veterans.

7. All the critical ratios reveal that there is not a statistically significant difference between the same number of non-veterans and of veterans in any of the thirteen personality traits. For the purpose of this study, to determine the difference, one finds that, disregarding the critical ratios, the differences are as follows:

The difference in the personality trait social extraversion and introversion was .52 centile in favor of the veterans, which indicates that the non-veterans are more extrovertive socially than the veterans. One non-veteran and one veteran need special guidance directed toward social participation.

The difference in the personality trait thinking introversion-extroversion was .67 centile in favor of the non-veterans, which indicates that the non-veterans are more extrovertive in their thinking processes than the veterans.

The difference in the personality trait depression was .39 centile in favor of the one hundred non-veterans, which indicates that the non-veterans have more freedom from depressions and have a more cheerful, optimistic disposition. Two non-veterans and four veterans need expert guidance along this line.
The difference in the personality trait cycloid disposition was .53 centile in favor of the non-veterans, which indicates that the non-veterans have more stable reactions and moods, and more freedom from cycloid tendencies. Three non-veterans and four veterans need expert guidance in this trait.

The difference in the personality trait rhathymia was .01 centile in favor of the non-veterans, which difference is too small to indicate anything.

The difference in the personality trait general activity was .65 in favor of the one hundred non-veterans, which indicates that the non-veterans who were included in this study have a greater tendency to engage in vigorous, overt action than the one hundred veterans. Two veterans are extremely high on this trait, which represents a manic tendency, while three are extremely low, and this indicates a hypothyroid condition or other causes of inactivity.

The difference in the personality trait ascendance-submission was .06 centile in favor of the non-veterans, but the difference is too small to indicate anything on this trait.

The difference on the trait termed masculinity is .16 centile in favor of the one hundred veterans, which
indicates that the veterans have more masculinity of emotional and temperamental make-up.

The difference on the personality trait of inferiority feeling is .03 centile in favor of the one hundred veterans. The difference is insignificant.

The difference in the personality trait of nervousness is .24 centile in favor of the one hundred non-veteran veterans. This indicates that non-veterans have greater tendencies to be calm, unruffled, and relaxed. Three non-veterans and five veterans are extremely low in this trait with relation to nervousness, which may indicate lack of calcium or a mental conflict.

The difference in the personality trait objectivity is .07 centile in favor of the one hundred veterans. This indicates that the veterans have a greater tendency to view themselves and their surroundings objectively and dispassionately. Five veterans and five non-veterans need expert attention because of extremely low scores.

The difference in the personality trait of cooperativeness is .12 centile in favor of the one hundred non-veteran veterans. This indicates that non-veterans are more willing to accept things and people as they are than the one hundred veterans.
The difference in the personality trait of agreeableness is .23 centile in favor of the one hundred veterans. This difference indicates that the veterans have greater lack of quarrelsomeness and a greater lack of domineering qualities.

Conclusions

The preceding summary seems to justify the following conclusions:

1. There is a distinct difference in the average ages of the two groups studied.

2. There is a distinct difference between the members of the two groups in the nature of the majors selected. The veterans tended to be interested less in the pre-professional fields of law, medicine, etc., and more in business administration and physical education.

3. In other factors studied there was no significant difference.

Recommendations

The writer of this study recommends the following:

1. That a survey of this type needs to be supplemented by data from case studies in scholastic work and personality adjustment.

2. That expert guidance should be available to all
boys who are scholastically unsatisfactory or personally maladjusted.

3. That many courses for veterans be as concentrated as possible in content, in order to avoid any waste of time for men who are older and more mature than the average college freshmen.

4. That courses selected by veterans be made available in sufficient number to make it possible for veterans to make their schedules without substituting undesired courses for those they need in order to complete their vocational work.
AN INVENTORY OF FACTORS S T D C R

Name.................................................. Sex.......................... Date....................................


INSTRUCTIONS: Below you will find some questions which are to be answered by encircling either "Yes," "I," or "No." Read each question in turn, think what your behavior has usually been, and draw a circle around the answer that describes your behavior best. Encircle the "I" only when you are unable to decide between the "Yes" and the "No." BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION. There is no implication of right or wrong in any of these questions.

1. Do you express yourself more easily in speech than in writing? ................. Yes 1 No 1
2. Are you inclined to limit your acquaintances to a select few? ................. Yes 2 No 2
3. Do you generally prefer to take the lead in group activities? ................. Yes 3 No 3
4. Are you ordinarily a carefree individual? ....... Yes 4 No 4
5. Do you like work that requires considerable attention to details? ....... Yes 5 No 5
6. Are you inclined to be moody? ....... Yes 6 No 6
7. Do you usually have difficulty in starting conversations with strangers? ....... Yes 7 No 7
8. Are you inclined to act on the spur of the moment without thinking things over? ....... Yes 8 No 8
9. Do you work much better when you are praised? ....... Yes 9 No 9
10. Do you like to change from one type of work to another frequently? ....... Yes 10 No 10
11. Are you self-conscious in the presence of your superiors? ....... Yes 11 No 11
12. Do you daydream frequently? ....... Yes 12 No 12
13. Do you subscribe to the philosophy of "Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die?" ....... Yes 13 No 13
14. Are you inclined to worry over possible misfortunes? ....... Yes 14 No 14
15. Are you frequently somewhat absent-minded? ....... Yes 15 No 15
16. Are you relatively unconcerned about what others think of your actions? ....... Yes 16 No 16
17. Are you inclined to keep in the background on social occasions? ....... Yes 17 No 17
18. Are you more interested in athletics than in intellectual things? ....... Yes 18 No 18
19. Are you impatient when waiting for a member of your family or for friends? ....... Yes 19 No 19
20. Do you like to speak in public? ....... Yes 20 No 20
21. Are you inclined to live in the present, leaving the past and the future out of your thoughts? ....... Yes 21 No 21
22. Do you have frequent ups and downs in mood, either with or without apparent cause? ....... Yes 22 No 22
23. Are you inclined to be slow and deliberate in movement? ....... Yes 23 No 23
24. Are your feelings rather easily hurt? ....... Yes 24 No 24
25. Do you enjoy getting acquainted with most people? ....... Yes 25 No 25
26. Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group? ....... Yes 26 No 26
27. Do you adapt yourself easily to new conditions, that is, new places, situations, surroundings, etc.? ....... Yes 27 No 27
28. Do you express such emotions as delight, sorrow, anger, and the like, readily? ....... Yes 28 No 28
29. Are you inclined to think about yourself much of the time? ....... Yes 29 No 29
30. Are you inclined to analyze the motives of others? ....... Yes 30 No 30
31. Do you usually keep in close touch with things going on around you? ....... Yes 31 No 31
32. Do you often have the "blues"? ....... Yes 32 No 32
33. Do you "get rattled" easily at critical moments? ....... Yes 33 No 33

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34. Is it usually difficult for you to make decisions? .......................... Yes \* No 34
35. Do you ever feel that the world is distant and unreal to you? .............. Yes \* No 35
36. Is it difficult to "lose yourself" even at a lively party? .................. Yes \* No 36
37. Do you shrink from speaking in public? .................................. Yes \* No 37
38. Do you have difficulty in making new friends? .......................... Yes \* No 38
39. Would you rate yourself as an impulsive person? .................... Yes \* No 39
40. Were you ever the "life of the party"? .................................. Yes \* No 40
41. Are you frequently in low spirits? .................................... Yes \* No 41
42. Does it bother you to have people watch you at your work? ........ Yes \* No 42
43. Do you frequently find yourself in a meditative state? .............. Yes \* No 43
44. Are your daydreams frequently about things that can never come true? Yes \* No 44
45. Are you inclined to be shy in the presence of the opposite sex? Yes \* No 45
46. Are you inclined to be overconscientious? ............................ Yes \* No 46
47. Do you often crave excitement? ........................................ Yes \* No 47
48. Do your interests change very quickly? ................................ Yes \* No 48
49. Are you inclined to ponder over your past? ............................. Yes \* No 49
50. Do you ever feel "just miserable" for no good reason at all? ...... Yes \* No 50
51. Are you often troubled about feelings of guilt? ...................... Yes \* No 51
52. Do you often experience periods of loneliness? ....................... Yes \* No 52
53. Are you much depressed when others criticize you? ................. Yes \* No 53
54. Are you worried about being shy? .................................... Yes \* No 54
55. Would you rather spend an evening reading at home than to attend a large party? Yes \* No 55
56. Do you worry over humiliating experiences longer than the average person? Yes \* No 56
57. Would you like a position in which you changed from one kind of task to another frequently during the day? ........... Yes \* No 57
58. Do you often find that you have made up your mind too late?  Yes \* No 58
59. Would you rate yourself as a tense or "high-strung" individual? Yes \* No 59
60. Does your mind often wander while you are trying to concentrate? Yes \* No 60
61. Do you nearly always have a "ready answer" for remarks directed to you? Yes \* No 61
62. Are you inclined to "jump at conclusions"? .......................... Yes \* No 62
63. Do you usually prefer to let some one else take the lead on social occasions? Yes \* No 63
64. Do you ever daydream? ................................................ Yes \* No 64
65. Do you ever change from happiness to sadness, or vice versa, without good reasons? Yes \* No 65
66. Do you usually derive pleasure from being "in the limelight" on social occasions? Yes \* No 66
67. Is it difficult to hurt your feelings, even when the joke is on you? Yes \* No 67
68. Do you often try to find the underlying motives for the actions of other people? Yes \* No 68
69. Are you inclined to stop and think things over before acting? Yes \* No 69
70. Do you generally feel uncomfortable when you are the center of attention on a social occasion? Yes \* No 70
71. Do you consider yourself less emotional than the average person, that is, less easily upset? .............................. Yes \* No 71
72. After a critical moment is over, do you usually think of something you should have done but failed to do? Yes \* No 72
73. Would you rate yourself as a lively individual? ....................... Yes \* No 73
74. Are you philosophically inclined? .................................. Yes \* No 74
75. Do you often have a feeling of unworthiness? ......................... Yes \* No 75
76. Can you usually keep cheerful in spite of troubles? ................. Yes \* No 76
77. Do you like to play pranks upon others? ............................. Yes \* No 77
78. Do you often feel that people are observing you on the street? Yes \* No 78
79. Do you feel lonesome even when with other people? ............... Yes \* No 79
80. Are you troubled with feelings of inferiority? ....................... Yes \* No 80
81. Would you rather be a scientist than a politician? ............... Yes \* No 81
82. Are you inclined to take life too seriously? ........................ Yes \* No 82
83. In social conversations, are you usually a listener rather than a talker? Yes | No  
84. Do you frequently feel that people around you are talking about you? Yes | No  
85. Do you want to have time to be alone with your thoughts? Yes | No  
86. Do you find it difficult to go to sleep at night because experiences of the day keep "running through your head"? Yes | No  
87. Are you inclined to take your work casually, that is, as a matter of course? Yes | No  
88. Are you inclined to avoid meeting certain people on the street (bill collectors and the like not included)? Yes | No  
89. Do you find it easy, as a rule, to make new acquaintances? Yes | No  
90. Are you inclined to be quick and sure in your actions? Yes | No  
91. Are you troubled about being self-conscious? Yes | No  
92. Do you often feel restless while listening to a lecture? Yes | No  
93. Do you believe that people often misunderstand what you say? Yes | No  
94. Do you limit your friendships mostly to members of your own sex? Yes | No  
95. Does your mind wander badly so you lose track of what you are doing? Yes | No  
96. Are you often in a state of excitement? Yes | No  
97. Do you dislike to talk about yourself, even to close friends? Yes | No  
98. Do you prefer to be conservative in the matter of dress and personal appearance? Yes | No  
99. Do you like to discuss the more serious questions of life with your friends? Yes | No  
100. Are you inclined to keep your opinions to yourself during group discussions (not class discussions)? Yes | No  
101. Do you enjoy thinking out complicated problems? Yes | No  
102. Are you inclined to be introspective, that is, to analyze yourself? Yes | No  
103. Are there times when you seek to be alone and you cannot bear the company of anyone? Yes | No  
104. Are you much concerned over the morals of others? Yes | No  
105. Do you frequently take time out just to meditate about things in general? Yes | No  
106. Are you usually unconcerned about the future? Yes | No  
107. Do you usually become so absorbed in watching an athletic contest that you completely forget yourself? Yes | No  
108. Can you relax yourself easily when sitting down? Yes | No  
109. Are you usually a "good mixer"? Yes | No  
110. Do you usually prefer a "slapstick" comedy to a serious drama at the movies? Yes | No  
111. Do you frequently find it difficult to go to sleep at night, even though you are tired? Yes | No  
112. Would you rate yourself as a happy-go-lucky individual? Yes | No  
113. Do you ever take your work as if it were a matter of life or death? Yes | No  
114. Do you often "have the time of your life" at social affairs? Yes | No  
115. Do you think there is a great deal more happiness in the world than misery? Yes | No  
116. Are you frequently "lost in thought"? Yes | No  
117. Have you often lost sleep over your worries? Yes | No  
118. Do you like to mix socially with people? Yes | No  
119. Do you believe that the morals of modern youth are generally superior to those of former generations? Yes | No  
120. Are you inclined to think over your failures long after they are past? Yes | No  
121. Are there times when your mind seems to work very slowly and other times when it works very rapidly? Yes | No  
122. Are you inclined to avoid all people whenever possible? Yes | No  
123. Do you enjoy participating in a showing of "Rah Rah" enthusiasm? Yes | No  
124. Do you usually feel disappointments so keenly that you cannot get them out of your mind? Yes | No  
125. Do you derive more real satisfaction from social activities than from anything else? Yes | No  
126. When you stop to consider your future, does it usually seem very optimistic? Yes | No  
127. Are you sometimes so "blue" that life seems hardly worth living? Yes | No
128. Do you usually take the initiative in making new friends?.........Yes  ❌  No 128
129. Do you spend a great deal of time in thinking over past mistakes?.........Yes  ❌  No 129
130. Would you be very unhappy if you were prevented from making numerous social contacts?.........Yes  ❌  No 130
131. Do you often feel that there are very few things in life worth living for?.........Yes  ❌  No 131
132. Do you often run over in your mind the events of the day before going to sleep at night?.........Yes  ❌  No 132
133. Do you often feel that social affairs are a waste of time?.........Yes  ❌  No 133
134. Do you frequently feel grumpy?.........Yes  ❌  No 134
135. Are you annoyed when a boisterous person attracts attention to himself in public?.........Yes  ❌  No 135
136. Are you frequently bored with people?.........Yes  ❌  No 136
137. When failing to have your own way, do you often resort to resentful thinking?.........Yes  ❌  No 137
138. Do you usually keep in fairly uniform spirits?.........Yes  ❌  No 138
139. Do you usually prefer to take your recreations with companions rather than alone?.........Yes  ❌  No 139
140. Are you usually in good spirits?.........Yes  ❌  No 140
141. Have you ever been bothered by having a useless thought come into your mind repeatedly?.........Yes  ❌  No 141
142. Are you usually well-poised in your social contacts?.........Yes  ❌  No 142
143. Does it upset you much to lose in a competitive game?.........Yes  ❌  No 143
144. Do you spend much time in thinking over good times you have had in the past?.........Yes  ❌  No 144
145. Are you often hesitant about meeting important people?.........Yes  ❌  No 145
146. Do you feel tired most of the time?.........Yes  ❌  No 146
147. Do you ever have a queer feeling that you are not your old self?.........Yes  ❌  No 147
148. Is it easy for you to act naturally at a party?.........Yes  ❌  No 148
149. Do you get tired of people rather quickly?.........Yes  ❌  No 149
150. Do you like to have many social engagements?.........Yes  ❌  No 150
151. Do you ever have to fight against bashfulness?.........Yes  ❌  No 151
152. Are you frequently "lost in thought" even when supposed to be taking part in a conversation?.........Yes  ❌  No 152
153. Do people find fault with you more than you deserve?.........Yes  ❌  No 153
154. Do you often feel conspicuous in a group of people?.........Yes  ❌  No 154
155. Are you sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish?.........Yes  ❌  No 155
156. Do you often speculate about why people behave as they do?.........Yes  ❌  No 156
157. Do you find it almost impossible to take another person fully into your confidence?.........Yes  ❌  No 157
158. Have you found books more interesting than people?.........Yes  ❌  No 158
159. Have you often felt listless and tired for no good reason?.........Yes  ❌  No 159
160. Do you prefer action to planning for action?.........Yes  ❌  No 160
161. Do you often philosophize about the purpose of human existence?.........Yes  ❌  No 161
162. Do you become angry very quickly and also recover very quickly?.........Yes  ❌  No 162
163. Do you often think or dream of what you will be doing five years from now?.........Yes  ❌  No 163
164. When you are bored do you feel like stirring up some excitement?.........Yes  ❌  No 164
165. Do you usually feel well and strong?.........Yes  ❌  No 165
166. Do you enjoy entertaining people?.........Yes  ❌  No 166
167. Is your own mood very easily influenced by people around you, that is, by happy people or sad people?.........Yes  ❌  No 167
168. Does it embarrass you a great deal to say or do the wrong thing in a social group?.........Yes  ❌  No 168
169. Do you like to indulge in a reverie (daydreaming)?.........Yes  ❌  No 169
170. Do you believe that "every cloud has a silver lining"?.........Yes  ❌  No 170
171. Do you often feel ill at ease with other people?.........Yes  ❌  No 171
172. Can you usually let yourself go and have a hilariously good time at a gay party?.........Yes  ❌  No 172
173. Do you dislike to stop and analyze your own thoughts and feelings?.........Yes  ❌  No 173
174. Are you inclined to avoid all complicated problems of any sort?.........Yes  ❌  No 174
175. Do you think such questionnaires as this one are "silly"?.........Yes  ❌  No 175
THE GUILFORD-MARTIN
INVENTORY OF FACTORS G A M I N
(Abridged Edition)

Mr.
Mrs.
Name Miss... Date
(Cross out two)

Nearest age (encircle): Raw Scores: G. A. M. I. N.
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60
C-Scores:

DIRECTIONS: Below you will find some questions which are to be answered by encircling either “Yes” “?,” or “No.” Read each question in turn, think what your opinion or your behavior has usually been, and draw a circle around the answer that best describes your behavior or opinion. Encircle the “?” only when you are unable to decide between the “Yes” and “No.” BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION. There is no right answer to any of these questions except the answer that tells how you think or feel about it.

1. Do you believe that you know your own characteristics about as well as most people know theirs? Yes ? No 1
2. Does your personality stand out as being quite different from that of other people? Yes ? No 2
3. When climbing stairs do you often take the steps two at a time? Yes ? No 3
4. Do you often feel the need for a rest during the day? Yes ? No 4
5. When you think you recognize someone you see in a public place, do you inquire of him whether you have met him before? Yes ? No 5
6. Do you have one or more abilities in which you believe you are superior to most other people? Yes ? No 6
7. Do you express such emotions as delight, sorrow, anger, and the like, readily? Yes ? No 7
8. Do you feel that people almost always treat you right? Yes ? No 8
9. Do you express such emotions as delight, sorrow, anger, and the like, readily? Yes ? No 9
10. Do you find it difficult to get rid of a salesman to whom you do not care to listen or give your time? Yes ? No 10
11. Have you ever kept a personal diary of your own accord? Yes ? No 11
12. When going somewhere in an automobile, does it bother you considerably to get caught in slow-moving traffic? Yes ? No 12
13. Do you (or would you) ever haggle over a price with a trader or dealer? Yes ? No 13
15. Do you often become irritated over little annoyances? Yes ? No 15
16. Do you usually hesitate to take a seat in the front of a lecture room or church if to do so makes you appear conspicuous? Yes ? No 16
17. Do you usually hesitate to take a seat in the front of a lecture room or church if to do so makes you appear conspicuous? Yes ? No 17
18. Do you believe you have been bossed too much for your own good? Yes ? No 18
19. Do you believe you have been bossed too much for your own good? Yes ? No 19
20. Do you always know what to do next? Yes ? No 20
21. Are there ever times when you feel so jumpy you could throw things at people if you did not control yourself? Yes ? No 21
22. Do you often wish you were stronger so you could “smash” some one who is stronger than you? Yes ? No 22
23. Do you usually hesitate to take a seat in the front of a lecture room or church if to do so makes you appear conspicuous? Yes ? No 23
24. Do you often find that you can think of smart things to say only after it is too late? Yes ? No 24
25. Do you often find that you can think of smart things to say only after it is too late? Yes ? No 25
26. Do you often become irritated over little annoyances? Yes ? No 26
27. If an acquaintance of yours has been spreading untrue and uncomplimentary stories about you, do you usually “have it out” with the person? Yes ? No 27

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28. Do you feel deeply sorry for a mistreated horse? ........................................ Yes ? No 28
29. Do you always feel that you can accomplish the things you want to do? .......... Yes ? No 29
30. Are you happiest when you get involved in some project that calls for rapid action?........ Yes ? No 30
31. Do you sometimes crave something intensely without knowing what it is you want?... Yes ? No 31
32. Do you feel bored much of the time? .............................................................. Yes ? No 32
33. When a parent, teacher, or boss scolds you, do you ever feel like weeping? ........ Yes ? No 33
34. Are you rather good at bluffing when you find yourself in difficulty? ............... Yes ? No 34
35. Are you inclined to be slow and deliberate in movement? ............................... Yes ? No 35
36. Would you rate yourself as a tense individual? .......................... ................. Yes ? No 36
37. When you are suddenly upset emotionally, does it take much time to recover your composure? Yes ? No 37
38. When a clerk in a store waits on others who should come after you, do you usually call his attention to the fact? .................................................. Yes ? No 38
39. Does it annoy you to hear someone make fun of your clothes? ....................... Yes ? No 39
40. Have you often felt that you are a rather awkward person? ......................... Yes ? No 40
41. Do you wake up feeling tired in the morning? ............................................. Yes ? No 41
42. Do you usually eat more rapidly than the average person, even though there is plenty of time? Yes ? No 42
43. Do you dislike to have people watching you while you are working? .......... Yes ? No 43
44. In a group activity do you often find yourself compelled to play an unimportant part? Yes ? No 44
45. When troubled or upset because things go wrong, are you inclined to suffer from indigestion, acid stomach, or other distress? Yes ? No 45
46. Do you like love scenes in a movie or play? .............................................. Yes ? No 46
47. Do you feel that you are lacking in self-control? ....................................... Yes ? No 47
48. Have you ever, on your own initiative, organized a club or group of any kind? Yes ? No 48
49. Are you ever afraid that you cannot live up to the standards your parents set for you? Yes ? No 49
50. Do you feel strongly against kissing a friend of your own sex and age? ........ Yes ? No 50
51. Have you ever been afraid of contracting tuberculosis or some other serious disease? Yes ? No 51
52. Do it seem to you that in life’s competitions you are usually left behind? Yes ? No 52
53. Have you ever been hesitant about making application for a job in person? Yes ? No 53
54. Do you prefer the study of mathematics and science to that of literature and music? Yes ? No 54
55. Do you get angry very easily? ......................................................................... Yes ? No 55
56. Do you feel confident that you can cope with almost any situation that you will meet in the future? Yes ? No 56
57. Does it bother you considerably to have your teacher or your boss call upon you unexpectedly in a group? Yes ? No 57
58. Can you go into a dark cellar or basement alone without even the slightest trembly feeling? Yes ? No 58
59. When you are walking with others, do they often have difficulty in keeping up with you? Yes ? No 59
60. Does it make you uncomfortable to be “different”? ...................................... Yes ? No 60
61. Is your health generally better than that of most people? .......................... Yes ? No 61
62. Do you often become tense or excited either at a movie or when listening to the radio? Yes ? No 62
63. Would you rather work for a good boss than for yourself? Yes ? No 63
64. Would you rather be a florist than a miner? ............................................. Yes ? No 64
65. Do you sometimes wish you were in another office (or school or factory) where your companions were more congenial? Yes ? No 65
66. Do you feel tired out most of the time? .......................................................... Yes ? No 66
67. Do you (or would you) like to take on new and important responsibilities such as organizing a new business enterprise? Yes ? No 67
68. Are you very good at making money as compared with others of your own age and sex? Yes ? No 68
69. Are you afraid of snakes? ................................................................................. Yes ? No 69
70. Are you particularly uneasy when waiting for a slow person to finish either saying or doing what he started? Yes ? No 70
71. Are you oversensitive to criticism of yourself? Yes ? No 71
72. Do you feel sorry for a fish that is caught on a hook? Yes ? No 72
73. Are you the kind of person who is “on the go” all the time he is awake? Yes ? No 73
74. Are you easily startled by unexpected stimuli? Yes ? No 74
75. Do you find it difficult to say “No” to a salesman who tries to sell you something you do not really want? Yes ? No 75
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76. Do you frequently feel self-conscious in the presence of important people?</td>
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<td>120</td>
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<td>77. Would you rather be an artist than a political organizer?</td>
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<td>121</td>
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<td>78. Do you usually work faster than the average person of your sex and age?</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<td>79. Were you happier when you were younger than you are now?</td>
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<td>123</td>
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<td>80. Do your interests tend to change quickly?</td>
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<td>124</td>
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<td>81. When you are attracted to a person of the opposite sex whom you have not met, do you usually make an active attempt to get acquainted even though the circumstances may make this quite difficult?</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>82. Does the sight of large bugs and spiders ever give you a &quot;creepy&quot; feeling?</td>
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<td>126</td>
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<td>83. Do you suffer keenly from feelings of inferiority?</td>
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<td>84. Can you relax easily when sitting or lying down?</td>
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<td>85. Do you find it difficult to solicit funds even in a cause in which you are interested?</td>
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<td>86. Do you become nervous and tense when competing in a contest, such as tennis, golf, or debating?</td>
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<td>87. Do younger people have an easier and more enjoyable life than you do?</td>
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<td>88. When you become emotional do you sometimes come to the point of tears?</td>
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<td>89. Do you usually start to work on a new project with a great deal of enthusiasm?</td>
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<td>90. Does it seem to you that you never do things in a way that wins the attention and approval of others?</td>
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<td>91. Do you usually speak out in meeting to oppose someone who you feel sure is wrong?</td>
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<td>130</td>
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<td>92. Do you often find it difficult to sleep at night?</td>
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<td>93. Do you ever fear that you are getting lost?</td>
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<td>94. Are you inclined to keep quiet when out in a social group?</td>
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<td>95. Would you rather be a building contractor than a nurse?</td>
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<td>96. Do you sometimes want to move to a new town or community because you do not find congenial people where you are?</td>
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<td>97. Do loud noises tend to upset you?</td>
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<td>98. Are you disgusted at the sound of foul language?</td>
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<td>99. Can you turn out a large amount of work in a short time?</td>
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<td>100. When promotions in rank, salary, or position are being made, does it seem that you are given less attention than others?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>101. Do you usually shrink from meeting a crisis or emergency?</td>
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<td>102. Do odors of perspiration disgust you?</td>
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<td>103. Do you find it difficult to go on with your work if you do not receive enough encouragement?</td>
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<td>104. While not otherwise occupied, are your hands almost always busy in such acts as drumming on the table, twisting a chain or rubber band, etc.?</td>
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<td>105. Do you often find yourself hurrying to get places even when there is plenty of time?</td>
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<td>106. Do you let others &quot;run over you&quot; more than you should for your own good?</td>
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<td>107. Would you rather be a private secretary than an explorer of new geographic territory?</td>
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<td>108. Do you ever wish you could have been born at a different time or place or in a different family than you were?</td>
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<td>109. Can you usually sit still without fidgeting?</td>
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<td>110. Would you rate yourself as a talkative individual?</td>
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<td>111. Have there been many people with whom you have come in contact who did not care to associate with you?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>112. Are you disgusted at the sight of ragged or soiled fingernails?</td>
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<td>113. Do you usually feel restless when listening to a lecture?</td>
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<td>114. In being thrown by chance with a stranger, do you usually take the initiative in introducing yourself?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>115. Do you ever wish that you were taller or shorter than you are?</td>
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<td>116. Are you frequently in a state of inner excitement or turmoil?</td>
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<td>117. Can you (or could you) walk past a graveyard alone at night without feeling uneasy?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>118</td>
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<tr>
<td>118. If you hold an opinion that is radically different from that expressed by a lecturer, do you usually tell him about it either during or after the lecture?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>119</td>
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<tr>
<td>119. Are you frequently absent-minded?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>120. Do you feel deeply sorry for a bird with a broken wing?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>121. Do screeching sounds (like a fingernail scratching on the blackboard) send terrific &quot;chills&quot; up and down your back?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>122. Can you always think of a good excuse when the situation demands it?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>123. Are you usually confident of your abilities?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>124. Would you rate yourself as an impulsive individual?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>125. Do you feel compelled to change your bodily posture frequently while sitting?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126. Do you feel that the average person has made a better adjustment to life than you have?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127. Do you have nervous habits such as chewing your pen or biting your fingernails?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
128. Do you ever take the initiative to enliven a dull party? ................. Yes No 128
129. When you were a child were you usually made the "goat" by your playmates (such as being forced to be on the unpopular side while playing games)? Yes No 129
130. Do you like to speak in public?............................................. Yes No 130
131. Do you feel physically inferior to your associates?......................... Yes No 131
132. Would you rather be a dress designer than a forest ranger?............. Yes No 132
133. Are you able to come back to a state of calm readily after an exciting situation is past? Yes No 133
134. Do you like to bear responsibilities alone?................................ Yes No 134
135. Do you (or would you) like to go hunting with a rifle for wild game? Yes No 135
136. When present, with others, at the scene of an accident, do you usually take an active part in helping out if needed? Yes No 136
137. When you become angry, do you get over it rather quickly when the cause for anger is past? Yes No 137
138. Do you tend to prefer to get rather than to give amusements?......... Yes No 138
139. Do you often wish your appearance were different than it is?........ Yes No 139
140. When you find that a piece of merchandise you have bought is defective, do you find it easy to demand an exchange or refund? Yes No 140
141. Can you stick to a tiresome task for a long time without being prodded or encouraged? Yes No 141
142. Does it make you jittery to handle a loaded gun?......................... Yes No 142
143. Are you frequently afraid that other people will not like you?......... Yes No 143
144. Have you ever been regarded as a daredevil?............................ Yes No 144
145. Do you consider yourself a nervous person?.............................. Yes No 145
146. When in a restaurant you are served stale or inferior food, do you usually make a vigorous protest about it?........ Yes No 146
147. Does your mind often wander so badly that you lose track of what you are doing?... Yes No 147
148. Does it annoy you to see a person biting his fingernails?.............. Yes No 148
149. Are you easily discouraged when things become difficult?.............. Yes No 149
150. Does a difficult decision or emotional crisis ever leave you so exhausted that you cannot go on with your regular activities? Yes No 150
151. Are you inclined to rush from one activity to another without pausing for rest? Yes No 151
152. Do you always stand up for your rights when they are endangered? Yes No 152
153. Do your friends seem to have a better time than you do?............. Yes No 153
154. Does the sight of pus disgust you?........................................ Yes No 154
155. Do you sometimes wish that you were more attractive than you are? Yes No 155
156. Do you ever experience a feeling of vague uneasiness without knowing the reasons? Yes No 156
157. Do you have any nervous habits like twitching your face, neck, or shoulders? Yes No 157
158. Are you disgusted at the sight of an unshaven man?.................... Yes No 158
159. Are you able to play your best in a game or contest against an opponent who is much superior to you? Yes No 159
160. Do long-continued noises "get on your nerves"?......................... Yes No 160
161. Do you generally prefer to take the lead in group activities?......... Yes No 161
162. Do you often wish that you were physically stronger than you are? Yes No 162
163. Are you fearful of burglars?................................................ Yes No 163
164. Do you think you use up more energy than the average person in getting things done? Yes No 164
165. Do you like to sell things (that is, to act as a salesman)?............. Yes No 165
166. Do you have one or more hobbies or skills at which you are outstanding? Yes No 166
167. Are you often so much "on the go" that sooner or later you wear yourself out? Yes No 167
168. Do you ever experience a feeling of vague uneasiness without knowing the reasons? Yes No 168
169. Are there times when you feel as if your nerves were raw or "on edge"? Yes No 169
170. Do people usually give you credit for having good judgment?......... Yes No 170
171. Do you often feel the energy with excess energy?......................... Yes No 171
172. Are you easily disturbed by distracting stimuli when doing mental work? Yes No 172
173. Do you feel reluctant to meet the most important person at a party or reception? Yes No 173
174. Do other people regard you as a lively individual?..................... Yes No 174
175. Do you have a strong dread of fire?....................................... Yes No 175
176. Do you often feel that few obstacles can stand in the way of your reaching your final goals?........ Yes No 176
177. As a child, did you often naturally fall into positions of leadership? Yes No 177
178. Do you ever have the feeling that there is nothing to live for?........ Yes No 178
179. Do you often find that you cannot make up your mind until the time for action is past? Yes No 179
180. Do you prefer going to a dance rather than to a prize-fight?......... Yes No 180
181. Do you seek to avoid all troublesome situations?......................... Yes No 181
182. Do you often show yourself up to your own disadvantage?............ Yes No 182
183. Do you become upset rather easily?..................................... Yes No 183
184. Are you willing to take a chance alone in a situation where the outcome is doubtful? Yes No 184
185. Do you have any hesitation about calling down a person who does not play fair? Yes No 185
186. Do you resent being "kidnied" about your peculiarities?.............. Yes No 186

BE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED EVERY QUESTION
DIRECTIONS: Below you will find some questions which are to be answered by encircling either "Yes," "?", or "No." Read each question in turn, think what your opinion or your behavior has usually been, and draw a circle around the answer that best describes your behavior or opinion. Encircle the "?" only when you are unable to decide between the "Yes" and "No." BE SURE TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION. There is no right answer to any of these questions except the answer that tells how you think or feel about it.

1. Do you believe that each person is better fitted to succeed in one kind of job than he is in most other jobs? Yes ? No 1
2. Do you believe it is more important for a person to like his work than it is for him to make a lot of money at it? Yes ? No 2
3. Is a person likely to rise to the top in his kind of work if he is not suited to it? Yes ? No 3
4. Do you believe that almost any kind of person can succeed in almost any kind of job if he tries hard enough? Yes ? No 4
5. Are most people you know well suited to the jobs they hold? Yes ? No 5
6. Do you prefer a supervisor who tells you clearly what to do rather than one who expects you to decide what to do next? Yes ? No 6
7. Does it seem to you that human beings hardly ever learn to avoid making the same mistakes twice? Yes ? No 7
8. Do you feel that there are too many useless laws which hamper an individual's personal freedom? Yes ? No 8
9. Do you lack patience with the "shrinking violet" type of man? Yes ? No 9
10. Are you inclined to be thinking about yourself much of the time? Yes ? No 10
11. Do you think that most people who help others secretly dislike going to the trouble to do so? Yes ? No 11
12. Do you feel disgusted when someone escapes paying the full penalty of the law through some technicality? Yes ? No 12
13. Do you frequently seek the advice of other people? Yes ? No 13
14. When you are criticized does it disturb you badly? Yes ? No 14
15. Do you despise a "yes" man? Yes ? No 15
16. Do you find that very few workmen nowadays do a job as it should be done? Yes ? No 16
17. Does it bother you a lot to see someone else bungling a job that you know perfectly well how to manage? Yes ? No 17
18. Have you found that, in general, people higher up tend to dodge the dirty work, leaving it for others to do? Yes ? No 18
19. Are you annoyed when people tell you how you should do a thing? Yes ? No 19
20. Do you get upset rather easily? Yes ? No 20
21. Are you ever bothered by the idea that someone is reading your thoughts? Yes ? No 21
22. Do you have days in which it seems that everything goes wrong? Yes ? No 22
23. Generally speaking, do you think the head of a firm should have risen through the ranks, that is, having worked his way up in the business? Yes ? No 23
24. Are you inclined to worry too long over humiliating experiences? Yes ? No 24
25. Do you think that the kind of person who would "turn the other cheek" deserves to get slapped? Yes ✦ No 25
26. Have you ever had fears about other people that you later found to be without foundation? Yes ✦ No 26
27. Do you think that large business corporations should be prohibited? Yes ✦ No 27
28. Do other people often try to take the credit for things you yourself have accomplished? Yes ✦ No 28
29. At a movie or a play do you often feel that one of the main characters is a bit like you? Yes ✦ No 29
30. When a person has gone out of his way to be nice to you, do you try to see what his real reasons are? Yes ✦ No 30
31. Do you usually feel that in group undertakings your own plans are best? Yes ✦ No 31
32. Do you think that in most places the traffic regulations are seriously in need of improvement? Yes ✦ No 32
33. Is money necessary for complete happiness? Yes ✦ No 33
34. Do you think that all secret societies should be done away with? Yes ✦ No 34
35. Do many men deserve higher pay than their bosses? Yes ✦ No 35
36. Have you ever been severely punished for something you didn't do? Yes ✦ No 36
37. Does your conversation tend to center around your own interests and hobbies rather than those of other people? Yes ✦ No 37
38. Do you sometimes feel sorry for a person who is convicted of a crime even though you realize he is guilty? Yes ✦ No 38
39. Are you often getting into scrapes which you did not seek to stir up? Yes ✦ No 39
40. Have certain people talked about you and yet you were unable to prove it? Yes ✦ No 40
41. Do you sometimes think that most people are stupid? Yes ✦ No 41
42. Do you frequently unburden your troubles to others? Yes ✦ No 42
43. Do you know of any people at present who are intentionally trying to avoid you? Yes ✦ No 43
44. Do some people become so rude that you feel the urge to "sit on them" or to "tell them off"? Yes ✦ No 44
45. Do you think that most people live far beyond their income? Yes ✦ No 45
46. Do you believe in the parole system for prisoners? Yes ✦ No 46
47. Do people sometimes offend you without knowing it because you hide your feelings from them? Yes ✦ No 47
48. Have you ever felt that someone was hypnotizing you and forcing you to do things you did not want to do? Yes ✦ No 48
49. Are you inclined to let other people have their own way even when it disturbs your peace and comfort? Yes ✦ No 49
50. Do other people deliberately say or do things to annoy you? Yes ✦ No 50
51. When you enter a new group (business or social) do you like to be tipped off as to who are the important people to line up with? Yes ✦ No 51
52. Do you enjoy taking part in a good fight? Yes ✦ No 52
53. Do you believe that only people with money can be sure of getting a square deal in courts of law? Yes ✦ No 53
54. Do you believe that most people will tell a lie now and then in order to get ahead? Yes ✦ No 54
55. Are there some things about yourself concerning which you are rather touchy? Yes ✦ No 55
56. Do other people often watch you on the sly? Yes ✦ No 56
57. On the whole, are your own ideas of how things should be done superior to the plans suggested by others? Yes ✦ No 57
58. Do you think that an unusually bright person is likely to be physically weak? Yes ✦ No 58
59. Do you often feel very badly about other people's troubles? Yes ✦ No 59
60. Were you ever ignored or given a "raw deal" through spite? Yes ✦ No 60
61. Do most groups of people behave like a bunch of sheep, that is, blindly follow a leader? Yes ✦ No 61
62. Do you suspect that most people who do a good turn are really expecting something in return for it? Yes ✦ No 62
63. Do you often feel that a lecturer is talking about you personally? Yes ✦ No 63
64. If a person is not playing fair, do you like to see someone beat him at his own game? Yes ✦ No 64
65. Do you believe that most people shirk their duties whenever they can without appearing to do so? Yes ✦ No 65
66. Do you hate to lose an argument even when the issue is of little importance? Yes ✦ No 66
67. Does it seem to you that other people generally "have all the luck"? Yes ✦ No 67
68. Does it distress you considerably to see another person in pain? Yes ✦ No 68
69. Do you feel that many young people get ahead today because they have "pull"? Yes ☐ No ☐
70. Are most people thoughtless of the rights of others? Yes ☐ No ☐
71. Are you continually comparing yourself with other people? Yes ☐ No ☐
72. Do a lot of people you have known tend to form "cliques" or closed groups? Yes ☐ No ☐
73. Generally speaking, do you believe that the boy who has not learned to defend himself deserves to "take a beating"? Yes ☐ No ☐
74. Do you find that generally if you want a thing done right you must do it yourself? Yes ☐ No ☐
75. Can a person get ahead by his own efforts if he does not look out for himself at every turn? Yes ☐ No ☐
76. Do you consider yourself a rather nervous person? Yes ☐ No ☐
77. Do you think your generation has as many opportunities for success as your parents' generation had? Yes ☐ No ☐
78. Do other people pay more attention to your comings and goings than they should? Yes ☐ No ☐
79. When things become dull do you feel the urge to stir up some excitement? Yes ☐ No ☐
80. Do you think the educational system in this country is seriously wrong in many respects? Yes ☐ No ☐
81. Do you usually receive criticism of yourself without resenting it? Yes ☐ No ☐
82. Have you ever found out that a person who was supposed to be an expert did not know as much as you did about something? Yes ☐ No ☐
83. Is there anyone you know personally whom you would like to see behind prison bars? Yes ☐ No ☐
84. Are there important changes you would make immediately in your manner of living if you could have a substantial increase in income? Yes ☐ No ☐
85. Do you think that most people are overpaid for what they really contribute to society? Yes ☐ No ☐
86. In most situations is it all right to conceal the truth when by doing so you give aid to a friend? Yes ☐ No ☐
87. Have you very much resented having friends or members of your family give you orders? Yes ☐ No ☐
88. Are you as quick as other people to pay compliments when they are deserved? Yes ☐ No ☐
89. Do people frequently talk about you behind your back? Yes ☐ No ☐
90. Is it almost unbearable for you to see a close friend or relative suffering intense pain? Yes ☐ No ☐
91. Is it true that people will generally have contempt for a person who does not assert himself once in a while? Yes ☐ No ☐
92. Have you known many "two-faced" individuals personally? Yes ☐ No ☐
93. Can most people be trusted completely? Yes ☐ No ☐
94. Do you derive considerable satisfaction from making other people do as you want them to? Yes ☐ No ☐
95. Do you believe that all public office holders sooner or later look out for their own interests first? Yes ☐ No ☐
96. Should the government take over more and more the management of private business? Yes ☐ No ☐
97. Are your feelings rather easily hurt? Yes ☐ No ☐
98. Generally speaking, do you believe that people use a veneer of politeness to cover up what is usually "cutthroat" competition? Yes ☐ No ☐
99. Do you usually get more than your share of the blame when things go wrong? Yes ☐ No ☐
100. Are there many kinds of work that you would not consider doing because they are beneath you? Yes ☐ No ☐
101. Do you think that a lot of people exaggerate their hard luck in order to gain sympathy from others? Yes ☐ No ☐
102. Do people ever accuse you of being selfish, and with some reason? Yes ☐ No ☐
103. Have you often felt that certain persons are secretly trying to get the better of you? Yes ☐ No ☐
104. Would you prefer a hard job that is very interesting to an easy one that is uninteresting? Yes ☐ No ☐
105. Have you frequently wished for enough money or power to impress people who regard you as an inferior? Yes ☐ No ☐
106. Have you frequently become involved in conflicts in defense of your friends or members of your family? Yes ☐ No ☐
107. Is it difficult for you not to bear a grudge against someone who has injured you? Yes ☐ No ☐
108. If you could have your way about it would you change a lot of things about human nature? Yes ☐ No ☐
109. Are many of your supposed friends really insincere? Yes ☑  No ☐ 109
110. Do many people think you are “hard-boiled”? Yes ☑  No 110
111. Does everything that happens seem to have a relationship to your own life or experience? Yes ☑  No 111
112. Do some people become so bossy or domineering that you want to do the opposite of everything they tell you to do? Yes ☑  No 112
113. Do other people often deliberately make things hard for you? Yes ☑  No 113
114. Are there times when it seems that everyone is against you? Yes ☑  No 114
115. When criminals make a daring escape from prison do you sometimes secretly hope that they will avoid capture? Yes ☑  No 115
116. Do you sometimes feel contempt for the opinions of others? Yes ☑  No 116
117. Does it bother you to have other people tell you what you should do? Yes ☑  No 117
118. Do you often feel that you are left out of things, perhaps unintentionally, in group activities? Yes ☑  No 118
119. Is it difficult for anyone to impose upon you for the reason that you are usually wise to their intentions? Yes ☑  No 119
120. Does the United States Government owe every one of its citizens a decent living? Yes ☑  No 120
121. Is the person who carelessly leaves valuable property lying around as much to blame as the person who appropriates it for his own use? Yes ☑  No 121
122. Have some people criticized you unjustly to others? Yes ☑  No 122
123. Will most people in business bear close watching when you are dealing with them? Yes ☑  No 123
124. Are you deserving of things far better than is your present lot? Yes ☑  No 124
125. Do you think no one would keep to the “straight and narrow path” were it not for the fear of being caught? Yes ☑  No 125
126. When you lose something do you often begin to suspect someone of either having taken it or having misplaced it? Yes ☑  No 126
127. Do you think that most people who allow themselves to come under the rule of a dictator are to blame for their plight? Yes ☑  No 127
128. Is there any subject on which you would like to hold a public indignation meeting for the purpose of organizing a mass protest? Yes ☑  No 128
129. Were you ever seriously double-crossed? Yes ☑  No 129
130. Do you believe the parole system works more to the advantage of the prisoner than to the advantage of society? Yes ☑  No 130
131. Do you tend to let people run over you more than you should for your own good? Yes ☑  No 131
132. Have you frequently felt like telling “noisy” people to mind their own business? Yes ☑  No 132
133. Have you often found it necessary to stand up for what you believe to be right? Yes ☑  No 133
134. Do you usually seek to become an officer in any organization to which you belong? Yes ☑  No 134
135. Were you ever so deeply in debt that you did not know where the money was coming from to pay what you owed? Yes ☑  No 135
136. In group undertakings do you usually manage to have your own plans put into effect? Yes ☑  No 136
137. Do other people often blame you for things unfairly? Yes ☑  No 137
138. In most cases is it important to get what you want even if you have to come into conflict with other people in order to get it? Yes ☑  No 138
139. Have other people been too ready to accept credit which rightfully belongs to you? Yes ☑  No 139
140. Do you sometimes feel sorry for all the people in the world? Yes ☑  No 140
141. Have you had more than your share of hard luck? Yes ☑  No 141
142. Do other people often try to put things over on you when you are not watching? Yes ☑  No 142
143. Is there any person whom you would particularly like to “put in his (or her) place”? Yes ☑  No 143
144. Do you believe that most people require someone to tell them what to do? Yes ☑  No 144
145. Is there any piece of music that usually makes you weep when you hear it? Yes ☑  No 145
146. Are people in general out to get more than they give? Yes ☑  No 146
147. Do you often find it necessary to return merchandise to a store because it turns out to be not as represented? Yes ☑  No 147
148. Do people near you sometimes whisper or look knowingly at one another when they think you are not noticing them? Yes ☑  No 148
149. If someone rudely crowds ahead of you in line, do you tell him where he belongs? Yes ☑  No 149
150. Have you marked an answer (“Yes,” “?” or “No”) for every one of the above questions? Yes ☑  No 150
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