

Evidence for the conflation of the personal and the political is found in the results of three Q studies presented in the text. Each of the instruments (the "accounts of lesbian identity" Q sort, the "politics of lesbianism" Q sort, and the "attitudes to lesbianism" Q sort) revealed parallel factor structures when completed Q sorts were subjected to standard Q-analysis procedures. Kitzinger's discussion of the five major factors which emerged in the accounts of lesbian identity Q sort clearly reveals the ideological components of these identity accounts. Three of these factors relied heavily upon liberal-humanistic categories and rhetoric. The fourth perspective understood lesbianism in radical terms, and the fifth understood lesbian identity as pathology (in both religious and social scientific terms). In the event the point has not yet been made, the ideological categories which gave structure and meaning to the self reports modeled in the Q sorts were provided by the subjects themselves. It is their standpoint which Kitzinger reports.

Kitzinger's arguments are provocative. Liberal social scientists will probably not agree with the major points of her central thesis, yet careful attention to Kitzinger's discussions should disabuse some of the notion that social science is non-ideological.

*Charles E. Cottle, Department of Political Science,  
University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Whitewater,  
WI 53190*

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## NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

### *Recent and Forthcoming Scholarship*

William Stephenson, "William James, Niels Bohr, and Complementarity: V--Phenomenology of Subjectivity," *Psychological Record*, 1988, 38, 203-219.

**Abstract:** Edmund Husserl's phenomenology is intrinsically theoretical. Its beginnings are with naive self-evidence, basically verbal report, expressed repeatedly, as if in this manner valid solutions to problems will necessarily evolve, in a paradoxical fashion. It is reducible to Q-methodology: Husserl's perspectives and essences are comparable to the quantized operant factors of Q, which are subject to Niels Bohr's principle of complementarity, and also involve paradoxes. Some implications for Gestalt psychology, dasein-analysis, and Carl Rogers' client-centered counseling are considered. Husserl's phenomenology, in any of its forms, and Q-methodology are on the same footing except for the denial of consciousness as substantive in Q, and its replacement by communicability. Q-technique stands uniquely as a new probabilistic that opened the door to quantum theory for subjectivity, just as Max Born's new probabilistic opened the door for quantum physics.

William Stephenson, "Quantum Theory of Subjectivity," *Integrative Psychiatry*, forthcoming. In this essay, Stephenson summarizes the major points contained in his recent papers on quantum theory and Q methodology. The article will appear with commentaries by Fred Alan Wolf, theoretical physicist and author, La Jolla, CA; Larry Dossey, psychiatrist, Dallas Diagnostic Association, Dallas, TX; and Steven R. Brown, political scientist, Kent State University, Kent, OH.

Bruce McKeown and Dan Thomas, *Q Methodology* (Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences series, vol. 66). Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications, 1988, 83 pp., \$6.50 paper. Chapters: Introductory overview; Q-samples, Q-sorting, and conditions of instruction; Person samples and the single case; Statistical analysis; Research applications; Key works in Q methodology.

N. Patrick Peritore (Political Science, U Missouri, Columbia MO 65211), "Brazilian Attitudes Toward Agrarian Reform: A Q-Methodology Opinion Study of a Conflictual Issue," 14th International Congress, Latin American Studies Association, March 17-19, 1988, New Orleans. The paper can be obtained for \$3.00 from the LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA

15260. Peritore is also author of the forthcoming *Socialism, Communism, and Liberation Theology in Brazil: Opinion Surveys Using Q Methodology*, Athens, Ohio University Press. During May-July, he and his co-worker, Karina Peritore, have been in Mexico administering Q sorts concerning the national elections.

Q methodology has been singled out by John S. Dryzek as exemplary of "methods for mapping discourse" in the communicative-rationality approach to the policy process. According to Dryzek, "Q-sort can establish patterns among the subjective belief systems of individuals within a given 'concourse' (for example, policy issue area). Any clusters identified represent groups of like-minded individuals, and the dimensions underlying these clusters define the initial structure of discourse. This information indicates the potential for communicative rationalization [a term referring to the works of Arendt and Habermas], and hence would be valuable to prospective third parties." Dryzek proposes communicative rationality as an alternative to instrumental and other forms of rationality (e.g., "invisible hand") for dealing with complex social problems. His view are in "Complexity and Rationality in Public Life," *Political Studies*, 1987, 35, 424-442.

Dryzek also promotes Q methodology in his forthcoming "The Mismeasure of Political Man," *Journal of Politics*, August 1988, 50, 705-725. Focusing on a critique of the opinion survey, he notes that a full rejection of it must await the demonstrated superiority of alternative procedures, including "quantitative approaches that take the subjectivity of interviewees seriously, such as Q-methodology...; intensive ideographic interaction with subjects...; Popperian situational analysis...; the intentional approach to public opinion...; and experimental work within a public choice paradigm...." This article is scheduled to appear as a chapter in a planned collection of papers in a volume tentatively entitled *Reasons for Politics*, to be followed by a chapter on "The Measure of Political Man," in which Dryzek will argue Q's capability (as contrasted with sample surveys) to reveal the content of political capabilities and their potential for different kinds of democracy. (Dryzek can be reached c/o the Department of Poli-

tical Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1284, Bitnet 10047@Oregon1.)

### *Stephenson Papers*

Several of William Stephenson's file cabinets containing papers and correspondence have now been organized for future scholarly use. The project is being sponsored by the Stephenson Research Center, and negotiations are currently underway to house the collection under atmospherically-controlled conditions under the supervision of the Western Historical Manuscript Society, University of Missouri.

The Stephenson Center, under Director Donald J. Brenner's guidance, is also planning to collect a complete set of all of Stephenson's unpublished papers. Details of this project will be forthcoming.

### *Copies of The Study of Behavior*

John Gach, a dealer in antiquarian and out-of-print books in psychology and related areas, notes that William Stephenson's *The Study of Behavior* (University of Chicago Press, 1953), which is currently out of print, is a popular item and that he sells four or five copies annually, most of which are in very good shape in dust jackets. There is also a steady flow of requests for Stephenson's *The Play Theory of Mass Communication* (University of Chicago Press, 1967). In addition to these items, Gach indicates that he will also be keeping an eye out for copies of Stephenson's *Testing School Children* (London: Longmans, Green, 1949). Persons interested in obtaining copies of these items (as well as others in the fields of psychology, philosophy, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis) should contact John Gach Books, Inc., 5620 Waterloo Road, Columbia, MD 21045-2699 (phone 301/465-9023).

### *Bitnet Connections*

A small but growing number of subscribers at academic institutions are now tied in to Bitnet, Internet, or other networks (through their universities' computer centers) and can now contact one another virtually instantaneously from points throughout North America and Europe, and as far away as Tel-Aviv and Seoul. To contact another person within Bitnet, for example--or a person in

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*Name/Institution/Userid@Node*

William Ascher, Duke University  
DASCHE@TUCC

Larry R. Baas, Valparaiso University  
POLS.LRB@VALPO

Steven R. Brown, Kent State University  
SBROWN@KENTVM

Gregory Casey, University of Missouri  
POLI0511@UMCVMB

Dennis Delprato, Eastern Michigan University  
DELPRATO@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU

Mary Margaret Pignone, American University  
GJHH@AUVMB

Timothy Stephen, Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst.  
STEPHEN@RPICICGE

H. Alicia Taylor, Kent State University  
HTAYLOR@KENTVM

Don Treadwell, Westfield State University  
DONTREA@RCN

Other Q methodologists with access to Bitnet, Internet, or other networks are encouraged to contact the editor (sbrown@kentvm) so that their electronic addresses can be added to the list.

*Q Methodology at ISPP*

The relationship of Q methodology to quantum theory were among the topics discussed at a roundtable on "New Ways of Thinking About Person, Personality, Group and Culture: The Impact of Modern Physics," annual meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, July 3, Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, Secaucus, NJ. Discussants included theoretical physicist Fred Alan Wolf, author of *Star Wave: Mind, Consciousness, and Quantum Physics* (Macmillan, 1984), who will focus on quantum physics and quantum thinking; Alfred M. Freedman, editor of *Political Psychology* and *Integrative Psychiatry*, and past president of the American Psychi-

ELIAS H. PORTER

January 1914 - December 1987

The spring 1988 issue of *Insights* carries word of the passing of Elias H. Porter, who was the banquet speaker at the 1986 Institute for the Scientific Study of Subjectivity. Dr. Porter authored relationship awareness theory and developed the Strength Deployment Inventory, and was actively involved until his death with Personal Strengths Publishing, Inc., which publishes *Insights* for persons whose utilize his theory and Inventory. He addressed the second Q Conference on the topic of "Beyond Behavior...Into Motivation."

Dr. Porter was also author of *Introduction to Therapeutic Counseling* (Houghton Mifflin, 1950) and *Manpower Development* (Harper and Row, 1964) as well as numerous scientific articles and book chapters. A licensed clinical psychologist, he received his doctorate from Ohio State University (where he studied under Carl Rogers) and subsequently held posts at the Universities of Oregon, Ohio State, Chicago, California-San Diego, and California-Los Angeles.

atric Association, who addressed the relationship between modern physics and political psychology; and Steven R. Brown, political science, Kent State University, who discussed the relationship between quantum theory and Q methodology.

Also part of the ISPP program was a paper by Larry R. Baas (Political Science, Valparaiso U), "The Interpersonal Sources of the Meaning of Secondary Political Symbols: A Follow-up After Ten Years." *Abstract*: Harold Lasswell, among others, has noted that the vague, diffuse, and distant symbols of the secondary political world, are elaborated and take on personal meaning to the individual as a result of a process of displacement or projection of some image from the primary world. To examine whether such a

process mediates between primary and secondary worlds, in 1975 one subject was selected and asked to describe her images of 25 objects from both primary and secondary worlds by using an adjective Q sort. She was also asked to describe how each of these same 25 objects made her feel by using a second Q sort. The correlation and factor analysis of these data, plus lengthy intensive interviews with her, demonstrated how the varied aspects of her political world take on personal meaning to her with respect to specific primary images. The current study is an update of the 1975 study. The same subject has been asked to describe many of the objects from the original study as well as other "new" primary and political objects in her life. Once again the data support the Lasswellian proposition that primary and secondary worlds are bridged by a process of displacement of primary affect. Additionally, the data allow us to see how new objects are incorporated into her world and how changes in her primary world affect her images of the secondary political world. In this case we see that changes in her conception of her moral self and how it makes her feel, and changes in her family status--a dispenser rather than a recipient of the family law--have affected changes in her conceptions of secondary political symbols.

ISPP sessions were audiotape-recorded by Minute Tape, 1066 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road, Suite 14, Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (phone 408/730-1907) and are available for \$10.95 each (plus \$3.50 postage). Persons interested in obtaining tapes should specify that they were recorded during the ISPP meeting. The roundtable on quantum theory was session 13 ("New Ways of Thinking About Person, Personality, Group and Culture: The Impact of Modern Physics"). Baas's presentation was part of session 24 ("Political Attitudes, Ethics and Socialization").

### *SPSS for Q*

Joan E. Aitken is actively involved in trying to locate funding to support a colloquium on statistics and software related to Q methodology, the plan being ultimately to produce a comprehensive statistical package which would do for Q what SPSS has done for R methodology. There are several Q-based pro-

grams which have been developed over the years (e.g., Norman Van Tubergen's QUANAL and Michael Strickland's P.C.Q.), but each, like a Q sort, is unique in various ways while also containing features in common with other packages. The purpose of the colloquium would be to bring various users together to design a comprehensive program which would incorporate the best features of all existing packages and would add other aspects not currently in existing packages.

Persons interested in assisting in this task and/or with suggestions as to where a proposal such as this might be submitted are invited to contact Professor Aitken, Department of Communication Studies, University of Missouri-Kansas City, 5100 Rockhill Road, Kansas City, MO 64110-2499.

#### *Peirce Conference*

A conference on "Peirce and Contemporary Thought: The Charles S. Peirce Sesquicentennial International Congress" is scheduled for September 6-9, 1989, at Harvard University. The event is being supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Those interested should contact Hilary Putnam, Department of Philosophy, Emerson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, phone 617/495-5501.

#### *Yet More on Melanie Klein*

Robert Caper's *Immaterial Facts: Freud's Discovery of Psychic Reality and Klein's Development of His Work* (Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, 1988) is of at least historical importance due to the fact that the author is an American (U.S. variety): all other books specifically about Melanie Klein, with whom William Stephenson was associated in the 1930s, have been by Britishers (Meltzer, Segal) or Canadians (Weininger, Grosskurth). There have been numerous journal articles, of course, and books which touch on Klein's ideas to some extent, but otherwise American psychology and psychoanalysis have been at best noncommittal (and at worst highly critical) about her work. Chapters 1-10 of Caper's volume comprise Part I: "Freud's Discovery of Psychic Reality." Part II deals with "Melanie Klein's Development of Freud's Work," and ends with a comparison



and contrast of their ideas (chapter 20). Stephenson is currently working on a paper on Klein. Other references to her have appeared in previous issues of OS: January 1980 (pp. 68-69), April 1980 (101-102), October 1984 (26-27), July 1986 (136-137), January 1988 (64).

It is also to be noted that "Melanie Klein" was the topic of the May 14-15, 1988 Buffalo Symposium in Literature & Psychoanalysis, sponsored by the SUNY-Buffalo Center for the Psychological Study of the Arts. Papers included Roberta Hooks's "Klein, Lacan and Symbolization," Joris Duytschaever's "Klein, Kohut and the Child," and Phyllis Grosskurth's "Melanie Klein: A Life in Pictures."

## THE STATE OF THE NEWSLETTER

Subscriptions to *Operant Subjectivity* have continued to grow to a point well beyond the century mark, and of those who were subscribing at the time of the first "state of the newsletter" report (OS, July 1984), 80% remain as loyal subscribers, and many possess a complete set of newsletters from October 1977. There is apparently a dedicated core of persons interested in the science of subjectivity and the methodology which renders it possible.

The current list of subscribers follows and is included as a checklist against which to compare your own list of potentially interested colleagues and acquaintances whose names do not appear (please send these, with addresses, to the editor). It is also included as a reminder for those who have not as yet subscribed for volume 12 (a resubscription form is in the April issue). Academic subscribers are asked to consider requesting their libraries to subscribe (at \$7.00 institutional rate) so as to make *Operant Subjectivity* available to a broader audience.

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