

# Marriage and Family in the Rear Area under the Background of Anti Japanese War

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**Abstract:** During the Anti Japanese War, a large number of people were forced to flee to the southwest due to the northern and central of China were gradually occupied by the enemy. The long-distance migration in the war-torn environment led to the separation of many families, resulting in a large number of marriage and family tragedies. After a large number of people moved to the southwest, the marriage and family situation in the rear area<sup>①</sup> changed greatly. First, people from different regional customs and cultural backgrounds have entered the rear, which has changed the concept, the object and the form of marriage; Second, leaving their homes, the traditional family parental control has been out of reach, and the phenomenon of husband and wife separation and recombination with others occurs frequently, resulting in a large number of marriage and family tragedies; Third, the long-term war of resistance against Japan and the decline of people's life led to a sharp decline in the male population, fertility intention and fertility rate. From the analysis, we can see that Japan's aggression has caused profound harm to China's marriage and family, and its seriousness can't be ignored.

**Keywords:** Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Marriage, Family, Divorce, Population

During the Anti Japanese War, with the migration of the government and a large number of people to the southwest, the originally stable social order in the rear was disrupted, and many marriages and families were branded with war injuries. From the perspective of marriage, a large number of people move in rear, breaking the limitation of distance, expanding the choice range of both sides of marriage, and more diversified forms of marriage; From the perspective of the family, the violent mobility and death caused by the war have destroyed the stability and happiness of the family, and the divorce rate has increased. The war disrupted the economic order, many families fell into a difficult situation, and many housewives were overwhelmed, resulting in an increase in family breakdown. Due to the needs of the war of resistance against Japan, a large number of young and middle-aged people enlisted in the army and fought on the battlefield. They had no time to take into account marriage and family. Many men died on the battlefield, resulting in a downward trend in the natural growth rate of population.

## 1. Changes of Marriage in the Rear Area

After the revolution of 1911, the old ideas were gradually affected, and the social fashion gradually changed. With the emergence of women's rights initiatives, the concept of marriage and love began to change. However, China's regional economic development is unbalanced, and cultural changes are inconsistent. During the period of the Republic of China, although the southwest region was also affected by the new culture movement, men and women had free communication, and marriage was decided by themselves, which was supported in theory, but it changed slowly in real life. By the 17th year of the Republic of China (1928), the national government issued a new wedding draft, and new weddings were gradually adopted in Sichuan and Chongqing. The new concept of marriage is relatively deeply accepted in coastal cities. For example, in the 1930s, the way of "Hold a wedding ceremony collectively" appeared in Shanghai, Beiping and other places. After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan, a large number of personnel and institutions moved into the rear area. They brought new ideas to the west, which accelerated the change of marriage concept in the rear area.

Although many people who moved westward are far away from their hometown and have no relatives' shelter, the relatively stable rear social environment also provides them with more

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<sup>①</sup> The rear area of the Anti Japanese war means the Southwest of China in this article.

communication opportunities. The social circle and marriage circle began to expand, so they are no longer limited to the traditional local scope. For example, Sun between wrote in his book at that time: "as a result, local residents and immigrants have more and more indirect contact, gradually get in touch with each other, and unknowingly form a marriage, which leads to the integration of blood between the people in the East and west of China. This is the inevitable result of the great immigrants." [1]

Since the new culture movement, especially the national government promulgated the new marriage law and actively advocated the new independent marriage, which freed people from the shackles of the arranged marriage of traditional feudal parents, gradually accepted the new idea of marriage autonomy, freedom and voluntariness, and dared to pursue their own happiness. Therefore, people from different provinces, languages and customs freely fell in love and married, which became a common phenomenon in the rear area in wartime. Among the people who moved westward, intermarriage among people from different provinces is very common. For example, the American writer Bai xiude Jia ana wrote in the thunder of China: "Young people who moved westward with the government. Under normal circumstances, they should find their own partners in their own circles along the coast, or arrange a matching marriage by their parents. Now the nature take everything away. Boys from Peking married girls from Sichuan, and daughters from Shanghai married Cantonese." [2]

In addition, during the Anti Japanese War, the "Xiajiang people" (people from Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and other provinces in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River) who migrated to Chongqing had a large number of intellectuals, which played a great role in changing local customs. Their relatively new ideas affected the local people, resulting in a great opening of the atmosphere, the coeducation of men and women was no longer blocked, "the orders of parents and the words of matchmakers" were also broken, and a marriage certificate or a marriage advertisement announced the formal marriage. [3] Although the wind and people from Beijing and the eastern region have given the rear area more choices, they have also disrupted the traditional scope and mode of marriage.

In the past, the scope of marriage objects was mostly in nearby villages and towns, with similar customs. Before formal marriage, they also had a wide understanding of the family background and marriage objects of both parties. Now, due to wartime reasons, the freedom and scope have been liberated to a certain extent. Although it has its progressive side, it can not completely deny the traditional marriage culture. The guarantee of the matchmaker in the traditional marriage culture, probing into the background of both parties, determining the bride price, and the reconciliation of both parties still had a certain value and significance at that time.

The modern men and women who moved to the rear area, especially some college students, because they accepted the new ideas and culture, their clothes, speech and behavior, ideas and other aspects make people feel novel, which makes the men and women in the rear area who are bound by tradition see a different world, form a strong contrast in their hearts, and imperceptibly accept these new social ideas. In addition, in order to save resources, support the Anti Japanese War, or avoid the disaster of war, many married couples have abandoned the traditional marriage habits and advocated simplifying the wedding form, holding a new collective wedding and saving arrangements.

The form of joint wedding is different from the traditional red tape and extravagant wedding. It is a simple wedding ceremony in which multiple couples hold weddings at the same time and place under the promotion of the new culture movement and the reform of marriage customs by the national government. According to the statistics recorded in "the records of Ba and Yu's past" (Ba and Yu are a synonym for Sichuan and Chongqing), Chongqing held 52 joint wedding ceremonies from 1936 to 1949. For the first time, 9 couples attended and for the second time, 5 couples attended. Later, more and more couples attended the joint wedding, and 91 couples attended the 49th time<sup>①</sup>. For example, Li Guang and Chen attended the joint wedding ceremony and published the announcement of marriage enlightenment: "with the consent of both parents, we would like to attend the second joint wedding ceremony in Chongqing on the anniversary of the new life movement. I would like to inform all relatives and friends."<sup>②</sup> The marriage notice of Wang yubiao's eldest son Wang he and Ding Xinfu's youngest daughter Shu Zhen also stated that everything should be simplified during the war, The married couple participated in the simple form of collective marriage: "I would like to attend the first joint wedding ceremony hosted by Wanxian new life movement Promotion Association on New Year's day of the 31st year of the Republic of China. I hereby inform relatives and friends everywhere. During the national disaster, everything obeyed simplicity and sincerely invite you to come ceremoniously on the wedding day." [4]

<sup>①</sup> Chongqing Institute of literature and history: Records of Ba and Yu's past, Shanghai Bookstore, 1994, 144.

<sup>②</sup> Marriage enlightenment, Ta Kung Pao (photocopy bound edition), 1940-2-22 (1): 209

According to the new measures for collective marriage issued by Chengdu Municipal Government: "Article 1: in order to promote the new movement and promote frugality, the city holds a joint wedding ceremony; Article 2: citizens of the city must apply to participate in the joint wedding ceremony when they get married; Article 3: the joint wedding ceremony of the city is held once a season and is evidenced by the mayor; Article 4: Participants should pay 50 yuan Fa currency<sup>①</sup>...." Couples who are about to get married do not need to buy a banquet or dress. They can apply to participate in the group wedding ceremony by paying a small amount of Fa currency. The mayor will testify their marriage and be blessed by the public. The wedding ceremony is simple, economical, lively and solemn. In addition, some young people are practicing simple marriage and will save money by donating to the country. They only publish the marriage enlightenment in the newspaper and make the good news public instead of holding the wedding ceremony. All these showed the new atmosphere and changes of marriage and family in the rear area during the war.

## 2. Marriage and Family Problems are Prominent in the Rear Area

Japan's aggression has seriously damaged China's marriage and family relations. Family members either enlist in the war or stay away from home to avoid the war. The stability of marriage and family has been seriously impacted, and divorce events have increased.

From the perspective of gender composition, although there are many male population moving to Sichuan, a large number of men in Sichuan entered the Anti Japanese front line during the war, or went to different areas to engage in labor, resulting in the decline of the proportion of men in the population composition of Sichuan. According to the China Yearbook published in 1937, the total population of Sichuan in 1935 was about 46823665, including 25459258 males and 21364407 females, with a gender ratio of 119.2. According to the population statistics published by the Ministry of the interior of the Kuomintang in 1938, the gender ratio of Sichuan's population was 117.6.[5] By 1944, the sex ratio of men and women in Sichuan was 106.79 (see table 1). The proportion of men and women decreased by 12.41. This is related to a large number of Sichuan men going out to fight against Japan.

*Table 1: Statistics of Sichuan Provincial Department of Civil Affairs on the evolution of household registration in Sichuan Province from 1938 to 1945 (Sichuan Provincial Department of civil affairs, 1945)*

Year	Household	Population			Average per household	Gender	Density
		Total	Man	Woman	Number	Ratio	square kilometer
1938	7735955	46349257	22722323	21626934	5.99	114.31	152.78
1939	7759757	46402706	24306204	22096502	6.13	110.99	152.96
1940	7633792	46701847	24488765	22213082	6.11	110.24	153.94
1941	7829682	46438490	24192029	22246461	5.93	108.75	153.08
1942	7806925	45922844	23641446	22281398	5.88	106.1	151.22
1943	7871800	46178899	23790357	22388542	5.87	106.26	152.22
1944	8042584	47500587	24530539	22970048	5.91	106.79	156.58

*Table 2: Statistics of the total number of divorce notices published in Xinxin news from 1932 to 1949<sup>②</sup>*

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Number	53	103	156	224	207	144	256	297	346
Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Number	725	827	630	97	324	714	536	578	656

<sup>①</sup> Fa currency issued during the period of the government of the Republic of China.

<sup>②</sup> The data table comes from the social research of Chengdu during the period of the Republic of China, edited by Chen Shuhui, Ying Houfei and Wang Qingshan, Sichuan University Press, 2013, page 32. The table is the data statistics conducted by the author according to the contents of 3244 divorce notices in new news. The author explained in the original book that the divorce notice excerpted does not include the notice of divorce dispute, but only the notice of the newspaper publisher announcing the dissolution of marriage. According to the existing daily data of Xinxin news, there are many missing months, such as January and February 1932; January and August 1933; February 1936; March, November and December 1940; January, March and September 1943; January may, August December, 1944; June August 1945; July 1947. In addition, the daily page is also broken or missing, which makes the data statistics incomplete. Except 1941 and 1945, there are few reports missing in other years, and the data are not inconsistent with the facts.

*Table 3: Statistics on the number of divorce notices in new news from 1932 to 1949*

Year	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Number	17	31	41	43	79	60	86	125	150
Year	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Number	324	353	301	66	170	387	328	343	340

It can be seen from tables 2 and 3 that from 1932 to the end of the Anti Japanese war in 1945, the Enlightenment of divorce and the number of divorces showed an upward trend. The basic number is gradually increasing, except that there are many data missing due to newspaper preservation problems in individual years. It can be seen from the observation that these revelations are often published repeatedly. Divorce revelations are published almost every day in the 1930s, while in the 1940s, divorce revelations reached an average of two a day. The reasons for the increasing number of divorce revelations published in the newspapers of the rear area in wartime are as follows: first, it is difficult to live in wartime, or it is impossible to live together for a long time due to various reasons such as the death of the spouse or the lack of spouse information, and finally choose divorce; Second, because there are a large number of educated, able to read newspapers and knowledge groups who need to read newspapers in the rear area, they bring changes in marriage concepts; Third, the long-distance migration and dispersion of family members caused by the war have impacted the cohesion and stability of traditional families.

During the Anti Japanese War, the prices in the rear area showed a sharp upward trend under the influence of the national anti Japanese war. Take Chengdu as an example, "taking the price index in June 1937 as the base 100, we can see that the price in Chengdu has been rising significantly. Especially after 1939, the price showed a double rising trend. By April 1944, the price in Chengdu had nearly 600 times higher than that before the war." [6]

The major price changes during the war had the deepest impact on the working class, which made many marriages unsustainable and eventually broke down. For example, the divorce enlightenment of Zhang Wenqing and Yang Yuhua states that the reason for divorce is "willingly breaking away from the marriage relationship due to the high cost of life and being unable to make a living"; Huang Lushun and Tang Yuhua divorced on the grounds that "there is no way for his wife's life due to soaring prices"; A divorce in 1946 revealed that the reason was "divorce because the cost of living was high, the whereabouts of her husband was unknown, and she was unable to make a living". [7]

Cen Jiawu collected and analyzed the marriage advertisements in Guiyang Central Daily and Guizhou daily from October 31 (1942) to October 33 (1944) of the Republic of China, and came to the conclusion that there are two main reasons for dissolving the marriage relationship. One of them is that the husband left home during the war and cut off assistance for a long time. The woman was forced by life and tried to remarry, so she made a statement in advance. For example: "warning my husband: since you left Guiyang to Yunnan in May of the 31st year (1942), there has been no news. At a time when everything is expensive and the cost of living is rising, it is difficult to maintain family life. For the sake of my own future, you are allowed to give an effective reply within one month, otherwise we will immediately terminate the relationship between husband and wife, and then I will find another way of life". In particular, such cases often appear in military families[8]. During the war, Sichuan and other rear areas exported a large number of Anti Japanese War soldiers and laborers. According to statistics, during the Anti Japanese War, Sichuan sent a total of about 3.4 million troops, including 400000 Sichuan troops and 3 million laborers<sup>①</sup>.

A large number of married men in Sichuan died in the battlefield in their youth. Their wives finally chose to divorce because they had no news for a long time. When the husband and wife were separated in the process of fleeing to the southwest, it became a common phenomenon to choose the object of marriage again, which can be seen in some journals and magazines at that time. As Ruan Xuewen wrote: "During the war of resistance against Japan, many people left their homes and their wives and children were separated. Of course, a lot of depression occurred in their personal emotions. During the war of resistance against Japan, people felt that they needed to have an object to place their feelings on, which is also human nature..... Unfortunately, some of these people already had a family and had to bear all the responsibilities in the family. Separated people met Start a new love, and then a new marriage relationship appears, so there are abandoned wives who are lonely, frustrated husbands who moan bitterly, and finally the children of divorced families suffer misfortune. At present, there are too

<sup>①</sup>Sichuan Provincial Archives. Chuan Soul: selected historical materials of Sichuan Anti Japanese Wararchives, Southwest Jiaotong University Press, 2005, 188.

many facts like this to enumerate." [9]

This wartime cohabitation or marriage is not all based on love and responsibility. Sometimes they lack a serious attitude. For physiological reasons, they may fall in love easily, or just to find spiritual and material sustenance. Therefore, a large number of problems such as "wartime wife" and "enemy occupied wife" appeared. According to Cen Jiawu's statistics, this kind of newspaper advertisement, which was established as a "pseudo organization" due to the long separation of husband and wife, occurred every day from the 31st year of the Republic of China (1942) to the 33rd year of the Republic of China (1944), sometimes as many as 16 advertisements a day. The Ministry of the interior of the national government banned it in April of the 33rd year of the Republic of China (1944). As for the soldiers who go to war, after the victory and triumph, their wives often have married others and left their buildings empty. As for their wives, they were forced by difficulties in life during the war, or made unilateral divorce statements. Many families were destroyed by the war, and many men and women became victims of the war. After the war, the marital relationship was complicated and disputes increased.

From the perspective of family or clan, the war caused the inconvenience of clan migration, the maintenance and solidification of clan system gradually weakened, and the number of family breakdown increased significantly. During the period of the Republic of China, large families lived together in urban and rural areas, and the clan system and patriarchal system still dominated. One of the original families worked as an official or engaged in business to support a large family. Now they are forced to migrate. The cost of the large family is huge. Under the rapid and cruel modern military aggression of Japan, it is impossible to reproduce the group migration phenomenon of supporting the old and carrying the young in the ancient "Yongjia Nandu" [10] "The ancient family organization, in terms of migration and escape, seems sluggish and cumbersome, unable to adapt to modern war. Just like a giant elephant hobbling on the railway track, it is very difficult to dodge the speeding train with its slow pace. China's clan system was finally crushed under the train of the war of resistance against Japan. In this war of resistance against Japan, it has been destroyed. It is rare (or not at all) to see a large family completely migrate out of the war. This is not only because the big family itself is not easy to move, but also the most important thing is that it is not allowed in terms of economy. The original clan system is based on feudal land relations. Without land as the foundation, the clan cannot exist. [11]"

In the war of resistance against Japan, it was common for people to flee hastily and their relatives to be brutally killed by the Japanese army under the harm of poison gas and bacteria, under the gun fire and aircraft bombing. Land and property were occupied by the Japanese army, and family members were scattered. It is difficult for people who are fleeing to let their parents or patriarchs make decisions for themselves. Family disintegration is common in this war. On the way of escape, once the head of a family is killed, the family is basically broken, and a happy family collapses in an instant. It is reported that a couple with three children fled West. When they passed Zhengzhou, their husband was killed by the Japanese aggressors, and their wife and children survived. Although his wife had received college education, she was unable to support her three children alone without relatives. She had to give the youngest child to others. She took two children who could walk by themselves to Chongqing. Later, she remarried because of hardship, and a complete and beautiful family was brutally separated [12]. As a result of exile or crisis, the husband often reluctantly abandons his wife and son, which is the situation of family separation.

The separation of families is accompanied by the formation of new families. At this time, the feudal dogma and family law were beyond the reach of the displaced people, and the decision to form a new family was entirely decided by the young men and women who fled. Although this contains bitterness and difficulties, objectively speaking, the war has promoted their behavior autonomy. This situation can be seen from the marriage revelation published in the popular newspapers in the city. Most of the marriage advertisements in the newspaper are "we agree" or "introduced by someone". Although some say they are "ordered by our parents" or "agreed by both parents", in fact, they mostly copy the established advertising formula, and parents play very little dominant role in it [13].

Although such a temporary family in wartime was formally established, it was not recognized and protected by the law, and neither husband nor wife was bound by the law, let alone the responsibilities and obligations of the family. The end of the war or other reasons, such families may break up. In this environment, there are frequent marital disputes, the divorce rate increases, and the family decomposition and reorganization increase. It can be seen from the divorce enlightenment of the newspaper (such as tables 2 and 3).

In the Chinese people's view, Chinese people will not go to court easily unless they have to, which

will be regarded as a bad thing. Family affairs are basically regulated and solved by parents or patriarchs. The so-called "honest officials are difficult to solve housework cases" is exactly the case. General family breakdown will be in the form of "persuading peace but not leaving", which is the traditional concept of the Chinese people. However, a large number of people with different ideas and backgrounds moved to Sichuan, which set off the prelude to the divorce. "This problem is easy to understand. Divorce is a social problem, and war happens from time to time when there are many unsolvable problems inside and outside a society. In the war, some social problems expand or new problems arise. As one of the social problems, marriage is more chaotic and complex on the basis of the chaos of war. With the destructive nature of the war; At the same time, due to the continuous growth of new social difficulties in the war, the seriousness of various social problems continues to deepen, which will inevitably lead to this unfortunate fact. We can also predict that the divorce rate will continue to increase in the next few years (even after the end of the Anti Japanese War)."

### 3. The War Led to The Imbalance between Men and Women and Changed the Fertility Desire

Affected by the war, the fertility rate has decreased and the mortality rate has increased. During the Anti Japanese War, the natural population growth rate of Sichuan showed a downward trend. In old China, Sichuan was one of the provinces with high mortality rate in China. According to the survey of 15 counties in Sichuan, the population mortality rate in 1936 was 40 %, of which the infant mortality rate was 191.2 %. According to the health statistics compiled by the Ministry of the interior of the Kuomintang government in September 1938, the population mortality rate in Sichuan was 44.5 %, of which the infant mortality rate was 207.8 %. These figures are only the population mortality rate estimated or calculated under the normal years before the war of resistance against Japan in Sichuan.

*Table 4: Birth rate, mortality rate, infant mortality rate and natural growth rate of population in Sichuan Province during the period of the Republic of China*

Time	Scope of statistics	crude birth rate (%)	crude death rate (%)	infant mortality rate (%)	Natural population growth rate (%)	data source
1916	The whole Sichuan Province	29.6	18.7		1.09	Internal statistical report of Sichuan Province in the fifth year of the Republic of China
1928-1933	Rural population survey of 16 counties in Sichuan	42.3	44.5	207.8	-0.22	China Economic Yearbook compiled by the Ministry of industry, continued in 1934
1936	The whole Sichuan Province	44.1	40.0	191.2	0.41	China Economic Yearbook 1936
1937	Cheng du	24.4	14.6		0.78	Sichuan Provincial Police Bureau
1938	Xindu County	24.8	15.2		0.96	Compiled by Sichuan provincial government (overview of Sichuan Province)
1946	Some counties in the provincial household registration statistics	20.3	17.5		0.28	Sichuan statistical yearbook, 1946, Volume 1

It can be seen from table 4 that since the 1930s, although the crude birth rate in Sichuan is high, the crude mortality rate is also high, and the natural population growth rate does not exceed that in 1916. Due to the lack of statistical data on the birth and death of the whole Sichuan Province during the Anti Japanese War, it is difficult to make a clear judgment on the birth, death and growth of the population during the Anti Japanese War (Chengdu (1937) and Xindu county (1938) listed in Table 4 are areas with good social and economic conditions in Sichuan, and their population status cannot represent the situation of the whole Sichuan). However, from the perspective of demography, the most important factor causing the sharp decline of the birth rate in Sichuan in the 1940s was the conscription of about 3-5 million young and middle-aged people aged 18-45 in the reproductive period during the war, which

made a large number of female population in the same age group lose the possibility of marriage, residence and childbirth. According to the Sichuan rural population survey conducted by teachers and students of the Department of agriculture and economics of Jinling University, the average birth rate of rural population in Sichuan from 1928 to 1933 was 43.2 ‰. By 1938, the birth rate of Xindu County in Chengdu Plain was 24.8 ‰; In 1946, the birth rate of the whole Sichuan population was estimated to be only 20.3 ‰.

During the war of resistance against Japan, a large number of young adults in Sichuan and Xikang were recruited into the army every year and went to the front line for the war of resistance against Japan. By June 1938, the Anti Japanese army out of Sichuan had been reorganized and expanded into six group armies, another army and a division, with a total of more than 300000 people. In addition, every year, Sichuan adds many laborers to the Anti Japanese front line. During the Anti Japanese War, the number of casualties of officers and soldiers from Sichuan was about two tenths of that of the whole country, that is, more than 263000 were killed, more than 356000 were injured and more than 26000 were missing, with a total of more than 640000 casualties. In addition, during the Anti Japanese War, Sichuan recruited 200000 to 300000 laborers every year. In the eight years of the all-round war of resistance against Japan, nearly 3 million laborers were recruited, ranking first among all provinces in China, accounting for more than 1/5 of the number of laborers actually recruited in the same period. This shows that even if a large number of people migrate to Sichuan during the war, it will be offset by a large number of laborers who have been recruited out of Sichuan. Some of these young people in the reproductive boom are fighting on the battlefield, some die on the battlefield, some flee..... They can't be married, which will inevitably lead to the decline of the birth rate in rural Sichuan.

In addition to the fact that a large number of women did not have reproductive opportunities due to the participation of a large number of men in the war, another phenomenon is the decline of reproductive desire caused by wartime economic pressure, or it is quite common that they can have children but can't raise them. The widespread abandonment of infants in wartime is an example. In February 1942, Xinhua Daily published an editorial entitled "raising abandoned babies". The editorial pointed out that although illegitimate children accounted for a part of these abandoned babies, they were only a few, and most of them were abandoned because their parents were unable to raise them. Some people said half jokingly and half bitterly: "the usual good language is to bless others with many children and grandchildren. Now we have to bless others with no children and grandchildren<sup>①</sup>."

#### 4. Conclusion

The changes of family and marriage life in the rear area during the Anti Japanese War showed the characteristics of complexity and diversity, which reflected the difficult transformation of social life in the western region during the war. The turbulent environment in wartime and the spread of new ideas and culture reduced the resistance of traditional ideas and family and society, promoted the renewal of marriage ideas, broke through the local limitations of marriage objects, freely fell in love and married, and the marriage form also broke the traditional form, held a joint marriage ceremony, and published in the newspaper to explain the Enlightenment of marriage and divorce. But at the same time, it also leads to the instability of marriage and family life, reckless divorce and marriage procedures, and the social chaos of unwilling to give birth or even abandon babies under economic pressure, which seriously affects the long-term stable development of society.

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