

December 20, 1988
3-330-81-001
H. Ziemer

ABSTRACT

War Department, United States Army (USA)
Army Research Branch, Information and
Education Division. The American Soldier
Series: "Postwar Plans of White Soldiers:
Enlisted men and Officers; June 1944). S-106
[machine-readable data file]/ Collected by
the Army Research Branch: the Roper Center
[producer] 1977; the National Archives and
Records Administration (NARA) [distributor]

PROVENANCE: One in a series of empirical studies converted to
tape from punch cards by the Roper Center in 1977. The
data and documentation are copies, created from data
collected by the Army Research Branch between 1942-
1955. Due to factors such as age and military
reorganizations, the series is no longer complete.

TYPE OF FILE: Microdata with numeric codes. Units of observation
are white enlisted men and officers in the US Army.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION: All white enlisted men and officers in the
US Army.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE: Continental US, European Theater of
Operations (ETO) and Central Pacific Area (CPA).

SUBJECT MATTER DESCRIPTION: A study to elicit information on the
attitudes of white troops within the Continental limits
of the US and overseas about their postwar plans. The
areas covered include: education, farming, interstate
migration, jobs (private and government) and Army
career. The study was intended to establish a general
estimate of the number and type of men likely to remain
in the Army after the war. The portion of questions
dealing with farming were included at the request of
the Department of Agriculture.

A representative cross-section sample for the
Continental US was drawn from 11 AGF and ASF and 4 Air
Fields. The ETO is not a cross-section of all troops in
the ETO. The CPA sample contains cases from all
branches of service but it is unknown if they are
representative of all troops in the CPA. Scales and

scores developed for the study include Desire to Return to Old Job, Desire for Government Job, Desire for Postwar Schooling, Desire to Stay in Postwar Army, Desire to Own Business, Job Satisfaction and Old and New Army.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE STRUCTURE: fixed length, non-hierarchical.
FILE SIZE: 24,156 total cases (19,356 enlisted men and 4800 officers) broken down as:
S-106EU (US enlisted men sample) 9892 cases with 3 card image records per case.
S-106EE (ETO enlisted men sample) 4778 cases with 2 card image records per case.
S-106EH (CPA enlisted men sample) 4686 cases with 3 card image records per case.
S-106OU (US officer sample) 2349 cases with 2 card image records per case.
S-106OE (ETO officer sample) 1398 cases with 2 card image records per case.
S-106OH (CPA officer sample) 1053 cases with 2 card image records per case.

SORT SEQUENCE: arranged by card number, thereunder by survey number, thereunder by ballot number (last is a Roper Center designation).

RELATED REFERENCE MATERIALS: See NARA general documentation for the American Soldier Series.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS: See list of related publications and agency documentation described in the NARA general documentation folder for the American Soldier Series.

See specifically, Reports B-120, B-121, B-127/133, B-135, B-136, WST ("Special Issue, Postwar Plans of the Soldier"), WST #13, Monthly Progress Report Section 10, September 1944 and MPR: Section 10, Oct. 1944, found in RG 330, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, E-93,94 "Research Reports.," and S-200 "Postwar Plans" E-92 "Study Folders."

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE MATERIALS: See the list of "Army Research Surveys (1942-1945) Available in Machine-readable Format at the National Archives" in the NARA general documentation folder for the American Soldier Series.

See also: S-63, S-68 (ASF), S-141 (Air Transport Command), S-144 (US Negro), S-159, S-194 (WAC), and S-198, in the list of "Army Research Branch Surveys

Available in Machine-readable Format at the National Archives."

DESCRIPTORS: WORLD WAR II, US ARMY (MORALE, TRAINING, ORIENTATION, ADJUSTMENT, IDENTIFICATION WITH, ENLISTED MEN, OFFICERS, MINORITIES), POSTWAR MIGRATION, POSTWAR OCCUPATIONS AND EMPLOYMENT, POSTWAR EDUCATION, POSTWAR ARMY, AGRICULTURE, GOVERNMENT JOBS, REENLISTMENT.

FILE AVAILABILITY: This file is currently available from:

The Center for Electronic Records (NNX)
National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20408
(202) 523-3267

Post-War Plans of White Soldiers

S-106E & O

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100-8

NARA Box 100-8

POST-WAR PLANS OF WHITE SOLDIERS

8-106 L & O

1. PURPOSE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

To determine what white troops both within Continental limits of the United States and overseas were thinking with regard to their post-war plans. The areas covered included: education, farming, migration, jobs - private and government, and Army career.

The original focus of the study was directed toward estimating the proportion of soldiers who were planning definitely to stay in the Army, and of ascertaining the backgrounds and characteristics of such men. Since a soldier's decision to remain in the Army would in many instances be dependent on the materialization of various contingencies, a set of questions was designed to give a scale relative to desire to remain in the Army after the war. This permitted some estimation of the proportions and characteristics of men who might under certain conditions decide to remain, although it was doubtful whether any direct prediction of the proportion who would remain under a certain stated contingency would be warranted.

Early in the course of pretesting, it was found that the presentation of various alternatives to staying in the Army reduced considerably the proportion of men who said, in answer to a direct question, that they thought they would stay. Therefore, a set of questions dealing with general job plans, including plans to return to previous employment, plans to attend school, open a business, etc., was developed.

At this stage, a request was received from the Department of Agriculture to ask several questions about the specific job plans of men who had worked on farms. A set of questions was developed in discussions with the interested persons in Agriculture.

A series of questions relating to expectations of interstate migration was included in the questionnaire, not so much for the purpose of predicting migration after the war (since an unknown economic situation will probably be the prime determinant of such migration), as for the purpose of estimating the prevalence of a desire to migrate. These data afforded some checks on the realism of certain occupational choices, particularly where farming was concerned, and gave some indication of regional trends to be anticipated in the absence of certain economic and social checks.

Questions on attitude toward government jobs were included in order to get some notion of the amount of pressure on such jobs which would be expected to materialize.

Analysis of the data obtained from cross-sectional surveys of troops in the United States, Central Pacific Theater and European Theater of Operations gave a fairly good basis of generalization to the Army as a whole, except that certain troops might have a different attitude toward their future plans, and these were not surveyed.

The method of analysis attempted to isolate and characterize (a) those individuals who have specific job plans of one sort or another which they expect to be able to carry out; (b) those individuals who have leanings one way or another but are uncertain as to specific job plans, and (c) those individuals who simply do not have any real plans for the future.

The questionnaire has six different forms: one for each theater and U.S., and a separate one for enlisted men and officers. These are identified in the following way:

Enlisted forms

S-106 E..... United States form
S-106 ETO..... European Theater of Operations form
S-106 H..... Central Pacific Area form

Officer forms

S-106 O..... United States form
S-106 O ETO..... European Theater of Operations form
S-106 O H..... Central Pacific Area form

2. DATE OF ADMINISTRATION

June, 1944

3. SAMPLE

(a) Some general notes on it

A total of 20,064 enlisted men and 4,799 officers from Continental United States, the European Theater of Operations, and the Central Pacific Area are included in this study.

The United States enlisted sample is a representative cross-section of the Army drawn from 11 AG & ASF installations and 4 Air Fields. Both divisional and non-divisional troops from ground forces are represented in proper proportions; similarly, are station complement troops and other ASF troops in Army Service Forces. In the Air Corps, both men under training commands and not under training commands are included in the sample.

The total United States officer sample was drawn from the same source (but not) as the enlisted sample. It is not representative of all officers in the U.S. at the time of the survey. The sub-sample of officers is selected as follows:

The ETO sample is not a cross-section of all troops in the ETO. It includes only Medium and Light Bombardier groups and Engineer groups from the 9th Air Force as its Air Corps sample, and is certainly only small samples of white and Negro S.O.S. troops.

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The CPA sample contains men from all branches of service but whether or not these are representative of troops in CPA is not known. Except for one heavy bombardment group, all men in the sample were taken from the island of Oahu.

(b) The study contains the following 12 samples:

(1) Officer samples

World-wide cross-section: 2,104 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 80.

United States cross-section: 1,175 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 80 for cross-section and multiple punch 1,0,6 in Col. 79 for U.S. sample.

United States total sample: 2,350 cases; can be identified by 1,0,6 punched in Col. 79 for U.S. sample.

ETO cross-section sample: 269 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 80 for cross-section and "Y" punched in Col. 79 for ETO sample.

ETO total sample: 1,396 cases; can be identified by "Y" punched in Col. 79 for ETO sample.

CPA cross-section sample: 660 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 80 for cross-section and "X" punched in Col. 79 for CPA sample.

CPA total sample: 1,053 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 79 for CPA sample.

(2) Enlisted Men's samples

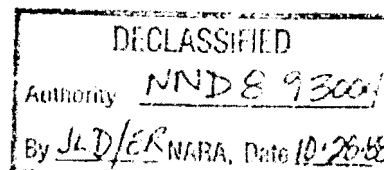
United States cross-section sample: 10,599 cases; this is the total sample from U.S. , can be identified by 1,0,6 multiple punched in Col. 79.

ETO sample of AAF Enlisted men: 2,627 cases; can be identified by "Y" punched in Col. 79 for ETO sample and "X" punched in either Cols. 1 or 5 for Air Corps.

ETO sample of S.O.S Negro Enlisted men: 508 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 79 for ETO sample and an even number in Col. 1 for Negro. (There will be no "X" punched in either Col. 1 or 5).

ETO sample of S.O.S. White Enlisted men: 1,644 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 79 for ETO sample and an odd number punched in Col. 1 for white. (There will be no "X" punched in either Col. 1 or 5).

CPA sample of enlisted men: 4,686 cases; can be identified by "X" punched in Col. 79 for CPA sample.

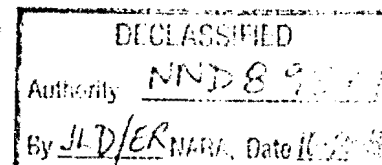


4. SCALES & SCORES

- (a) Desire for Government Job - U. S. enlisted sample only - punched in second half of Col. 72.
- (b) Desire for Post-war Schooling - both enlisted and officer samples in U. S., ETO & CPA - punched in Col. 73.
- (c) Desire to Return to Old Job - U. S., CPA & ETO enlisted samples - punched in Col. 74.
- (d) Desire to Own Business - U. S. & CPA enlisted samples - punched in Col. 75.
- (e) Desire to stay in Post-war Army - both enlisted and officer samples in U. S., CPA & ETO - punched in Col. 76.
- (f) Job Satisfaction - U. S. enlisted sample only - punched in Col. 77.
- (g) Old and New Army - Officer samples in U. S., CPA & ETO - punched in Col. 78. (World-wide cross section only).
- (h) Theater identification punched in Col. 79. (X=CPA; Y=ETO; 106=U. S.).
- (i) Air Corps gang punched "X" in Col. 80 in U. S. enlisted sample. In all remaining samples an "X" punched in Col. 80 stands for cross-section.

5. ANALYSIS MATERIALS AVAILABLE

- (a) Field notes and samples.
- (b) Questionnaires: 20,064 enlisted; 4,799 officers.
- (c) Six sets of IBM punch cards:
 - (1) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 E-U. S., containing:
 - (a) Force, camp, outfit and troop type identification and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
 - (b) Questions 1-72 (Cols. 6-72).
 - (c) Gang punches (Cols. 72-80).
 - (2) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 E- ETO, containing:
 - (a) Force, troop type, installation, race and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
 - (b) Questions 1-50 (Cols. 6-52).
 - (c) Gang punches (Cols. 73, 79, & 80).
 - (3) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 E- CPA, containing:
 - (a) Branch of service and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
 - (b) Questions 1-72 (Cols. 6-72).
 - (c) Gang punches (Cols. 73-76, 79-80).



(4) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 O - U. S., containing:

- (a) Force, camp and troop type identification and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
- (b) Questions 1-48 (Cols. 6-62).
- (c) Gang punches (Cols. 73, 76, 78-80).

(5) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 O - ETO, containing:

- (a) Force, troop type, installation and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
- (b) Questions 1-48 (Cols. 6-62).
- (c) Gang punches (Cols. 73, 76, 78-80).

(6) One set labeled Post-War Plans, S-106 O - CPA, containing:

- (a) Branch of service and serial number (Cols. 1-5).
- (b) Questions 1-48 (Cols. 6-62).
- (c) Gang punches (Cols. 73, 76, 78-80).

NOTE: Originally there was a special set of about 800 returns enlisted men (Card III S-106E, U. S.), but this set was not preserved.

- (d) A numbering scheme for U. S., ETO and CPA enlisted and officer samples showing how to separate the cards by forces, camps and troop types.
- (e) A set of questionnaires (one for each theater with enlisted and officer separately) indicating the card column number for each question, and containing the following sets of marginals:

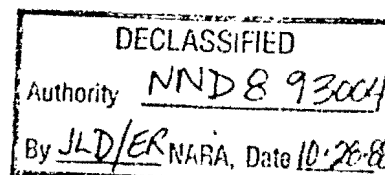
Enlisted Men

United States
 AAF, ETO
 S.O.S., Negro, ETO
 S.O.S., White, ETO
 CPA

Officers

World-wide cross-section
 United States, Total
 United States, cross-section
 ETO, Total
 ETO, cross-section
 CPA, Total
 CPA, cross-section

- (f) Editing and coding instructions.
- (g) An explanation of the gang punches.
- (h) Photostat copies of the scale pictures.



6. STUDY ANALYSTS

Leta Adler (Government Jobs)
 John Clausen (Post-war jobs, farming, own business, etc.)
 George Hausknecht (U. S. sampling).
 Abram Jaffe (Post-war migration).
 Shirley Star (Post-war education).
 Edward Suchman (Post-war Army)
 Seymour Wolfbein (Post-war migration)

7. REPORTS

B-120 Plans of White Enlisted Men for Business or Farms of Their Own After Leaving the Army

B-121 Post-war Educational Plans of White Enlisted Men

B-127a Plans of Air Force Personnel for Post-war Service

B-128 Post-war Migration Plans of Soldiers

B-129 Post-war Occupational Plans of Soldiers

B-130 Soldiers' Plans to Own Businesses After They Leave the Army

B-130a The Problems of Predicting the Number of Veterans Who Will Have Businesses of Their Own After They Leave the Army

B-131 Soldiers' Plans for Farming After They Leave the Army

B-132 Soldiers' Plans for Government Jobs After They Leave the Army

B-133 Post-War Educational Plans of Soldiers

B-135 Reenlistment Plans of White Enlisted Men in the Army Air Forces

B-136 Plans of Company Grade Officers in the AAF to Remain in the Army

WST (Special Issue) Post-war Plans of the Soldier

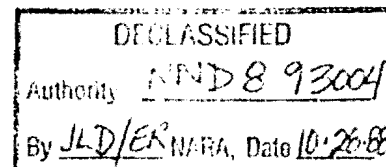
WST #13 Soldiers' Post-war Employment Plans

Monthly Progress Report, Soldiers' Plans for Starting Own Enterprises
 Section 10, September 1944

MFR: Section 10, Oct., 1944 Interest in Post-war Farming

How Many Men Plan to Return to School

NOTE: See also the following post-war plans studies: S-63, S-68 (ASF), S-141 (Air Transport Command), S-144 (U. S. -Negro), S-159, S-194 (NAC), S-198, and S-200.



METHODOLOGICAL STUDY AND PRETEST OF POST-WAR PLANS

SP-106-B Series

1. PURPOSE

(a) The study was designed to do the following:

- (1) Test certain hypotheses about the effects of question order and scale order on level of response; these can be classified into:

with reference to background items

Increased accuracy of response can be obtained by giving the respondent a chance to maximize his level on prestige items (education, occupation earnings) without having to indicate himself in a higher category than the one in which he belongs. This condition may be fulfilled by expanding certain answer categories (e.g., "some high school" education expanded to "finished one year of high school", "finished two years of high school", etc.) so that the individual will feel he is getting credit for all his performance, or by giving the respondent a chance to make a compensatory remark to precede response to a prestige item.

Increased accuracy of response may be expected when supporting data are requested before asking the prestige question.

The inclusion of background items within the body of the questionnaire will not give less satisfactory results than when they are placed early in the questionnaire.

To ascertain the relative proportion of non-answers to background items placed at the front and at the end of the questionnaire.

with respect to scales

Items used to represent a whole scale area will give comparable results when placed alone in advance of the rest of the scale as, when placed in the scale context. (To be tested with scales on job assignment, personal adjustment, desire for post-war full-time education and desire for an Army career).

The order in which scale areas are presented will not change the level of response except where certain responses on one scale commit an individual to specific responses on a subsequent scale, as in the field of post-war plans. In this field, it is believed that when a scale area is presented first it will draw a relatively higher level of positive responses than the same scale area following another scale on post-war plans.

Scale questions with four or five answer

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By <u>JLD/ER</u> NARA, Date <u>10-28-88</u>

dichotomously in scaling will form a comparable scale when dichotomous answers are presented in the questionnaire. (Tested with post-war Army scales.) The use of a single question screen to eliminate men at the bottom of a scale, asking all other men the same set of scale questions, will not change the upper portion of the scale.

(2) Check the relative accuracy (according to Form 20 data) of certain background items when asked in different ways.

(3) Test the adequacy of questions designed to get at the post-war plans of enlisted men and officers relative to further education, Army careers, civilian jobs, and migration. The problems considered were:

The extent to which general questions relating to post-war plans (e.g., "How much have you thought about what you will do after the war?") drew different responses when they preceded specific-plan questions and when they follow such questions.

The effects of offering two questions in combination, rather than separately, when it is known that analysis will present the results as a combination representing several types of opinion.

(4) Compare the proportions of men writing comments at the close of the questionnaire when different types of request for comments are made.

(b) There were four separate questionnaire forms for enlisted men (B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4) and one form for officers (B-0). All forms cover the same subject matter, very largely, with identical questions used in different order, plus some changes in wording and the use of filter questions for different areas. The chief characteristics of the four forms are:

(1) B-1: Conventional order: (1) background, (2) morale scales, (3) post-war questions: (a) general attitudes, (b) civilian job plans, (c) Army career scale, (d) education scale, (e) migration items, (f) farming.

(2) B-2: Scales broken up, with best items carried in advance of rest of scale, to test effect of taking items out of context.

B-3: Scales broken up, with best items carried in advance of rest of scale, to test effect of taking items out of context. Some of the post-war questions, particularly Army career scale, for the Army career scale, and substituting certain additional items on farming and migration.

(4) B-4: Background items at end instead of beginning, preceded by morale scales. Filter on Army career scale and almost complete reversal of order of scales.

The four forms listed above are identical:

DEPT. OF ARMY	FD
by <i>D/C</i> <i>10/16/46</i>	

(3) One set labeled SP-106 B-3, containing:

- (a) Camp and outfit identification and serial number in Cols 1-5.
- (b) Questions 1-61 in Cols 6-68.
- (c) Additional data from Form 20 cards in Cols 69-71.

(4) One set labeled SP-106 B-4, containing:

- (a) Camp and outfit identification and serial number in Cols 1-5.
- (b) Questions 1-62 in Cols 6-70.
- (c) Additional data from Form 20 cards in Cols 71-73.

(5) One set labeled SP-106 B-0, containing:

- (a) Camp and outfit identification and serial number in Cols 1-5.
- (b) Questions 1-36 in Cols 5-41.

(d) Numbering scheme indicating how to separate the cards into camps and outfits.

(e) Editing instructions.

(f) A copy of each form of the questionnaire giving the card column number and percentage distribution for each question. (Except for the officers form which does not contain marginal distributions).

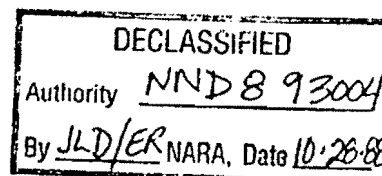
(g) Photostat copies of the scale pictures.

6. STUDY ANALYSTS

John Clauson
Lyonel Florent

7. REPORTS

None: analysis used in designing final post-war studies (S-106, 144, 159, 198 and 200).



Note: Earlier pretest forms SP-100A and SP-100B were used, - third pretest SP-106C followed the B series outlined above. The data on these were not preserved (few cases) and this outline refers only to the B-series mentioned above.

2. DATE OF ADMINISTRATION

April, 1944

3. SAMPLE

The total study contains 2,407 enlisted men and officers from the 95th Infantry and 9th Armored Divisions and Technical and Combat crews from two Army airfields.

There are five samples:

SP-106 B-1: 499 enlisted men

SP-106 B-2: 498 enlisted men

SP-106 B-3: 494 enlisted men

SP-106 B-4: 493 enlisted men

SP-106 B-0: 419 Officers

4. SCALES & SCORES

Extensive scale analysis was done on the Guttman analyser, but none were punched into the cards.

5. ANALYSIS MATERIALS AVAILABLE

(a) Field notes

(b) 2,407 questionnaires with Form 20 cards for approximately half of them.

(c) Five sets of IBM punch cards:

(1) One set labeled SP-106 B-1, containing;

(a) Camp and outfit identifications and serial number in Cols. 1-5.

(b) Questions 1-64 in Cols. 6-72.

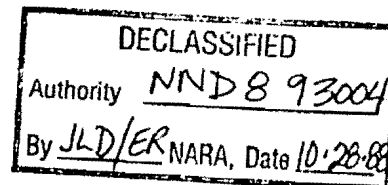
(c) Additional data from Form 20 card in Cols. 73-75.

(2) One set labeled SP-106 B-2, containing:

(a) Camp & outfit identification and serial number in Cols. 1-5.

(b) Questions 1-59 in Cols. 6-67.

(c) Additional data from Form 20 cards in Cols. 68-70.



VALIDATION NOTES

(POSTWAR PLANS OF WHITE SOLDIERS)

AMS106OE.CLEAN (AMS106OE.CDBK)
AMS106OH.CLEAN (AMS106OH.CDBK)
AMS106OU.CLEAN (AMS106OU.CDBK)
AMS106EU.CLEAN (AMS106EU.CDBK)
AMS106EH.CLEAN (AMS106EH.CDBK)
AMS106EE.CLEAN (AMS106EE.CDBK)

The raw data for each of the six forms are on six separate datasets (AMS106xx.CLEAN) and the documentation for each on another six datasets (AMS106xx.CDBK). Marginals are available in the documentation datasets.

AMS106OE.CLEAN (AMS106OE.CDBK)

There are no codes available for question 49. Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

AMS106OH.CLEAN (AMS106OH.CDBK)

There are no codes for question 49. Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

AMS106OU.CLEAN (AMS106OU.CDBK)

There are no codes for question 49. Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

AMS106EU.CLEAN (AMS106EU.CDBK)

There are no codes for questions 53 and 73. Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

AMS106EH.CLEAN (AMS106EH.CDBK)

There are no codes for the serial and outfit identification numbers (columns 34-36 of the third card image record). Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

AMS106EE.CLEAN (AMS106EE.CDBK)

There are no codes for question 51. Otherwise the data and documentation appear to be all right with hand validation.

NIH=BTHSDA

DR1AMS106EU.CLEAN B0242400010188 87033 000000000000IBM OS/VS 370
DR2F072000008040T0HP002 /GO A B 60841

```

**FI21      CURRENT DATA SET NUMBER IS - 00188
**WT2  BLOCK      1, RECORD      1, RECORD      1 IN ENTIRE FILE, RECORD SIZE
10600011103021558515501043411211112111202222222122222034122222221222201411102221 *
**WT2  BLOCK      1, RECORD      2, RECORD      2 IN ENTIRE FILE, RECORD SIZE
1060001112222222212204012122222222431133231122019913632221222222222499999922222 *
**WT2  BLOCK      1, RECORD      3, RECORD      3 IN ENTIRE FILE, RECORD SIZE
1060001112222222103103031215112132
**WT2  BLOCK      1, RECORD      4, RECORD      4 IN ENTIRE FILE, RECORD SIZE
1060002103021558516202113311212121110322212222222102422222222122201211102221 *
**WT2  BLOCK      1, RECORD      5, RECORD      5 IN ENTIRE FILE, RECORD SIZE
106000212222222113999922222222216122422999999999363222222222221499999922222 *
**RE5      5 RECORDS PRINTED,      0 RECORDS COPIED IN THIS PHASE.

```

80 .

80

80

80

80

1 logical record

**FI23 PRINT OF TRAILER LABELS:

OF1AMS106EU.CLEAN B0242400010188 87033 000000000330IBM OS/VS 370
OF2F072000008040TOHP002 /GO A B 60841

```

**FI29   BLOCK COUNT IN EOF1 LABEL DOES NOT MATCH RECORDED BLOCK COUNT.  THIS MAY BE DUE TO SKIPS, OR BACKSPACES.

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