

AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

Regina M. Vee for the degree of Master of Arts in Interdisciplinary Studies in the co-departments of Psychology, Sociology and Gerontology presented on April 18, 1988.

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Knud S. Larsen

Surrogate motherhood is a very complex issue with many groups having vested interests. In order to measure attitudes specific to surrogacy a 20-item Likert Scale with high reliability was developed through item analysis (N=131, Part-whole correlation range 0.749-0.478). Correlation of surrogacy attitudes was subsequently related to six other instruments: AIDS, F-Scale, Dogmatism Scale, Inward/Outward Directedness, Abortion Scale, and Locus of Control Scale. Significant correlation ($p=0.05$) was demonstrated with Abortion Scale (0.486, $p=0.001$), Dogmatism (-0.253, $p=0.048$) and F-Scale (-0.191, $p=0.05$). A general authoritarian view

leads to negative views towards surrogacy.

First a group of college psychology and sociology undergraduates were tested with the surrogacy scale (mean = 66.7, s.d.=11.0). Then the surrogacy scale was given to a group known to disfavor surrogacy, i.e. Roman Catholics familiar with the church's teachings concerning surrogacy. This group demonstrated a more negative view of surrogacy (mean =47.1, s.d.=8.56) and markedly differed from other catholic groups who did not support the church's teachings ($t=6.06$, $df=10$, $p=0.005$). Also the surrogacy instrument was administered to a group known to favor surrogacy, members or former members of a surrogacy support group, i.e. the Surrogate Foundation. This group was shown to have a strongly positive view of surrogacy (mean = 78.63, s.d.=5.46) and differed greatly from Catholics who are familiar with the church's teachings and agreed with the teachings ($t=11.1$, $df=31$, $p=0.001$).

Thus the surrogacy scale has demonstrated both high reliability and construct validity and known group validity.

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APPROVED:

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Professor of Pyschology in charge of major

Redacted for privacy

Assistant Professor of Sociology in charge of co-field

Redacted for privacy

Associate Professor of Gerontology in charge of co-field

Redacted for privacy

Chairman of department of Pyschology

Redacted for privacy

Dean of Graduate School

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Typed by researcher for Regina M. Vee

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This thesis is dedicated to the people in my life I have loved and nurtured and to those who have loved and nurtured me. It is dedicated to Alexis Cathrine and Ariel Jane, my daughters, who I will always love beyond words for having given me so much joy as their mother. It is this experience which empowered me to ask the initial question of this project, "how could a women sell her child?" It is also dedicated to George, my husband, who contributed unconditionally of his strength, belief, perserverance and intelligence during this project. I give my sincere thanks to all for helping me to "finish" my education, which was suspended since 1970. Finally to my mother, Mary Veronica Cloherty Hayes, who nurtured me unfliningly while always believing in me. Whose life exemplified for me loving intelligence, the essence of nurturing another.

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ATTITUDES TOWARD SURROGATE MOTHERING

THEORY AND MEASUREMENT

INTRODUCTION

The evolution of attitudes in the emotionally charged area of new reproductive technologies has been described as a six stage process. Kleegman and Kaufman in Infertility in Women described (Andrews, 1987) the emotional responses that accompany the changes in social custom or practice. First horrified negation, than negation without horror; then slow and gradual curiosity, study, evaluation and finally a very slow but steady acceptance.

Our cultural experience with surrogacy seems to follow this progression. Initially the media published heartrending stories of the Baby M case. Surrogate mothers have held news conferences and appeared with the adoptive parents on the Phil Donahue Show. Surrogacy as a technology has been explained in popular magazines such as Time and Newsweek. We are at the stage in which study is required to assess the attitudes of the public. This assessment of the attitudes of the general population should occur at this time after the public has been given information by the media and before the courts and

legislature define public policy. According to Jon D. Miller, Director, Public Opinion Laboratory, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois (private discussions) ethical thinking creates fragile opinions, attitudes which are not deeply rooted and if pressed on an issue respondents will respond in an inconsistent manner. Researchers also risk the likelihood that an issue which is highly complex, such as surrogacy, will meet with withdrawal (no opinion), on the part of the respondent.

Even though today surrogacy makes use of modern medical technology. Surrogacy as a means wherein a couple with a barren wife is able to have children has existed as long as mankind. Two historical examples are provided by the Old Testament (Genesis 16:2 and 30:3, Jerusalem Bible). Abraham's wife, Sarah, and Rachel, the barren wife of Jacob, both encouraged their husbands to "go into my maid; it may be that I may obtain children by her".

The new reproductive technologies, in particular artificial insemination have removed the intimate element of the procedure. The outcomes are the same the impregnation of a surrogate to bear a child for the natural father and his wife rather than for herself.

One form of a surrogate arrangement common today is the case of a woman who conceives through artificial insemination. She carries the child for nine months gives

birth and then releases her parental rights, giving up the child to the infertile couple for adoption. A contract provides for the surrogate mother's medical and living expenses while bearing the child (Katz, 1986). She also is paid a fee which may range from \$5,000 to \$25,000, a standard fee seems to be \$10,000.

According to a 1983 government study, more than three million married women want to have babies but can't conceive (Frankel, 1986). Infertility is the most common reason for choosing to use a surrogate, but other reasons are to avoid having the wife's genetic defects passed on to their child (Katz, 1986). Still another reason is where pregnancy poses too great a danger to a woman's health or well being and finally a women may choose to use a surrogate out of convenience rather than for any medical reason. Two factors contributing to the demand for surrogate mothers are the increase in infertility and the decrease in the number of available white newborn adoptable babies (Parker, 1984). Parker (1984) attributes the increasing infertility problems to three factors:

"an increase in venereal disease, side effects of contraceptive measures including birth control pills and the IUD, and couples deciding to wait until later in life to bear children".

The demand for newborn white babies for adoption has outstripped the supply. This decrease seems to be due to the increased use of birth control the increase in the

number of terminated pregnancies and to the increased percentage of single mothers deciding to keep their babies (Parker, 1984).

In an attempt to accommodate infertile couples there are 125 infertility clinics now in business throughout the United States (Peterson, 1987a). The practice of surrogacy has become increasingly popular in recent years. There are 500 known cases in which infertile couples have resorted to using a surrogate mother (Peterson, 1987a). However, the growth in the numbers of babies born in this fashion is unlimited. Noel P. Keane, a lawyer considered a pioneer in the field of surrogate motherhood, and others believe that "there may be thousands of surrogate-born children by the end of the decade" (Katz, 1986). No one knows how many other non-traditional or improvised arrangements there are because by nature, they are made outside legal channels. Those that are known come to light solely through court cases or interviews with agents who arrange surrogate mother pacts. Most people in the field, believe that the number of informal surrogate arrangements are at least matched by those arranged by legal and medical professionals (Peterson, 1987a).

In order to understand all sides of this issue it is necessary to understand the interests of the different parties. The interested parties are the child, the biological mother, the natural father, the adoptive

parents, the brokers, religious organizations, political and social agencies and society at large. Interest groups have attempted to sway public opinion and lobby state legislatures to enact their interest into law. In some instances the interests are interrelated and overlapping yet each should be identified and examined individually.

The interests of the child are represented in the recommendations of the Child Welfare League of America for adoption services. They identify the following rights (Katz, 1986):

- 1) A child has a right to protection from unnecessary separation from his or her biological parents.
- 2) The child has the right to a secure and permanent home.
- 3) The child has the right to be protected from the psychological pain inherent in knowing money was exchanged in connection with his adoption.

The primary interests of the biological mother are that (Katz, 1986:

- 1) Her choice be voluntary, that she have informed consent which means she is free from unfair influence.
- 2) The surrogate mother has an interest in preserving her emotional and psychological health.
- 3) The surrogate mother may need assurances that an unhealthy baby will not be returned to her.
- 4) The surrogate in some instances has an interest in a

lucrative financial return.

To further these interests surrogate mothers have formed the National Association of Surrogate Mothers, a national organization to lobby for their legal right to give birth to other peoples' children (Goleman, 1987). According to recent research (Goleman, 1987), the reasons the surrogate mother chooses to give birth to these children would not all meet social approval. A major motive is a sense of altruism, but money, the fulfillment of pregnancy, guilt over a past abortion, gratitude over being adopted themselves, and the need to re-enact their own childhood abandonment are also motivating factors.

The primary interests of the adoptive parents are that (Katz, 1986):

- 1) The adoptive parents have an interest in seeing that the surrogacy process is equitable and available at all income levels.
- 2) They have an interest in being protected from the emotional trauma caused by the surrogate's refusal to relinquish the child.
- 3) The adoptive parents need some guarantee that they will be protected from harrassment and unwanted contacts from the surrogate.
- 4) They have an interest in having access to the mother's background and medical history.

The interests of the adopting couple the surrogate

and the child are complex and interrelated and may conflict. The adopted couples desire to avoid unwanted contact with the surrogate may conflict with the child's desire to know his surrogate mother. Research on the latter years of children born to women who were artificially inseminated with anonymously donated sperm suggest that some of the children resent being the offspring of an unknown father who sold his seed to a sperm bank (Peterson, 1987a).

The issue of payment in connection with surrogacy is rife with controversy.

The child's interests as noted above are to be free from the psychological pain in knowing that money was exchanged in the adoption. This pain is best represented in the words of a Michigan woman who testified at legislative hearings on surrogate parenting. She stated,

"I do not believe, for any reason, one can put a price on a human life. As an adoptee, I would find it appalling and insulting to think that my parents had "bought" me and that my birth mother had accepted money for my life" (Katz, 1986).

Various authors have different descriptions of the surrogate mother's financial interests. In most instances a substantial fee is associated with a surrogate arrangement (Katz, 1986). In fact the surrogate in some instances has an interest in obtaining a lucrative financial return. Keane (Katz, 1986) believes that the

vast majority of surrogate mothers are motivated by the potential for profit. He feels it is unlikely that surrogacy could become a widespread solution for couples wanting children without legal approval of some form of compensation. He sees money as an inducement to carry the baby, give birth, and then relinquish the parental rights. Dr. Richard Levin of Surrogate Parenting Associates, Inc., in Kentucky defended (Katz, 1986) the payment of surrogates in all circumstances saying

"counting the inseminations, the nine months of carrying the child, and the six weeks of recovery as giving a year to a year-and-a-half of her time. So the fee, set around \$ 10,000, comes out to be less than minimum wage".

As addressed earlier others believe that the motive of most surrogate mothers is altruistic (Goleman, 1987). It is evident from research that even in those cases where money is a prerequisite, its importance may diminish after the birth (Parker, 1984). Parker reports (1984) in recent unpublished data that after delivery, the fee usually became unimportant to the surrogate mother. Instead because of the development of an idealized empathic relationship with the adopting couple she feels a sense of duty and a need to please the couple by relinquishing a healthy baby for them to "parent" in a loving and caring way.

Finances have differing effects on the adopting

parents based on financial means of each couple. Those couples who are not affluent may lack access to a surrogate arrangement. A couple using a surrogate mother arrangement can expect to pay \$25,000 to \$30,000 by the time they receive a child. In addition to a substantial fee for the surrogate, the couple must pay for medical and psychological tests as well as legal costs (Katz, 1986).

"In comparison the fees charged by adoption agencies are generally structured in such a way that even families who are not wealthy can afford them. The average fee charged by a public agency is \$200-400...and that of a private agency licensed by the state ranges between \$450 and \$900" (Katz, 1986).

The position taken by those who advocate surrogacy is that the child goes to a loving home where they are desperately wanted, and surely that's in the best interests of any child. Also, because the man in these cases is the actual father of the child, this position holds one cannot buy one's own baby (Peterson, 1987b).

Another party with a vested interest are the brokers in the business of matching infertile couples with women willing to bear a child for them. The brokers stand to gain if state legislatures pass laws regulating surrogate parenting.

The surrogate brokers do not see a surrogate as being a mother in the usual sense. They see her as being comparable to and deserving the legal status of an

anonymous donor whose sperm is used to artificially inseminate a woman whose husband is sterile (Peterson, 1987b). These commentators take the view that surrogate motherhood can "become as accepted and as common a solution for the barren wife as sperm banks have become a solution for the sterile husband" (Katz, 1986). However, other commentators, who oppose surrogate motherhood, deny the accuracy of the comparison. They point out that sperm donation by a man requires little time, little risk and little emotional involvement on the part of the donor. Surrogate motherhood, on the other hand, involves nine months of pregnancy, hormonal changes, baby-kicking, birthing, and attendant risks of injury and death to the mother (Katz, 1986).

Lawyers involved in arranging non-traditional couples and other free-lance surrogacies see a need for state regulations-requiring, among other things, the use of lawyers to guard against abuse (Peterson, 1987a). The American Bar Association is expected to issue a report this year endorsing state regulation of surrogate motherhood (Kolbert, 1987).

Members of the National Committee for Adoption have taken a firm stand against surrogate parenthood, they see it as a practice being used to breakdown barriers to selling babies for adoption (Peterson, 1987b). Adoption agencies function as gatekeepers to insure that the

prospective adoptive parents are fit for parenthood, agencies have set up elaborate procedures for testing the prospective parents and investigating their homes prior to placement (Katz, 1986). According to Baker (Katz, 1986) an agency would detect parents who might potentially abuse, neglect or even molest their adopted child. Many of those choosing surrogacy have been rejected by adoption agencies for various reasons: age, they are requesting a second child, because they did not meet the requirement of a secure and permanent home or the requirement of the "best" suitable home available.

Religious organizations have varied opinions concerning the issue. The Roman Catholic Church argues the practice is immoral. The following are the teachings as presented in The Instruction given in Rome from the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith approved by the Supreme Pontiff, John Paul II and authored by Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger (1987).

"Question 3. Is surrogate motherhood morally licit? No, for the same reasons which lead one to reject heterologous artificial fertilization: for it is contrary to the unity of marriage and to the dignity of the procreation of the human person."

"Surrogate motherhood represents an objective failure to meet the obligations of maternal love, of conjugal fidelity and of responsible motherhood; it offends the dignity and the right of the child to be conceived, carried in the womb, brought into the world and brought up by his own parents; it sets up, to the detriment of families, a division between the physical, psychological and moral elements which constitute those families".

The Catholic Church holds that the surrogate mother is the real mother of the child and is instead a surrogate wife, and the action of her and the man who is her client is adulterous (Peterson, 1987b). They also view it as exploiting the child as a commodity and exploiting the women as a "baby maker". They fear it will put undue pressure upon poor women to use their bodies to support themselves or their families and finally they contend it violates the biological and spiritual unity of the husband and wife (Sullivan, 1986).

In response to Judge Sorkow's upholding of the surrogacy contract in the recent Baby M Case, New Jersey's 14 bishops filed a friend of the court brief with the state supreme court (Lefevere, 1987). The brief urged the court to ban surrogate motherhood which the bishops called "a new form of prostitution". They said "the surrogate mother uses her womb for commercial use" and, in so doing, "destroys the parent-child bond" and commits "a grave injustice". "In surrogacy a child is conceived precisely in order to be abandoned to others, and his or her best interests are the last factors to be considered," said the document. Legal experts compare the weight of this document with that of legislative testimony or the work of lobbyists.

The Lutheran Council of the U.S.A. is divided over surrogate motherhood along liberal and conservative lines

(Peterson, 1987b). According to Jewish Scripture surrogacy is not adulterous, as long as no sexual contact was present. The child would also be considered legitimate since the identities of both parents are known and the child is not the result of incest. There is some question if you can make a contract against the natural maternal status, Jews believe that she is the mother (Peterson, 1987b).

The membership of the National Organization for Women is split on the surrogacy issue (Peterson, 1987b). On one hand they are concerned that it not be made illegal. They do not want to turn women into criminals. The other concern is that this opens the door for the day women are turned into breeding machines, when women's wombs are equated with spermbanks. One feminist leader (Katz, 1986) has said:

"There is no analogy between the sperm of a man and the womb of a woman. There is none. They are not analogous in any way. To underscore it: not physiologically, not ethically, not reproductively, not morally, and by no means are they analogous in terms of their meaning to the integrity of the person."

Some feminists dismiss the argument that surrogate mothers should be allowed to do as they please with their bodies. They feel that a surrogate cannot give informed consent to giving up the baby after it is born. Parker (1984) addresses this concern in the psychiatric arena.

It is difficult to assure informed consent for an activity with which the client has no experience and for which there is no longitudinal data to help assess the cost and benefits of an act to the client. Also, it is feared surrogacy will always be poor women who have the babies, rich women who get them (Peterson, 1987b).

Professionals are also divided and unsure. The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists has warned its members of the potential pitfalls of becoming involved in surrogate motherhood but does not oppose it. They have enjoined the physician not to participate in a surrogate program where the financial arrangements are likely to exploit any of the parties.

"In general, concerns have been expressed about the possibility of exploitation of disadvantaged women by the more affluent, and the dehumanization and debasement of both the surrogate mother and the child attendant upon payment for gestation and relinquishment of custody" (Slovenko, 1985).

Things are so unsettled in the new reproductive technologies that at a recent meeting of the association's ethics committee they were unable to define a mother (Eckholm, 1987).

At present the practice is outside the law and is neither permitted nor prohibited by law in all but three states, therefore surrogate pregnancies are a matter of private contract, which have no legal enforceability.

To date, only Arkansas, Nevada, and Louisiana have

actually enacted laws that touch on surrogacy (Andrew, 1987). In Arkansas, the statute provides simply that if a couple contracts with an unmarried surrogate, the couple are the legal parents of the child, not the surrogate (Andrew, 1987). The Nevada legislature passed a law that exempts surrogacy from the ban on payment in connection with an adoption. Under the Louisiana law contracts for paid surrogacy are unenforceable.

"Surrogate mother contracts can be as simple as a one-page statement of understanding between the parties or as complicated as a lengthy document designed to deal with all possible resulting contingencies. For example, the agreement may contain provisions that contemplate the birth of a malformed infant, the surrogate's failure to conceive or unwillingness to consent to adoption, or even the death of the infertile couple prior to birth" (Katz, 1986).

Some legal experts believe that a freely signed agreement can be enforced (Eckholm, 1987). Other legal experts say there is a specific need for laws regulating the enforceability of surrogate contracts, the legal obligation of the parties involved and the legality of payment to surrogates (Eckholm, 1987). Special legal problems may arise when either a single woman or man wants a child. Noel Keane argues (Katz, 1986) that it may be even easier for a single male to use and pay a surrogate mother than it would be for a couple. Even in states that prohibit payment in connection with adoption, the sperm donor is not required to adopt the child, because he is

the natural father and, in addition, has no wife (Katz, 1986).

Opposing these views of enforceability are those who feel that no prior contract can override the fact that the woman who gives birth is the legal mother and must voluntarily decide whether to give up the baby. Therefore even law sanctioning surrogate contracts might be found unconstitutional, if a mother is not given at least a chance to reconsider. A custody battle would decide what is best for the child under this interpretation (Eckholm, 1987).

Legislation has already been introduced in a number of state assemblies and in the District of Columbia.

"Legislatures could consider a broad range of alternative approaches to the problem, from criminalizing surrogate motherhood to providing for state agencies and state funding to handle the arrangements" (Katz, 1986).

The pending legislation comes from many different positions. One type would declare legal and enforceable all surrogacy contracts that receive prior approval from a judge, limiting court action to a question of breach of contract. The baby would be declared the legitimate child of the intended father and his wife, who would have to be infertile for the couple to qualify (Kolbert, 1987). Another proposal, while not banning surrogate motherhood, would discourage it by declaring illegal all payment

exceeding the costs associated with pregnancy. This bill would give a surrogate mother who had second thoughts 20 days after the birth of the child to request a custody hearing (Kolbert, 1987). Still another bill would make surrogacy contracts unenforceable, but would allow undisputed agreements to be carried out in private (Kolbert, 1987).

In Oregon, one proposed statute takes a simplistic approach to surrogacy in that it merely exempts surrogate arrangements from the ban on babyselling. Another bill legalizes both paid and unpaid surrogacy and provides for the enforcement of the contract by either specific performance or damages (Andrews, 1987).

Review of attitude instruments toward surrogacy

One of the ways that we can attempt to ascertain attitudes of the public is through polls. One such poll was done by Newsweek (January 19, 1987) 39 percent of a polled sample approved of surrogate motherhood. They report that as the public has become more familiar with the idea, the approval rating has increased. They also report that the younger the respondent the more likely he is to approve of surrogacy. This poll was done by the Gallop Organization, they interviewed 766 adults by

telephone on January. 7 - 8, 1983 (Kantrowitz, McKillop, Joseph, Gordon, and Turque, 1987).

There is an urgent need for a new attitude instrument on surrogacy. If the Newsweek results are correct: that is the more one is familiar with the idea the higher the approval rating. The fact that this study was done in 1983 long before the Baby M case even existed (she was born in March of 1986) leads one to assume that the widely publicized court battle may have altered attitudes, it has surely made urgent the sense of need for legislation. The fact is that legislation has been passed in three states and is pending in every state (Kolbert, 1987).

"The majority of state legislatures are still considering the issue of surrogacy and their bills run the gamut of Kleegman's and Kaufman's typology" (Andrew, 1987).

"Some legislatures have not ruled out surrogacy, but instead have proposed or authorized study commissions to assess the potential benefits and risks of surrogacy arrangements. Study commissions have been adopted by the legislatures of Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Rhode Island, and Texas, and at least eight other states have proposed them. The bill calling for evaluation of surrogacy focus mainly on the composition of the commissions and the issues to be considered. The composition is likely to influence the type of proposals a commission develops. A commission of infertility specialists may conceptualize surrogacy according to a medical model, analogizing it to medical treatments for infertility such as drugs and surgery. A commission of adoption officials, however, might place surrogacy within its previous experience of adoption. These alternative interpretations may lead to different sets of policy recommendations" (Andrews, 1987).

Only in North Carolina has a proposal been introduced that provides for public hearings and asks the commission to seek public opinion (Andrews, 1987).

Currently only the Newsweek Poll and the Australian Poll have attempted to gather information about public opinion on this issue. In a July, 1983 a poll was administered by the Roy Morgan Research Centre Ptt. Lts., an Australian nationwide consumer research organization, which is a member of Gallup International Research Institutes Inc. (Kovacs, Wood, Morgan, and Brumby, 1985). Attitudes toward surrogacy were surveyed within the Australian Community. Unlike the definition used in the present study the Australian study defines the surrogate mother as the woman who carries in pregnancy an embryo implanted in her uterus and who is genetically a stranger to the embryo because it has been obtained through the union of the gametes of "donors". She carries the pregnancy with a pledge to surrender the baby once it is born to the party who commissioned or made the agreement for the pregnancy. The definition used in the present study of surrogacy is that the surrogate mother is the woman who carries in pregnancy an embryo to whose procreation she has contributed the donation of her own ovum, fertilized through insemination with the sperm of a man other than her husband. She carries the pregnancy with a pledge to surrender the child once it is born to

the party who commissioned or made the agreement for the pregnancy.

In this survey the respondents were asked if they had heard of a procedure in which a fertilized egg from one married woman was put into another woman who would then become pregnant with a view to giving the baby back to the couple. Of the respondents 66% reported being familiar with the procedure. Of the respondents 25% agreed that this type of in vitro fertilization treatment for married couples to have a child by another woman should be allowed, 31% said that it should not, and 10% had no opinion. All people surveyed were asked whether, if the woman who gave birth to such a baby changed her mind, she should have first claim on the baby. Forty percent said that if the woman who gave birth to such a baby changed her mind she should have first claim on the baby. Thirty-five percent said that the couple whose egg was fertilized should have first claim and 25% were undecided. There was no community consensus about the use of surrogacy in this survey which covered other forms of in vitro fertilization, such as embryo freezing, sperm and egg donation and the donation of fertilized eggs for other couples.

"The only area where disapproval (31%) has exceeded approval (25%) in Australia is in the use of surrogacy, and these results show that there is no clear community consensus either way." "Similarly, in Britain more people surveyed were opposed to

surrogacy, with 58% responding that it should not be allowed, 21% that it should be allowed, and 21% undecided".

To date no scholarly attempt has been made to develop an instrument and assess the attitudes of the general public in the United State. This scant information is all we presently know about the attitudes of the general public toward surrogacy. Much of this information was gathered on a different population, who were asked slightly different questions than those presently being debated in the state legislatures. Without good data derived from a valid and reliable instrument our representatives are forced to vote on this pressing issue with a limited reading of the public's attitudes.

In order to fill the void this study proposes to develop a valid and reliable Likert Attitude instrument and administer the attitude instrument measuring attitudes toward the use of surrogate mothers. This Likert Attitude instrument method was selected because it allows the location of a subject's attitude by assessing his position on an affective continuum ranging from "very positive" to "very negative." The advantages of this format is that it is ideal for data analysis, when measuring a narrow topic of interest, and measuring attitude dependent behavior that cannot be observed directly. Another reward of this method is the opportunity to do explanatory research. This allows us to know the relationship among several

variables. The Likert Scale also allows us to do descriptive research in which we describe the categories of people with regard to one or more variables of interest. The following instrument was devised to meet this need. It is a twenty question attitude scale on surrogacy using the Likert type format.

One important question of scale development is the question of validity. The following scales were selected based on the exploratory work done by John Ray of attitudes that underlie popular social science constructs: authoritarianism measured by the Ten Items F-Test, dogmatism measured by the Short Dogmatism Scale and inner-other-directedness measured by Kassarian's instrument. In his work using cluster analysis John Ray identifies three-second order clusters. He identifies these as personal adjustment, achievement motivation and cynicism. In an attempt to identify the theme underlying surrogacy personal adjustment/maladjustment was seen as the construct most likely to relate to attitudes towards surrogacy.

The theory of the construct under study is that there will be a high correlation between the following scores. A test of attitudes toward surrogacy, attitudes toward AIDS and on the Ten Item F Test. These three instruments are proposed to identify a personality characterized by the following attributes intolerance, ethnocentricity,

rigidity and authority-dependency (Shaver, 1973). These attributes were seen as extremely rightist or conservative particularly within the political domain. Attitudes derived from these attributes would be negative as concerns beliefs about social behaviors such as surrogacy and AIDS.

A second construct validity will be measured by the correlation of surrogacy attitudes with attitudes towards dogmatism using the Short Dogmatism Scale by Schulze, 1952 (Shaver, 1973). In this portion of the study the theory of the construct is centered on the differences reported between the F Scale and the D Scale. "Plant (Shaver, 1973) found the Dogmatism Scale to be a better measure of general authoritarianism than F in a large student population." Hanson (Shaver, 1973) found that F measures right authoritarianism while D measures general authoritarianism. In a factor-analytic study, Kerlinger and Rokeach (Shaver, 1973) discovered a "common core" of authoritarianism underlying both F and D Scales, but a second-order factoring revealed differences between the scales with D appearing to be more general (Shaver, 1973). The D scale was designed by Rokeach (Shaver, 1973). Dogmatism was conceived as a suitable way too conceptualize general authoritarianism, as opposed to the rightist authoritarianism measured by the California F Scale. The Schulze version of the D Scale was constructed

on the basis of college student responses, and is recommended for use on that population. This study proposed that the Dogmatism scale is sufficiently distinct from the F Scale, and assesses a "closed mind" independent of the subjects particular ideology (Shaver, 1973). It also assesses the acceptance or rejection of others based on their opinion-similarity. These qualities were proposed as being as common among the radical left as the radical right (Shaver, 1973).

Also the construct validity will be measured by a correlation of surrogacy with Kassarian's inner-other-directedness (I-O) instrument (Kassarjian, 1962). This instrument is an empirical test of Reisman's theory of social character namely that there are inner-directed and other-directed social character types. Inner-directed persons turn to their own inner values and standards for guidance in their behavior while outer-directed persons depend upon the people around them to give direction to their actions. The I-O Scale was found not to be related with the F-Scale of the California Authoritarian Personality Study.

As described by Kassarian the other-directed person tries to go along with the group to gain its approval and acceptance. His behavior is dependent on the expectation and influences of his peers. Whereas, the inner-directed individual may be just as much a conformist but he

conforms for different reasons and in a different manner. His conformity may be to rigidly held established standards and values associated with his position and status in society as he has learned them. Instead of conforming to a need for approval he more often conforms because of his drive for success and accomplishment. Rigid adherence to in-group authorities and intolerance of different opinions as identified on the Dogmatism Scale, rigid adherence to established standards and values are proposed to correlate with negative attitudes toward surrogacy and provide construct validity.

The construct validity was measured by correlation of surrogacy attitudes with attitudes towards abortion (Bowers and Weaver, 1979) and also towards Rotter's internal/external locus of control (MacDonald Jr., 1973). The Abortion scale (Bowers and Weaver, 1979) is a 20-item, Likert-type scale. It contained a wide variety of abortion-related items. The attitude scale has demonstrated both high reliability and construct validity. This scale avoids a direct association with official religious stances on the morality of reasons for seeking an abortion.

"The locus of control construct derives from Rotter's social learning theory" (MacDonald Jr., 1973).

"Internal-external locus of control refers to the extent to which persons perceive contingency relationships between their actions and their

outcomes".

"People who believe they have some control over their destinies are called 'Internals'; that is, they believe that at least some control resides within themselves.... 'Externals', on the other hand, believe that their outcomes are determined by agents or factors extrinsic to themselves, for example, by fate, luck, chance, powerful others, or the unpredictable" (MacDonald Jr., 1973).

The IE construct is popular because of its generalizability and its social relevance. It has been related to birth control practices (MacDonald Jr., 1973).

The theory of the construct for this section of the study is that a positive correlation exists between the attitude scales on abortion, the attitude scale toward surrogacy and scale measuring the internal and external locus of control.

The Catholic hierarchy has openly opposed surrogacy. The Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith published an Instruction condemning surrogacy in February 22, 1987. Subsequently on July 15, 1987 New Jersey's 14 Catholic bishops filed a friend-of-the-court brief with the state supreme court urging it to ban surrogate motherhood.

In Milwaukie, Oregon a surrogacy group exists to help couples find surrogacy arrangements and counseling. Founded by Norma Thorsen, the Surrogate Foundation, has been in operation since 1983. To date the Foundation has collaborated on 14 births. Thorsen has depicted herself as a matchmaker. She states that in her dealings the

contract is emphasized with both parties. Her view of surrogacy is that the practice should be regulated to set limits and define the requirements of both parties.

In summary this study proposes to do three things: to develop a Likert Attitude scale, to test the reliability of the scale and to use two methods to assess the validity of the scale. The two methods which are used are the construct validity method and the known group method. The constructs that are chosen are those identified by John Ray as assessing attitudes of personal adjustment/maladjustment. The groups selected for the known group study are Roman Catholics who know and agree with the Churches teachings and individuals attending a support meeting for surrogate mothers. Both groups are known to hold strong negative or positive attitudes towards surrogacy.

METHODS

Generation of Item Pool

Subjects

Subjects for this study were selected haphazardly from Introductory Psychology and Sociology courses at Oregon State University and Linn-Benton Community College during April and May of 1987. There were 131 respondents (57% female and the mean age was 23.8 and the standard deviation of age was 7.88 and the range of age was 41 years).

Generation of Eighty Item Pool and Scoring of Likert Scale

The development of the Likert scale toward surrogacy began with the identification of the attitudinal object of surrogacy. Eighty questions were proposed to reflect the surrogacy subject. To preclude the possible effect of "acquiescence response" half of the questions were negative and half were positive. Instructions were given to the subjects to indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each item. Five categories of response were utilized ("disagree strongly", "disagree", "undecided", "agree", and "agree strongly"). The

completed eighty question pool is found in Appendix C. In scoring the positive items chosen as "agreeing strongly" received 5 points, "agree" 4 points, and the others received their respective points. Negative items had their scoring reversed. The total scale score for each respondent was calculated.

Item Analysis and Completed Likert Scale

Following administration of the item pool three sets of statistics were computed for each item: percentage of respondents making each response, item mean and standard deviation, and correlation of item to total score (item analysis index). Each item was ranked on the basis of the item analysis index. The completed Likert Scale was composed of the top ranked twenty items (Appendix A). These twenty items had a part-whole correlation range of .749-.478.

Reliability Assessment

Subjects

Subjects for this study were selected haphazardly from Introductory Psychology and Sociology courses at Oregon State University and Linn-Benton Community College during April and May 1987. In this reliability and validity study there were 99 respondents (30.3% female and the mean age was 24.7 and the standard deviation of age

was 8.0 and the range of age was 35 years).

Subjects were tested with the completed Likert Scale and the response according to age and sex were determined. The reliability of the test was estimated utilizing the Split-Half procedure with adjustment using "Spearman-Brown formula".

Construct Validity Assessments

Part I: Correlation with other Constructs

AIDS and Authoritarianism Constructs

Subjects

The same subjects used for testing with the completed Likert scale previously described were used for this test of construct validity.

Constructs

The construct validity is measured by correlation of surrogacy attitudes with attitudes towards AIDS (K. S. Larsen, personal communication, May 1, 1987) with 19 items and also attitudes towards authority with Ten Items F-Test by Survey Research Center, 1952 (Shaver, 1973).

Dogmatism and Inner- and Other-Directedness Constructs

Subjects

The subjects were 60 students (59.6% female and the mean age was 25.2 and the standard deviation of age was 9.6) from Introductory Psychology and Sociology courses enrolled at Linn-Benton Community College. Administration of these instruments took place during October and November of 1987.

Constructs

A second construct validity will be measured by the correlation of surrogacy attitudes with attitudes towards dogmatism using Short Dogmatism Scale by Schulze, 1952 (Shaver, 1973). Also the construct validity will be measured by a correlation of surrogacy with Kassarian's inner-other-directedness (I-O) instrument (Kassarjian, 1962).

Abortion and Internal/External Locus of Control Constructs

Subjects

The subjects were 46 students (59.6% female and the mean age was 25.2 and the standard deviation of age was 9.6) from Introductory Psychology and Sociology courses enrolled at Linn-Benton Community College the instruments were administered during October and November 1987.

Constructs

The construct validity was measured by correlation of surrogacy attitudes with attitudes towards abortion (Bowers and Weaver, 1979) and also towards Rotter's internal/external locus of control (MacDonald Jr., 1973).

Part II: Known Group Assessments

Negative Attitudes

Subjects

The subjects 52 Catholic parishioners at an adult education conference (55.8% female and the mean age 45.2 and the standard deviation of age 13.1) on November, 1987 in Albany were chosen for a known group study. However Catholic parishioners may not be aware of the church teaching on surrogacy. Consequently these parishioners were questioned concerning the Catholic teachings on surrogacy (Appendix B). Also Catholics are known to openly oppose the church hierarchy on certain issues, i.e. birth control, thus these parishioners were also questioned whether they agree with the church teachings. There were 23 subjects who knew and agreed with the Catholic teachings, there were 7 subjects who knew and disagreed with the Catholic teachings, and 22 subjects did not know the Catholic teachings.

Positive Attitudes

Subjects

The 20 item surrogacy Likert instrument was given to 11 present and former members of a surrogacy support group (81.8% female and the mean age was 28.1 and the standard deviation of age was 3.62). The instrument was administered on January 24, 1988 at a meeting held at the Surrogate Foundation in Milwaukie Oregon by Norma Thorsen.

RESULTS

ITEM ANALYSIS

Eighty Item Pool

The summary statistics for each of the eighty items is recorded in Appendix A. The average total score for the item pool was 260.5, the standard deviation of the total score was 28.4, and the range of the total score was 131. The mean score for males was 255.3 and the standard deviation of the male score was 28.7. The mean score for the females was 266.4 and the standard deviation of the females was 17.0. The correlation coefficient relating age and total score was -0.233 .

Completed Likert Scale

The average total score was 66.7 on a continuum of 20 to 100, the standard deviation of the total score was 11.0, and the range of the total score was 50. The mean score for males was 64.2 and the standard deviation was 11.8. The mean score for females was 68.1 and the standard deviation was 10.1. Figure 1 describes the

frequency distribution of the total score. The distribution indicates that the subjects tend to be agreeable or neutral to surrogacy.

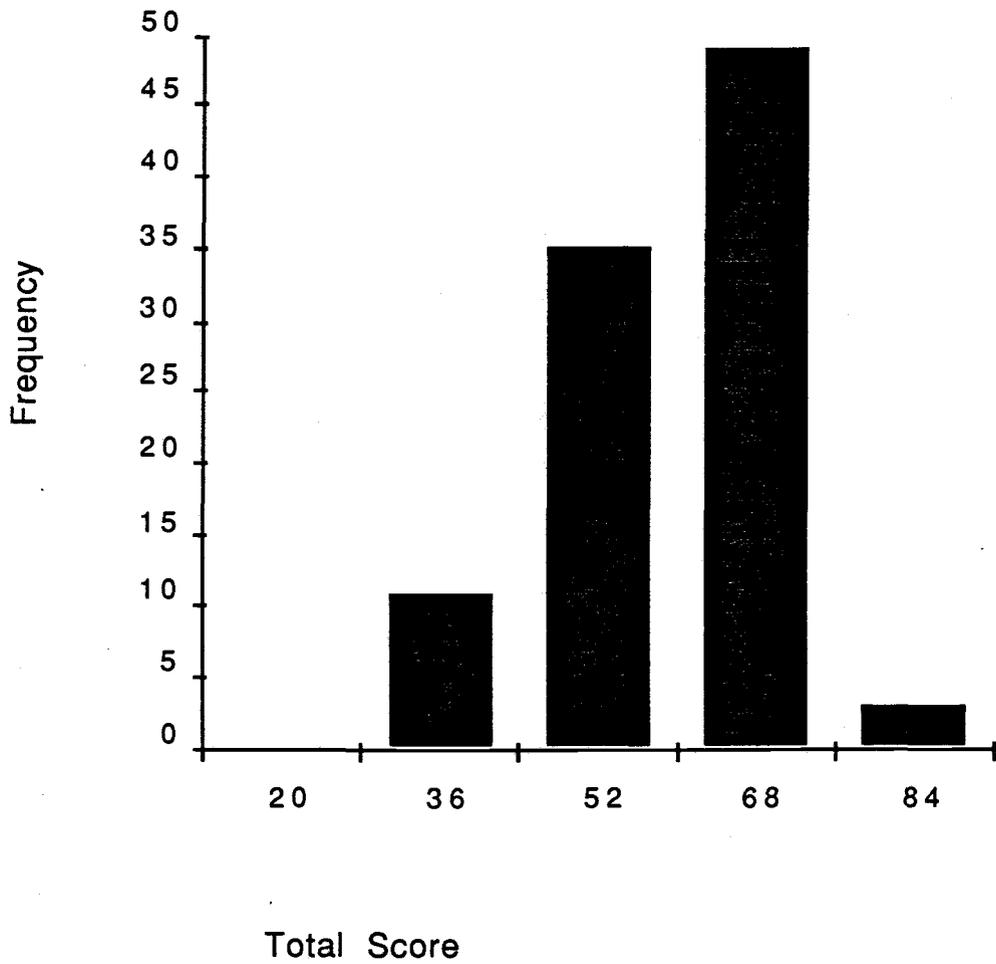
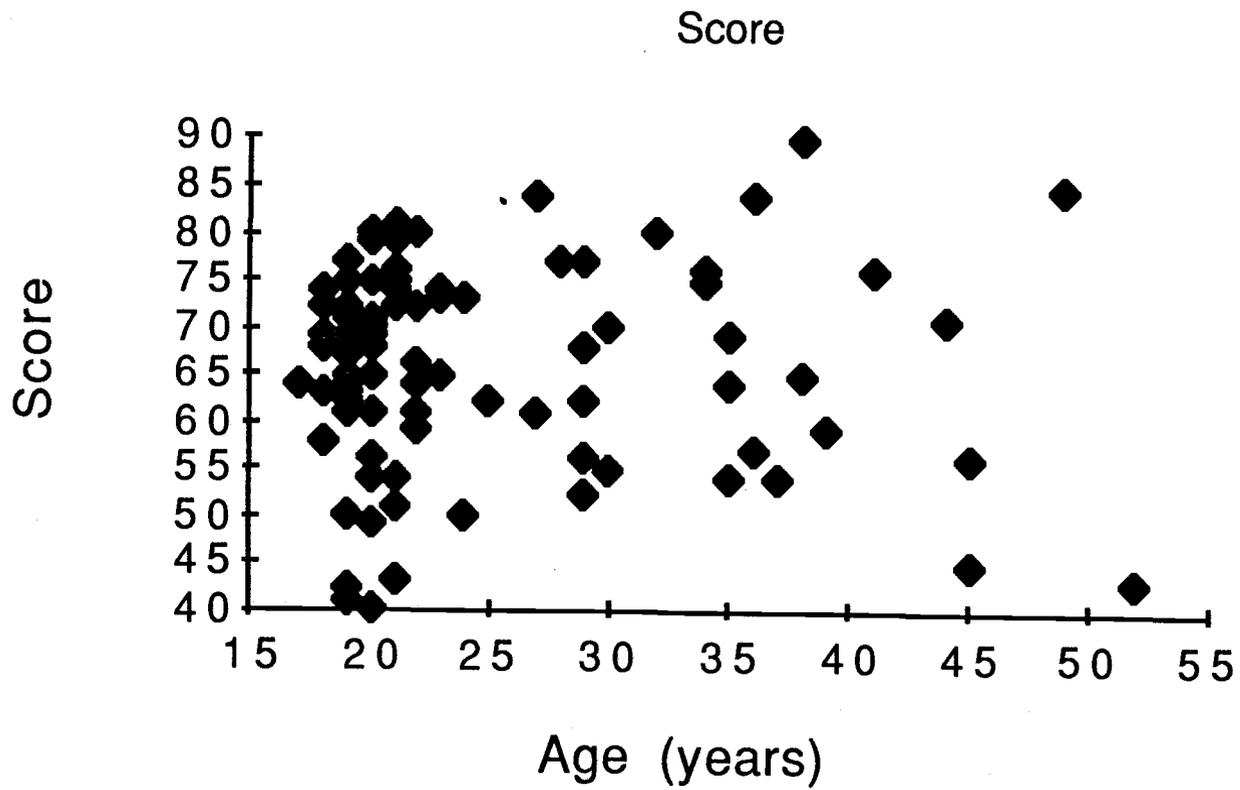


Figure 1. Frequency distribution of total score with intervals corresponding to 5 categories of Likert Scale.

The correlation coefficient relating age and total score was 0.000. Figure 2 shows the relationship between age and total score.

The "Spearman-Brown" estimate of the reliability of the Likert Scale was 0.733.

Figure 2. Scatter plot of total score versus age.



CONSTRUCT VALIDITY

The correlation coefficients relating attitudes to surrogacy with other attitudes is shown in Table 1:

Table 1. The correlation coefficients relating attitudes to surrogacy with other attitudes.

Construct	Correlation Coefficient
AIDS	0.050 n.s.
F-test	-0.191 *
Dogmatism	-0.253 *
Inward/Outward Directedness	-0.139 n.s.
Abortion	0.486 **
Locus of Control	0.034 n.s.

* = sig. at 0.05 level

** = sig. at 0.001 level

The construct that shows a very high relation to the surrogacy scale is the Abortion Scale. The correlation with Bowers and Weaver Abortion Scale and the surrogacy scale is 0.466, which was found to be very significant ($p=$

0.001). The t test of deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=3.416$ with $df=49$. These results lend credence to the hypotheses that positive attitudes toward abortion and positive attitudes toward surrogacy are similar constructs.

Secondly the surrogacy scale correlates negatively with the Schultz's Short Dogmatism Scale at -0.253 , and the correlation is significant $p=0.048$. The t test of deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=-1.995$ with $df=60$. These results indicate that persons with high dogmatism had significantly lower surrogacy acceptance scores.

Thirdly the surrogacy scale correlated negatively with the Ten-Item F-Scale at -0.191 and this result was significant $p=0.05$. The t test of deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=1.886$ with $df=99$. The F-Scale is particularly sensitive to those components of authoritarianism that are likely to be related to political attitudes and behavior, such as power-orientation (Shaver, 1973).

The Kassarjian I-0 Scale had a negative correlation with the surrogacy scale of -0.139 but this was found to be non-significant $p=0.291$. The t test of deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=-1.066$ with $df=46$. Data that fail to support invalidity are support for validity of the Surrogacy Scale (Meuller, 1986). Recent

information has reported that the I-0 Scale was found not to be related to the F-Scale of the California Authoritarian Personality Study (Kassarjian, 1962). The I-0 Scale also is not related with the surrogacy scale. Since the F-Test is a correlation with surrogacy and both scales are not correlated with I-0 it supports the validity of the surrogacy scale.

The Larsen AIDS Scale was positively correlated with the surrogacy scale at 0.050 , but was not significant $p=0.7$. The t test of the deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=0.488$ with $df=99$. These results were surprising in that significant results were reported between the AIDS Scale and the F-Scale (Larsen, private communications). Perhaps attitudes towards AIDS had changed due to the media campaigns being implemented towards educating the public concerning AIDS or perhaps attitudes towards AIDS and surrogacy tap different aspects of the authoritarian syndrome.

First the correlation between AIDS attitudes and F-Test were calculated using this studies' data and was found to be negatively correlated at -0.202 and to be significant $p=0.05$. The t test of the deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=1.988$ with $df=99$. Thus the public attitudes towards AIDS still have a significant relation to authoritarianism.

The Rotter's Locus of Control Scale was positively

correlated with the surrogacy scale at 0.034 but were found to be not significant $p=0.78$. The t test of the deviation from nil correlation resulted in $t=0.05$ with $df=46$.

KNOWN GROUP VALIDITY

In the Catholic survey population three subgroups were identified based on knowledge and viewpoints towards surrogacy: a. know and agree with Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy, b. know and disagree with Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy, and c. did not know Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy. All subsequent analysis concerning Catholic known groups refers to the know and agree group of Catholics. The mean score for the Catholic group supporting surrogacy was 69.28 (s.d.= 8.4) and the mean score for the Catholic group opposing surrogacy was 47.09 (s.d.= 8.56). These means were significantly different ($t = 6.06$, $df=10$, $p= 0.005$).

The demographic characteristics of these groups are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Surrogacy survey results and demographics of Catholic respondents.

Characteristic	Group		
	I	II	III
number of responses:	22	7	22
ratio of female/males:	3:1	3:2	11:7
average age:	49.6	42.8	41.7
standard deviation of age:	15.8	3.6	12.0
single/married ratio:	7:15	3:4	1:21
average number of children:	3.5	1.0	2.6
average number years schooling:	15.5	16.0	16.1
average surrogacy score:	47.1	69.3	59.4

I = Know and agree with Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy

II = Know and disagree with Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy

III = Did not know Catholic viewpoint on surrogacy

In the survey of Surrogacy Group members or former members only 11 responses were received. It was not possible to locate a larger sample because of the unique

nature of surrogate mothers, any results from this group should be accepted with a measure of caution. The average score was 78.63 and the standard deviation was 5.46. The surrogacy mean score of the surrogacy supporters was found to be significantly ($t=11.1$, $df=31$ $p=0.001$) different from Catholics who know and agree with church teachings. The mean scores of the student population and known groups is shown in Figure 3. The mean score of the the student population was significantly less than the mean score of the Surrogacy Group ($t=-3.548$, $df=108$, $p=0.001$). The mean score of the student population was also significantly greater than the mean score of Catholics who knew and agreed with the church's teachings ($t=7.85$, $df=119$, $p=0.001$).

Table 3. Surrogacy survey results and demographics of Surrogacy Group respondents.

Characteristic	Group Result
number of responses:	11
ratio of female/males:	9:2
average age:	28.09
standard deviation of age:	3.62
single/married ratio:	5:6
average number of children:	2.09
average number years schooling:	13.7
average surrogacy score:	78.63

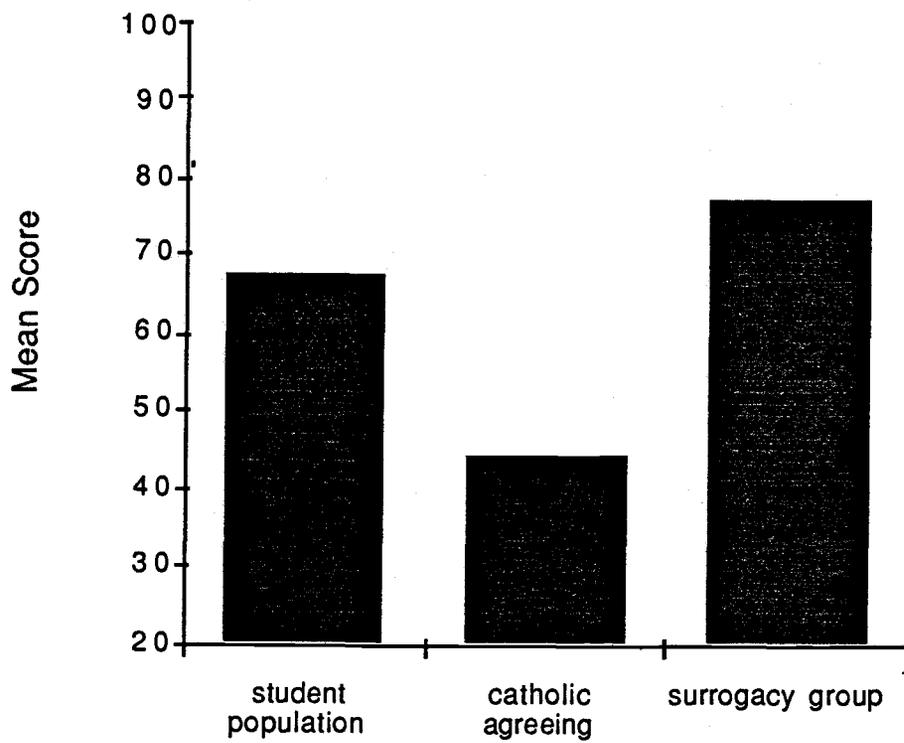


Figure 3. mean surrogacy scores of known groups.

DISCUSSION

The first goal of the study was to develop a Likert Attitude scale toward surrogacy. We then proposed to prove the reliability of the scale. The degree of reliability of the 20-item Likert Scale developed for measuring attitudes towards surrogacy was encouraging. The Spearman-Brown Prophecy Coefficient indicates that the overall scale reliability was high.

The next goal of the study was to demonstrate the construct validity of the 20-item surrogacy attitude scale. The surrogacy scale has demonstrated construct validity in relation to three measures of similar constructs.

The major contribution of this study however is the very high correlation between the Abortion Scale and the surrogacy scale. These findings seemed based in the centrality of moral issues to surrogacy and abortion. The views presented by religious organizations clearly appeared in the responses of the participants. Those who held anti-abortion attitudes also held anti-surrogacy attitudes. These attitudes are related to the attitude that a breach in the "natural" husband-wife-child relationship is threatened. The mother/child relationship may be central to this attitude because in both cases that

bond is severed.

The negative correlation between the D scale and the surrogacy scale was higher than the F-Scale and the surrogacy scale. This may be explained by the following differences reported between the F-test and the D Scale. The D Scale was used because of dissatisfactions with ideological limitations of the F-Scale. First, the F-Scale failed to assess authoritarianism as lying at opposite ends of an assumed left-to right ideological continuum (Shaver, 1973). Secondly, the scale is also criticized for the consistent finding of a negative relationship between F-Scale scores and level of education or socioeconomic status (Shaver, 1973).

First, it may be argued that the surrogacy scale may tap a general authoritarianism as opposed to the rightist authoritarianism. This difference was demonstrated in the factor-analytic study, of Kerlinger and Rokeach (Shaver, 1973). They found that a "common core" of authoritarianism underlying both F and D Scales exists but a second-order factoring revealed differences between the scales with D appearing to be more general. From these results it seems that surrogacy correlated higher with the D Scale which taps the authoritarianism of the right plus "authoritarianism of the left (an example would be feminists or ACLU members) and identifies rigid adherence to in-group authorities and intolerance of different

opinions, even though lacking other signs of right-wing authoritarianism such as ethnocentrism and traditional family ideology (Shaver, 1973).

Secondly, as relates to education and socioeconomic status, because surrogacy is a complex issue and has only recently received public attention and public education, one would expect that the surrogacy scale would be related to a higher level of education and socioeconomic status. Supporting this idea is the work of Christie (Shaver, 1973). He reports that the F-Scale is

"excellent for the study of those who are of little political effectiveness but is not extremely discriminating when applied to those who are high in status and are involved in the power processes of society".

Surrogacy is a shallowly held attitude and only individuals who have had reason to confront it in school, or through reading the New York Times, etc. hold a strong attitude. Authoritarianism as demonstrated in the D scale is a better picture of the authoritarian who holds negative attitudes of surrogacy because it depicts authoritarianism of the left and the right.

Interestingly we did not find any significant correlation between surrogacy, AIDS attitudes, locus of control and inward- and outward-directedness. It had been hypothesized that these were similar constructs.

Secondly, consideration was given to those who score

high on the F-Scale. They can be characterized by the authoritarian syndrome with such attitudes as anti-semitism, ethnocentrism, political and economic conservatism, idealization of parents and self, anti-introspection, rigid conception of sex roles, concern for status, and a cognitive style characterized by rigidity and intolerance of ambiguity (Shaver, 1973). Given the fact that there are such a number of attitudes reflected in the authoritarianism syndrome, it seems possible that AIDS attitudes and surrogacy attitudes reflect different components of the authoritarianism syndrome.

It was hypothesized that a relation existed between the Surrogacy Scale and Internal-External locus of control. This assumption was based on research that shows internals developed autonomy, a strong superego and achievement striving whereas externals become more dependent hostile aggressive and formed a view of the world as controlling and malevolent (MacDonald Jr., 1973). These qualities were assumed to be similar to those of the authoritarian and the dogmatic personality. This construct would then prove to be similar to the surrogacy scale, this did not prove to be the case.

The final goal of the study was to assess the scales validity using the known group validity method. In the known-group difference procedure we identified two groups

of people holding positive and negative attitudes. The positive group was a subgroup of Catholics, who identified themselves as being Catholic, who reported they knew the teachings of the Church on Surrogacy and agreed with the teachings. Interestingly we were able to identify a negative known-group within our Catholic sample, these were Catholics who knew but disagreed with the teachings on surrogacy. The difference in the mean scores of the positive group and the negative group supports the validity of the surrogacy attitude scale. The importance of this statistic is that the scale is unidimensional. The scale is a pure measure of surrogacy not a measure of other religious values. This result gives us substantial reason to believe that the Surrogacy Attitude Scale is measuring attitudes toward surrogacy.

In addition the sample of surrogate mothers also was found to be significantly different from the Catholics opposed to surrogacy. Thus two known groups were found to be favoring surrogacy and one known group opposed surrogacy.

In the future it would be useful to legislatures to use this device to measure public attitudes towards surrogacy before enacting legislation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A- 20 ITEM SURROGACY INSTRUMENT

DIRECTIONS FOR LIKERT ATTITUDE ACADES

Listed below are a number of statements collected from a variety of sources. There are no right or wrong answers. You will probably agree with some items and disagree with others. We are interested in the extent to which you agree or disagree with such matters of opinion.

Read each statement carefully. Then indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree by circling the corresponding alternative to the left of each item.

First impressions are usually best in such matters. Please read each statement carefully. Decide if you agree or disagree and the strength of your opinion. Then circle the appropriate alternative to the left. Work as rapidly as you can. Give your opinion on every statement.

- SA A U D SD 1. I would consider hiring a surrogate mother should I prove to be incapable to parenting a child.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .479
- SA A U D SD 2. It is alright for a man to ask his wife to watch another woman bear his child.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .495
- SA A U D SD 3. It is wrong for a married man to allow his sperm to artificially inseminate a woman in order to have his child.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .621
- SA A U D SD 4. It wrong to take money for providing babies.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .605
- SA A U D SD 5. Surrogate mothering is baby selling.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .573
- SA A U D SD 6. I think surrogate mothering is a Christian act.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .495
- SA A U D SD 7. A contract can only be broken if both people agree.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .604
- SA A U D SD 8. Nurturing babies well has nothing to do with being a biological parent.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .588
- SA A U D SD 9. I think people should not hire surrogate mothers because it is God|s will they have no children.

- Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .641
- SA A U D SD 10. Adoption is the only option for couples who cannot bear children themselves.
Whole-Part Correlation= $-\emptyset$.749
- SA A U D SD 11. Hiring a surrogate mother does not support husband and wife roles in marriage.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .647
- SA A U D SD 12. Surrogate mothers should be psychologically and medically tested before they are hired by the infertile couples.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .524
- SA A U D SD 13. Surrogate mothering should not be a business.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .478
- SA A U D SD 14. Being a surrogate mother is just like being a prostitute.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .586
- SA A U D SD 15. Surrogate mothers are underpaid.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .708
- SA A U D SD 16. Surrogate mother contracts should be settled in court before artificial insemination takes place.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .551
- SA A U D SD 17. A surrogate mother should not be viewed the same as other pregnant women.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .481
- SA A U D SD 18. It is moral to be a surrogate mother.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .474
- SA A U D SD 19. If I learned my parents had hired a surrogate mother to have me, I would want to know who she was.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .642
- SA A U D SD 20. The practice of surrogate mothers is a poor way to provide children to child less couples.
Whole-Part Correlation= \emptyset .574

APPENDIX B - CATHOLIC SURVEY FORM WITH DEMOGRAPHICS

Y N 23. If you are aware of the church teaching on surrogacy, do you agree with this teaching?

24. If you are aware of the church teaching on surrogacy, how did you learn about teachings?

Do not sign your name, but please supply the following information:

Your sex (circle one): Male Female

Your age: _____

Your educational status (circle the highest grade or number of years of schooling which you have completed):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Grade School											High School				College Post-Graduate				

Your religious preference (check one)

Agnostic	Lutheran
Atheist	Methodist
Baptist	Mormon
Buddhist	Seventh Day Adventist
Catholic	Unitarian
Congregational	None
Episcopalian	Other (please specify
denomination)	
Jewish	

In the past year, how often have you attended religious services? (Check one):

Not at all
 Less than once a month
 About once a month
 About twice a month
 About three times a month
 About four times a month
 More than four times a month

Your marital status (single, married, divorced, etc.):

If you are a parent, complete the following:

Total number of children that you have:

Ages of your sons:

Ages of your daughters:

APPENDIX C - EIGHTY ITEM SCALE WITH RESULTS

1. I consider a child a miraculous thing no matter the source.

% responding 1: 2.3	Mean: 4.04	S.D.: 0.995
% responding 2: 6.1	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 15.3	Correlation Coefficient: 0.187	
% responding 4: 38.2	Rank:	
% responding 5: 38.2	positive	

2. Being a surrogate mother is just like any other profession.

% responding 1: 29.0	Mean: 2.24	S.D.: 1.11
% responding 2: 37.4	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 18.3	Correlation Coefficient: 0.335	
% responding 4: 11.4	Rank:	
% responding 5: 3.8	positive	

3. Abortion should be made illegal, then we would have more than enough babies for adoption.

% responding 1: 42.7	Mean: 3.71	S.D.: 1.45
% responding 2: 24.4	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 6.9	Correlation Coefficient: 0.250	
% responding 4: 13.0	Rank:	
% responding 5: 13.0	negative	

4. If my sister decided to become a surrogate mother, I would not try to talk her out of it.

% responding 1: 14.5	Mean: 3.17	S.D.: 1.32
% responding 2: 18.3	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 21.4	Correlation Coefficient: 0.300	
% responding 4: 27.5	Rank:	
% responding 5: 18.3	positive	

5. Physical fitness is necessary for a surrogate mother.

% responding 1: 3.0	Mean: 2.02	S.D.: 0.980
% responding 2: 3.8	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 16.8	Correlation Coefficient: 0.149	
% responding 4: 40.5	Rank:	
% responding 5: 35.9	positive	

6. In surrogate motherhood, the baby is really the mother's baby.

% responding 1: 18.5	Mean: 3.31	S.D.: 1.22
% responding 2: 30.0	Number responding: 130	
% responding 3: 23.8	Correlation Coefficient: 0.343	
% responding 4: 19.2	Rank:	
% responding 5: 8.5	negative	

7. I would consider hiring a surrogate mother should I

prove to be incapable of parenting a child.

% responding 1:	29.7	Mean:	2.50	S.D.:	1.29
% responding 2:	23.6	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	19.8	Correlation Coefficient:	0.479		
% responding 4:	19.8	Rank:			
% responding 5:	6.8		positive		

8. The Federal Government should make the decisions concerning custody rights.

% responding 1:	23.0	Mean:	3.33	S.D.:	1.27
% responding 2:	26.9	Number responding:	130		
% responding 3:	16.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.207		
% responding 4:	27.6	Rank:			
% responding 5:	6.1		negative		

9. It is alright for a man to ask his wife to watch another woman bear his child.

% responding 1:	19.1	Mean:	2.72	S.D.:	1.19
% responding 2:	24.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	27.5	Correlation Coefficient:	0.495		
% responding 4:	22.9	Rank:			
% responding 5:	6.1		positive		

10. The surrogate child has a right to seek out the mother that brought him/her into the world.

% responding 1:	6.9	Mean:	2.32	S.D.:	1.19
% responding 2:	12.2	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	14.5	Correlation Coefficient:	0.149		
% responding 4:	38.9	Rank:			
% responding 5:	27.4		negative		

11. It is important for me to have children even if it means hiring a surrogate mother.

% responding 1:	22.1	Mean:	2.47	S.D.:	1.16
% responding 2:	35.8	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	19.8	Correlation Coefficient:	0.448		
% responding 4:	16.7	Rank:			
% responding 5:	5.3		positive		

12. I could not love a child of a surrogate mother as much as a child of my own.

% responding 1:	42.7	Mean:	3.95	S.D.:	1.16
% responding 2:	27.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	14.5	Correlation Coefficient:	0.284		
% responding 4:	12.2	Rank:			
% responding 5:	3.1		negative		

13. Surrogate mothering should be commercialized.

% responding 1:	48.1	Mean:	1.85	S.D.:	1.00
% responding 2:	26.7	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	20.6	Correlation Coefficient:	0.210		
% responding 4:	1.5	Rank:			

% responding 5: 3.0 positive

14. It is wrong for a married man to allow his sperm to artificially inseminate a woman in order to have his child.

% responding 1: 28.4 Mean: 3.66 S.D.: 1.14
 % responding 2: 30.0 Number responding: 130
 % responding 3: 25.3 Correlation Coefficient: 0.621
 % responding 4: 11.5 Rank:
 % responding 5: 4.6 negative

15. It is wrong to take money for providing babies.

% responding 1: 13.0 Mean: 3.16 S.D.: 1.24
 % responding 2: 33.6 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 22.9 Correlation Coefficient: 0.605
 % responding 4: 17.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 13.0 negative

16. Custody of the child is to be given to the biological father and his wife.

% responding 1: 2.3 Mean: 3.81 S.D.: 1.24
 % responding 2: 6.2 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 29.2 Correlation Coefficient: 0.291
 % responding 4: 33.1 Rank:
 % responding 5: 29.2 positive

17. A biological father has as much right to a child as a biological mother.

% responding 1: 3.0 Mean: 4.21 S.D.: 1.01
 % responding 2: 4.6 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 9.9 Correlation Coefficient: 0.244
 % responding 4: 33.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 29.2 positive

18. It is best for surrogate mothers to be single.

% responding 1: 3.0 Mean: 3.33 S.D.: 0.972
 % responding 2: 12.2 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 48.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.097
 % responding 4: 22.1 Rank:
 % responding 5: 14.5 positive

19. Surrogate mothers should not have children of their own.

% responding 1: 26.7 Mean: 2.29 S.D.: 1.08
 % responding 2: 35.1 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 24.4 Correlation Coefficient: -0.412
 % responding 4: 9.9 Rank:
 % responding 5: 3.8 positive

20. Surrogate motherhood should be conducted under government supervision to determine if it is an acceptable process.

% responding 1:	18.3	Mean: 3.29	S.D.: 1.20
% responding 2:	28.2	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	24.4	Correlation Coefficient:	0.148
% responding 4:	22.1	Rank:	
% responding 5:	6.9		negative

21. The family of the surrogate mother should be allowed to meet the adopting parents.

% responding 1:	12.2	Mean: 2.96	S.D.: 1.24
% responding 2:	25.2	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	21.4	Correlation Coefficient:	-0.053
% responding 4:	28.2	Rank:	
% responding 5:	13.0		negative

22. Surrogate mothering is baby selling.

% responding 1:	14.5	Mean: 2.88	S.D.: 1.32
% responding 2:	19.8	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	22.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.573
% responding 4:	26.0	Rank:	
% responding 5:	17.6		negative

23. The surrogate mother should be legally bound by a contract between her and the couple under any circumstances.

% responding 1:	3.8	Mean: 4.08	S.D.: 1.11
% responding 2:	6.9	Number responding:	130
% responding 3:	13.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.246
% responding 4:	29.2	Rank:	
% responding 5:	46.9		positive

24. I think surrogate mothering is a Christian act.

% responding 1:	14.5	Mean: 2.72	S.D.: 0.955
% responding 2:	16.8	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	54.2	Correlation Coefficient:	0.495
% responding 4:	11.4	Rank:	
% responding 5:	3.0		positive

25. It is morally right for a surrogate mother to bear another woman's child.

% responding 1:	3.1	Mean: 4.24	S.D.: 0.943
% responding 2:	2.3	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	9.9	Correlation Coefficient:	0.407
% responding 4:	37.4	Rank:	
% responding 5:	47.3		positive

26. The couple should be involved in every aspect of the surrogate's pregnancy.

% responding 1:	0.8	Mean: 3.94	S.D.: 1.04
% responding 2:	13.0	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	13.7	Correlation Coefficient:	0.429
% responding 4:	36.7	Rank:	
% responding 5:	35.9		positive

27. Having a child through a surrogate mother is just like having one naturally.

% responding 1: 32.8	Mean: 2.02	S.D.: 0.976
% responding 2: 43.5	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 16.0	Correlation Coefficient: 0.239	
% responding 4: 4.6	Rank:	
% responding 5: 3.0	positive	

28. The biological father has a greater right to custody than the surrogate mother.

% responding 1: 3.1	Mean: 4.47	S.D.: 0.963
% responding 2: 2.3	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 8.4	Correlation Coefficient: 0.193	
% responding 4: 16.8	Rank:	
% responding 5: 69.4	positive	

29. Medical science has made great breakthroughs with the use of surrogate mothers.

% responding 1: 6.1	Mean: 3.72	S.D.: 1.24
% responding 2: 13.7	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 16.8	Correlation Coefficient: 0.168	
% responding 4: 29.0	Rank:	
% responding 5: 34.3	positive	

30. Surrogate mothering is an economic issue.

% responding 1: 16.0	Mean: 2.86	S.D.: 1.23
% responding 2: 22.9	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 32.1	Correlation Coefficient: 0.179	
% responding 4: 16.8	Rank:	
% responding 5: 12.2	positive	

31. I think surrogate mothers are an acceptable means of having children.

% responding 1: 9.9	Mean: 2.73	S.D.: 0.792
% responding 2: 15.3	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 69.5	Correlation Coefficient: -0.011	
% responding 4: 2.3	Rank:	
% responding 5: 3.1	positive	

32. The government should use and hire out surrogate mothers to create revenue for the government.

% responding 1: 3.1	Mean: 4.10	S.D.: 1.06
% responding 2: 5.3	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 16.8	Correlation Coefficient: 0.366	
% responding 4: 28.2	Rank:	
% responding 5: 46.6	positive	

33. A contract can only be broken if both people agree.

% responding 1: 6.1	Mean: 3.56	S.D.: 1.10
% responding 2: 7.6	Number responding: 131	
% responding 3: 31.3	Correlation Coefficient: 0.604	

% responding 4: 33.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 21.4 positive

34. Nurturing babies well has nothing to do with being a biological parent.

% responding 1: 22.9 Mean: 2.88 S.D.: 1.35
 % responding 2: 14.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 28.2 Correlation Coefficient: 0.588
 % responding 4: 20.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 13.7 positive

35. A surrogate mother has to be willing to give her baby up without questions to emotional bonds.

% responding 1: 10.7 Mean: 2.65 S.D.: 0.928
 % responding 2: 30.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 45.8 Correlation Coefficient: 0.007
 % responding 4: 9.2 Rank:
 % responding 5: 3.8 positive

36. I think people should not hire surrogate mothers because it is God's will they have no children.

% responding 1: 19.8 Mean: 3.60 S.D.: 1.07
 % responding 2: 41.2 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 20.6 Correlation Coefficient: 0.641
 % responding 4: 15.3 Rank:
 % responding 5: 3.1 negative

37. Adoption is the only option for couples who cannot bear children themselves.

% responding 1: 24.6 Mean: 3.68 S.D.: 1.14
 % responding 2: 41.5 Number responding: 130
 % responding 3: 16.2 Correlation Coefficient: -0.749
 % responding 4: 12.3 Rank:
 % responding 5: 5.4 negative

38. Surrogate mothers shouldn't pay taxes.

% responding 1: 3.8 Mean: 3.76 S.D.: 1.14
 % responding 2: 12.2 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 20.6 Correlation Coefficient: 0.206
 % responding 4: 31.3 Rank:
 % responding 5: 32.1 positive

39. Surrogate motherhood is a sin.

% responding 1: 32.1 Mean: 3.88 S.D.: 1.02
 % responding 2: 37.4 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 17.6 Correlation Coefficient: 0.317
 % responding 4: 12.2 Rank:
 % responding 5: 0.8 negative

40. I think surrogate mothers surrender rights to their child when they accept their money.

% responding 1: 6.1 Mean: 2.77 S.D.: 1.08

% responding 2:	46.6	Number responding:	131
% responding 3:	19.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.322
% responding 4:	20.6	Rank:	
% responding 5:	7.6		positive

41. Surrogate mothers should be counseled before they are accepted into a surrogate parenting program.

% responding 1:	19.1	Mean:	2.27	S.D.:	0.969
% responding 2:	48.1	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	22.9	Correlation Coefficient:	-0.113		
% responding 4:	6.1	Rank:			
% responding 5:	3.8		positive		

42. Hiring a surrogate mother does not support the husband and wife role in marriage.

% responding 1:	11.5	Mean:	3.37	S.D.:	0.887
% responding 2:	28.2	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	47.3	Correlation Coefficient:	0.647		
% responding 4:	11.4	Rank:			
% responding 5:	1.5		negative		

43. Surrogate mothering should be legal.

% responding 1:	25.9	Mean:	2.32	S.D.:	1.17
% responding 2:	42.0	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	13.0	Correlation Coefficient:	0.144		
% responding 4:	13.0	Rank:			
% responding 5:	6.1		positive		

44. Surrogate mothers should be psychologically and medically tested before they are hired by the infertile couples.

% responding 1:	1.5	Mean:	3.96	S.D.:	1.05
% responding 2:	8.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	22.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.524		
% responding 4:	28.2	Rank:			
% responding 5:	39.7		positive		

45. The federal government should provide aid for surrogate situations.

% responding 1:	1.5	Mean:	4.14	S.D.:	1.03
% responding 2:	8.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	12.2	Correlation Coefficient:	0.399		
% responding 4:	30.5	Rank:			
% responding 5:	47.3		positive		

46. Surrogate mothering should not be a business.

% responding 1:	7.6	Mean:	2.97	S.D.:	1.14
% responding 2:	31.3	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	19.8	Correlation Coefficient:	0.478		
% responding 4:	32.8	Rank:			
% responding 5:	8.4		negative		

47. In surrogate motherhood, the baby is really the mother's baby.

% responding 1:	4.6	Mean:	2.69	S.D.:	0.927
% responding 2:	6.9	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	53.4	Correlation Coefficient:	0.340		
% responding 4:	23.7	Rank:			
% responding 5:	11.4		negative		

48. Surrogate mothers should have a high IQ.

% responding 1:	4.6	Mean:	2.28	S.D.:	1.07
% responding 2:	6.9	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	26.7	Correlation Coefficient:	0.309		
% responding 4:	35.9	Rank:			
% responding 5:	26.0		negative		

49. Being a surrogate mother is just like being a prostitute.

% responding 1:	8.4	Mean:	3.18	S.D.:	1.01
% responding 2:	30.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	38.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.586		
% responding 4:	16.8	Rank:			
% responding 5:	6.1		negative		

50. Surrogate mothering should be a private practice between the surrogate mother and the parents unable to have their own children.

% responding 1:	3.1	Mean:	3.76	S.D.:	1.01
% responding 2:	8.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	21.4	Correlation Coefficient:	0.224		
% responding 4:	43.5	Rank:			
% responding 5:	23.6		positive		

51. Psychological effects of the surrogate mothering process on parents and child should be studied more thoroughly before it is legalized.

% responding 1:	3.8	Mean:	2.20	S.D.:	1.06
% responding 2:	8.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	19.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.385		
% responding 4:	41.2	Rank:			
% responding 5:	27.5		negative		

52. A surrogate mother should not be allowed to participate in church functions.

% responding 1:	15.3	Mean:	3.17	S.D.:	1.22
% responding 2:	27.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	26.0	Correlation Coefficient:	0.192		
% responding 4:	21.4	Rank:			
% responding 5:	9.9		negative		

53. Surrogate mothers should have a 90 day period in which they may change their minds about releasing the child.

% responding 1:	10.7	Mean:	3.31	S.D.:	0.960
-----------------	------	-------	------	-------	-------

% responding 2: 30.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 40.5 Correlation Coefficient: 0.282
 % responding 4: 15.3 Rank:
 % responding 5: 3.1 negative

54. I would hire a surrogate mother before I would have a test tube child.

% responding 1: 12.2 Mean: 2.85 S.D.: 1.06
 % responding 2: 23.7 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 35.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.052
 % responding 4: 25.2 Rank:
 % responding 5: 3.8 positive

55. Surrogate mothers are underpaid.

% responding 1: 12.2 Mean: 3.27 S.D.: 1.18
 % responding 2: 11.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 24.4 Correlation Coefficient: 0.708
 % responding 4: 41.2 Rank:
 % responding 5: 10.7 positive

56. A surrogate mother should be able to keep the child if she wishes.

% responding 1: 3.1 Mean: 1.48 S.D.: 0.922
 % responding 2: 1.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 6.9 Correlation Coefficient: -0.040
 % responding 4: 17.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 71.0 negative

57. The practice of surrogate mothers should be outlawed.

% responding 1: 36.2 Mean: 3.88 S.D.: 1.21
 % responding 2: 39.2 Number responding: 130
 % responding 3: 8.5 Correlation Coefficient: 0.220
 % responding 4: 8.5 Rank:
 % responding 5: 7.7 negative

58. I would never hire a surrogate mother, even if I were sterile.

% responding 1: 35.9 Mean: 3.44 S.D.: 1.49
 % responding 2: 17.6 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 19.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.080
 % responding 4: 9.9 Rank:
 % responding 5: 17.6 negative

59. Contracts between surrogate mothers and the parents unable to have children should be reformed to reflect the laws of their state regarding adoption.

% responding 1: 35.9 Mean: 3.88 S.D.: 1.18
 % responding 2: 37.4 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 12.2 Correlation Coefficient: 0.326
 % responding 4: 7.6 Rank:
 % responding 5: 6.9 negative

60. There are so many children waiting to be adopted that using surrogate motherhood should be outlawed.

% responding 1:	38.2	Mean:	3.98	S.D.:	0.972
% responding 2:	28.2	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	27.5	Correlation Coefficient:	0.441		
% responding 4:	5.3	Rank:			
% responding 5:	0.8		negative		

61. Surrogate mother contracts should be settled in court before artificial insemination takes place.

% responding 1:	6.9	Mean:	3.57	S.D.:	1.16
% responding 2:	14.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	13.0	Correlation Coefficient:	0.551		
% responding 4:	45.8	Rank:			
% responding 5:	19.8		positive		

62. The family of the surrogate mother should be allowed to see the child.

% responding 1:	3.1	Mean:	1.83	S.D.:	1.06
% responding 2:	3.8	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	19.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.082		
% responding 4:	21.4	Rank:			
% responding 5:	52.7		negative		

63. A surrogate mother should not be viewed the same as other pregnant women.

% responding 1:	45.0	Mean:	4.08	S.D.:	0.963
% responding 2:	22.9	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	28.2	Correlation Coefficient:	0.481		
% responding 4:	2.3	Rank:			
% responding 5:	1.5		negative		

64. The wife may feel threatened by raising a child that is biologically not hers.

% responding 1:	27.7	Mean:	3.85	S.D.:	0.960
% responding 2:	30.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	5.3	Correlation Coefficient:	0.127		
% responding 4:	2.3	Rank:			
% responding 5:	2.3		negative		

65. You should tell the child about its surrogate mother.

% responding 1:	59.5	Mean:	4.43	S.D.:	0.877
% responding 2:	30.5	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	5.3	Correlation Coefficient:			
% responding 4:	2.3	Rank:			
% responding 5:	2.3		negative		

66. It is moral to be a surrogate mother.

% responding 1:	6.1	Mean:	3.18	S.D.:	1.05
% responding 2:	18.3	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	37.4	Correlation Coefficient:	0.474		

% responding 4: 27.5 Rank:
 % responding 5: 10.7 positive

67. If I learned my parents had hired a surrogate mother to have me, I would want to know who she was.

% responding 1: 17.6 Mean: 3.45 S.D.: 1.16
 % responding 2: 36.6 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 29.0 Correlation Coefficient: 0.642
 % responding 4: 6.9 Rank:
 % responding 5: 9.8 negative

68. Hiring a surrogate mother is a form of adultery.

% responding 1: 58.0 Mean: 4.40 S.D.: 0.866
 % responding 2: 30.5 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 6.8 Correlation Coefficient: 0.266
 % responding 4: 3.0 Rank:
 % responding 5: 1.5 negative

69. If one of my oldest friends decided to become a surrogate mother, I would probably become less friendly.

% responding 1: 2.3 Mean: 2.21 S.D.: 1.12
 % responding 2: 13.0 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 22.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.122
 % responding 4: 29.0 Rank:
 % responding 5: 33.6 negative

70. Using surrogate motherhood is just like adopting a baby.

% responding 1: 32.1 Mean: 2.18 S.D.: 1.07
 % responding 2: 32.8 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 22.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.357
 % responding 4: 10.7 Rank:
 % responding 5: 2.3 positive

71. Surrogate mothering should be encouraged in all religions since the woman will be doing a good deed.

% responding 1: 4.6 Mean: 3.43 S.D.: 1.14
 % responding 2: 19.8 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 22.1 Correlation Coefficient: 0.406
 % responding 4: 35.1 Rank:
 % responding 5: 18.3 positive

72. I would hire a surrogate mother rather than adopt a child.

% responding 1: 3.8 Mean: 3.18 S.D.: 0.959
 % responding 2: 16.8 Number responding: 131
 % responding 3: 46.6 Correlation Coefficient: 0.014
 % responding 4: 22.9 Rank:
 % responding 5: 9.9 positive

73. If a person enters into an unethical contract, one should be allowed to break it.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|------------|
| % responding 1: | 9.2 | Mean: 3.03 | S.D.: 1.11 |
| % responding 2: | 26.7 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 30.5 | Correlation Coefficient: | 0.015 |
| % responding 4: | 25.2 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 8.4 | negative | |
74. The Federal Government should make the decisions for visitation rights.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|------------|
| % responding 1: | 29.0 | Mean: 3.74 | S.D.: 1.08 |
| % responding 2: | 33.6 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 21.4 | Correlation Coefficient: | 0.266 |
| % responding 4: | 14.5 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 1.5 | negative | |
75. Surrogate mothers should be married.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| % responding 1: | 11.4 | Mean: 2.57 | S.D.: 0.832 |
| % responding 2: | 29.0 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 51.9 | Correlation Coefficient: | -0.200 |
| % responding 4: | 6.1 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 1.5 | positive | |
76. Surrogate mothers should keep the babies.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| % responding 1: | 38.9 | Mean: 4.05 | S.D.: 0.987 |
| % responding 2: | 36.6 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 18.3 | Correlation Coefficient: | 0.375 |
| % responding 4: | 3.0 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 3.0 | negative | |
77. Mothers and babies should stay together even if the mother is a surrogate mother.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| % responding 1: | 24.6 | Mean: 3.75 | S.D.: 0.999 |
| % responding 2: | 38.4 | Number responding: | 130 |
| % responding 3: | 26.2 | Correlation Coefficient: | 0.463 |
| % responding 4: | 8.5 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 2.3 | negative | |
78. Babies should be with their biological mothers as much as possible.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|------------|
| % responding 1: | 18.3 | Mean: 3.34 | S.D.: 1.20 |
| % responding 2: | 32.1 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 22.9 | Correlation Coefficient: | 0.444 |
| % responding 4: | 19.1 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 7.6 | negative | |
79. The state should be able to tell a woman what she can and cannot do with her uterus.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------------------------|------------|
| % responding 1: | 58.0 | Mean: 1.76 | S.D.: 1.10 |
| % responding 2: | 19.8 | Number responding: | 131 |
| % responding 3: | 14.5 | Correlation Coefficient: | -0.256 |
| % responding 4: | 3.0 | Rank: | |
| % responding 5: | 4.6 | positive | |

80. The practice of surrogate mothers is a poor way to provide children to childless couples.

% responding 1:	18.3	Mean:	3.36	S.D.:	1.23
% responding 2:	34.4	Number responding:	131		
% responding 3:	22.1	Correlation Coefficient:	0.574		
% responding 4:	15.3	Rank:			
% responding 5:	9.9	negative			

Average Score: 260.6 S.D.: 28.4

Average Age: 23.8

Correlation Coefficient: -0.233

APPENDIX D - AIDS INSTRUMENT

- 1 2 3 4 5 1. People with AIDS should be grouped together an isolated.
- 1 2 3 4 5 2. I feel no sympathy for someone with AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 3. More media coverage should be given to the plight of AIDS patients.
- 1 2 3 4 5 4. I would probable not embrace someone with AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 5. I would offer whatever support is necessary if a friend had AIDS
- 1 2 3 4 5 6. People with AIDS are a menace to society.
- 1 2 3 4 5 7. I wouldn't mind if one of my child's classmates had AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 8. Persons with AIDS are probably living promiscuous lives.
- 1 2 3 4 5 9. I would work alongside someone I knew had AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 10. People with AIDS should be allowed to attend public school.
- 1 2 3 4 5 11. I would be worried for my health if a coworker had AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 12. I would avoid someone if I knew they had AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 13. I would open up my house to anyone with AIDS.
- 1 2 3 4 5 14. If someone gets AIDS, they should be allowed to continue living as normally as possible.
- 1 2 3 4 5 15. I would frequent a business which employed AIDS victims.
- 1 2 3 4 5 16. I would not want a person with AIDS to touch me.
- 1 2 3 4 5 17. Victims on AIDS represent a forgotten part

of our society.

1 2 3 4 5 18. Persons with AIDS are dangerous to allow
in public.

1 2 3 4 5 19. I would no associate with a person who had
AIDS, even if he/she were a close friend.

APPENDIX E - DOGMATISM INSTRUMENT

- 1 2 3 4 5 1. Fundamentally, the world we live in is a pretty lovely place.
- 1 2 3 4 5 2. It is often desirable to reserve judgement about what's going on until one has a chance to hear the opinions of those one respects.
- 1 2 3 4 5 3. A person who thinks primarily of this own happiness is beneath contempt.
- 1 2 3 4 5 4. In the history of mankind there have probably been just a handful of really great thinkers.
- 1 2 3 4 5 5. Most people just don't know what's good for them.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6. Once I get wound up in a heated discussion I just can't stop.
- 1 2 3 4 5 7. The worst crime a person can commit is to attack publicly the people who believe in the same thing he does.
- 1 2 3 4 5 8. In this complicated world of ours the only way we can know what is going on is to rely upon leaders or experts who can be trusted.
- 1 2 3 4 5 9. In the long run the best way to live is to pick friends and associates whose tastes and beliefs are the same as one's own.
- 1 2 3 4 5 10. While I don't like to admit this even to myself, I sometimes have the ambition to become a great man like Einstein, or Beethoven, or Shakespeare.

APPENDIX F - ABORTION INSTRUMENT

- 1 2 3 4 5 1. To allow an unwanted child to be born is unfair to the child.
- 1 2 3 4 5 2. Abortion of an unborn infant is against God and nature.
- 1 2 3 4 5 3. Abortion should be encouraged in those countries threatened by overpopulation.
- 1 2 3 4 5 4. One should be grateful for the possibility of abortion if it prevents a potentially defective child from being born.
- 1 2 3 4 5 5. It is wrong not to want a baby to be born after it has been conceived.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6. A married couple who have an abortion can never fully respect each other.
- 1 2 3 4 5 7. Abortion should be legal.
- 1 2 3 4 5 8. A woman has a right to decide whether or not she should have an abortion.
- 1 2 3 4 5 9. An operation to end a pregnancy is the same as child-killing.
- 1 2 3 4 5 10. To bring an unwanted child into the world is unfair to the father.
- 1 2 3 4 5 11. If an unwanted pregnancy is very disturbing to the mother the pregnancy should be ended.
- 1 2 3 4 5 12. A society that permits abortion freely debases the value of human life.
- 1 2 3 4 5 13. It is unfair to ask a woman to continue a pregnancy if she knows she will be unable to raise the child.
- 1 2 3 4 5 14. It is better for a pregnant woman to have an abortion than to be forced into marriage with a man she does not love.
- 1 2 3 4 5 15. If good homes are available for babies, abortions should not be performed.

- 1 2 3 4 5 16. No decent man would allow his wife to end a pregnancy, even if she wanted to.
- 1 2 3 4 5 17. Abortion is neither more nor less moral than any other surgery.
- 1 2 3 4 5 18. Abortion is always wrong if the parents are married.
- 1 2 3 4 5 19. It is better not to allow a child to be born rather than to bring it into a family that cannot adequately care for it.
- 1 2 3 4 5 20. If a couple are convinced that they do not want to raise children abortion should be permitted.

APPENDIX G - F-TEST INSTRUMENT

- 1 2 3 4 5 1. Human nature being what it is, there must always be war and conflict.
- 1 2 3 4 5 2. What young people need most of all is strict discipline by their parents.
- 1 2 3 4 5 3. A few strong leaders could make this country better than all the laws and talk.
- 1 2 3 4 5 4. Most people who don't get ahead just don't have enough will power.
- 1 2 3 4 5 5. Women should stay out of politics.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6. People sometimes say that an insult to your honor should not be forgotten.
Do you agree or disagree with that?
- 1 2 3 4 5 7. People can be trusted.
- 1 2 3 4 5 8. One main trouble today is that people talk too much and work too little.
- 1 2 3 4 5 9. Sex criminals deserve more than prison; they should be whipped publicly or worse.
- 1 2 3 4 5 10. It is only natural and right that women should have less freedom than men.

APPENDIX H - INNER- AND OTHER- DIRECTEDNESS INSTRUMENT

A number of controversial states or questions with two alternative answers are given below. Answer every item as it applies to you. Indicate your preference by writing appropriate figures in the boxes to the left of each question. Some of the alternatives may appear equally attractive to you. Nevertheless, please make a real attempt to choose the alternative that is relatively more acceptable to you.

If you definitely agree with alternative (a) and disagree with (b), write 2 in the first box and leave the second blank:

a b
(2) ()

If you definitely agree with (b) and disagree with (a), write 2 in the second box leaving the first blank:

a b
() (2)

If you have a slight preference for (a) over (b), write:

a b
(1) ()

If you have a slight preference for (b) over (a), write:

a b
() (1)

Do not write any combination of numbers except one of the four given. never write more than one figure in for any one question. There are no right or wrong answers to this questionnaire. Do not spend too much time on any one item. And please do not leave out any of the questions unless you find it really impossible to make a decision.

a b 1. With regard to partying, I feel
() () a. the more the merrier (25 or more people present);
 b. it is nicest to be in a small group of intimate friends (6 or 8 people at most).

a b 2. If I had more time
() () a. I would spend more evenings at home doing the things I'd like to do;
 b. I would more often go out with my friends.

a b 3. If I were trained as an electrical engineer and
() () like my work very much and would be offered a promotion into an administrative position, I would
 a. accept it because it means an advancement in pay which I need quite badly;

b. turn it down because it would no longer give me an opportunity to do the work I like and am trained for even though I desperately need more money.

- a b 4. I believe that
 a. it is difficult to draw a line between work and play and therefore one should not even try it;
 b. one is better off keeping work and social activities separated.
- a b 5. I would rather join
 a. a political or social club or organization;
 b. an organization dedicated to literary, scientific or other academic subject matter.
- a b 6. I would be more eager to accept a person as a
 group leader who
 a. is outstanding in those activities which are important to the group
 b. is about average in the performance of the group activities but has an especially pleasing personality.
- a b 7. I like to read books about
 a. people like you and me;
 b. great people or adventurers.
- a b 8. For physical exercise or as a sport I would
 prefer
 a. softball, basketball, volleyball, or similar team sport;
 b. skiing, hiking, horsebackriding, bicycling, or similar individual sport.
- a b 9. With regard to a job, I would enjoy more
 a. one in which one can show his skill or knowledge;
 b. one in which one gets in contact with many different people.
- a b 10. I believe
 a. being able to make friends is a great accomplishment in and of itself;
 b. one should be concerned more about one's achievements rather than with making friends.
- a b 11. It is more desirable
 a. to be popular and well-liked by everybody;
 b. to become famous in the field of one's choice or for a particular deed.
- a b 12. With regard to clothing
 a. I would feel conspicuous if I were not

dressed the way most of my friends are dressed;
 b. I like to wear clothes which stress my individuality and which not everybody else is wearing.

a b 13. On the subject of social living
 a. a person should set up his own standards and then live up to them;
 b. one should be careful to live up to the prevailing standards of the culture.

a b 14. I would consider it more embarrassing
 a. to be caught loafing on a job for which I get paid;
 b. losing my temper when a number of people are around of whom I think a lot.

a b 15. I respect the person most who
 a. is considerate of others and concerned that they think well of him;
 b. lives up to his ideals and principles.

a b 16. A child who has had intellectual difficulties
 in some grade in school
 a. should repeat the grade to be able to get more out of the next higher grade;
 b. should be kept with his age group though he has he has some intellectual difficulties.

a b 17. In my free time
 a. I'd like to read an interesting book at home;
 b. I'd rather be with a group of friends.

a b 18. I have
 a. a great many friends who are, however, not very intimate friends;
 b. few but rather intimate friends.

a b 19. When doing something, I am most concerned
 with
 a. "what's in it for me" and how long it will last;
 b. what impression others get of me for doing it.

a b 20. As leisure-time activity I would rather choose
 a. woodcarving, painting, stamp collecting, photography, or a similar activity;
 b. bridge or other card game, or discussion groups.

a b 21. I consider a person most successful when
 a. he can live up to his own standards and ideals;

b. he can get along with even the most difficult people.

a b 22. One of the main things a child should be
 taught is
 a. cooperation;
 b. self-discipline.

a b 23. As far as I am concerned
 a. I am only happy when I have people around me;
 b. I am perfectly happy when I am left alone.

a b 24. on a free evening
 a. I like to go and see a nice movie;
 b. I would try to have a television party at my (or a friend's) house.

a b 25. The persons whom I admire most are those who
 a. are very outstanding in their achievements;
 b. have a very pleasant personality.

a b 26. I consider myself to be
 a. quite idealistic and to some extent a "dreamer";
 b. quite realistic and living for the present only.

a b 27. In bringing up children, the parents should
 a. look more at what is done by other families with children;
 b. stick to their own ideas on how they want their children brought up regardless of what others do.

a b 28. To me it is very important
 a. what on is and does regardless of what others think;
 b. what my friends think of me.

a b 29. I prefer listening to a person who
 a. knows his subject matter real well but is not very skilled in presenting it interestingly;
 b. knows his subject matter not as well but has an interesting way of discussing it.

a b 30. As far as I am concerned
 a. I see real advantages to keeping a diary and would like to keep one myself;
 b. I'd rather discuss my experiences with friends than keep a diary.

a b 31. Schools should
 a. teach children to take their place in

Society;

b. be concerned more with teaching subject matter.

- a b 32. It is desirable
 a. that one shares the opinions others hold on a particular matter;
 b. that one strongly holds onto his opinions even though they may be radically different from those of others.
- a b 33. For me it is more important to
 a. keep my dignity (not make a fool of myself) even though I may not always be considered a good sport;
 b. be a good sport even though I would lose my dignity (make a fool of myself) by doing it.
- a b 34. When in a strange city or foreign country I
 should have no great difficulty because
 a. I am interested in new things and can live under almost any conditions;
 b. people are the same everywhere and I can get along with them.
- a b 35. I believe in coffee breaks and social
 activities for employees because
 a. it gives people a chance to get to know each other and enjoy work more;
 b. people work more efficiently when they do not work for too long a stretch at a time and can look forward to special events.
- a b 36. The greatest influence upon children should be
 a. from their own age group and from educational sources outside the family since they can be more objective in evaluating the child's needs;
 b. from the immediate family who should know the child best.

APPENDIX I - INTERNAL/EXTERNAL
LOCUS OF CONTROL INSTRUMENT

Below are a number of statements about various topics. They have been collected from different groups of people and represent a variety of opinions. There are no right or wrong answers to this questionnaire; for every statement there are large numbers of people who agree and disagree. Please circle the statement that is closer to your opinion.

1. a. Children get into trouble because their parents punish them too much.
b. The trouble with most children nowadays is that their parents are too easy with them.
2. a. Many of the unhappy things in people's lives are partly due to bad luck.
b. People's misfortunes result from the mistakes they make.
3. a. One of the major reasons why we have wars is because people don't take enough interest in politics.
b. There will always be wars, no matter how hard people try to prevent them.
4. a. In the long run people get the respect they deserve in this world.
b. Unfortunately, an individual's worth often passes unrecognized no matter how hard he tries.
5. a. The idea that teachers are unfair to students is nonsense.
b. Most students don't realize the extent to which their grades are influenced by accidental happenings.
6. a. Without the right breaks one cannot be an effective leader.
b. Capable people who fail to become leaders have not taken advantage of their opportunities.
7. a. No matter how hard you try some people just don't like you.
b. People who can't get others to like them don't understand how to get along with others.
8. a. Heredity plays the major role in determining one's personality.
b. It is one's experiences in life which determine what one is like.

9. a. I have often found that what is going to happen will happen.
b. Trusting to fate has never turned out as well for me as making a decision to take a definite course of action.
10. a. In the case of the well prepared student there is rarely if ever such a thing as an unfair test.
b. Many times exam questions tend to be so unrelated to course work that studying is really useless.
11. a. The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions.
b. Getting a good job depends mainly on being in the right place at the right time.
12. a. The average citizen can have an influence in government decisions.
b. This world is run by the few people in power, and there is not much the little guy can do about it.
13. a. When I make plans, I am almost certain that I can make them work.
b. It is not always wise to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune anyhow.
14. a. There are certain people who are just no good.
b. There is some good in everybody.
15. a. In my case getting what I want has little or nothing to do with luck.
b. Many times we might just as well decide what to do by flipping a coin.
16. a. Who gets to be the boss often depends on who was lucky enough to be in the right place first.
b. Getting people to do the right thing depends upon ability, luck has little or nothing to do with it.
17. a. As far as world affairs are concerned, most of us are the victims of forces we can neither understand, no control.
b. By taking an active part in political and societal affairs the people can control world events.
18. a. Most people don't realize the extent to which their lives are controlled by accidental happenings.
b. There really is no such thing as "luck."

19. a. One should always be willing to admit mistakes.
b. It is usually best to cover up one's mistakes.
20. a. It is hard to know whether or not a person really like you.
b. How many friends you have depends on how nice a person you are.
21. a. In the long run the bad things that happen to us are balanced by the good ones.
b. Most misfortunes are the result of lack of ability, ignorance, laziness or all three.
22. a. With enough effort we can wipe out political corruption.
b. It is difficult for people to have much control over the things politicians do in office.
23. a. Sometimes I can't understand how teachers arrive at the grades they give.
b. There is a direct connection between how hard I study and the grades I get.
24. a. A good leader expects people to decide for themselves what they should do.
b. A good leader makes it clear to everybody what their jobs are.
25. a. Many times I feel that I have little influence over the things that happen to me.
b. It is impossible for me to believe that chance or luck plays an important role in my life.
26. a. People are lonely because they don't try to be friendly.
b. There's not much use in trying too hard to please people, if they like you, they like you.
27. a. There is too much emphasis on athletics in high school.
b. Team sports are an excellent way to build character.
28. a. What happens to me is my own doing.
b. Sometimes I feel that I don't have enough control over the directions my life is taking.
29. a. Most of the time I can't understand why politicians behave the way they do.
b. In the long run the people are responsible for bad government on a national as well as on a local level.