

walk, bike, or take the bus to work. (34bf) "Economic development" means growth in the local economy--more people, businesses, and income. (35bh) Low-paying service jobs are replacing manufacturing, technical, and managerial jobs in the local economy. (36ef) I support the University's efforts to develop the East Campus research park. (37ch) Efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit could result in massive layoffs at local research facilities. (38cl) Adequate City revenues for library, recreational and social services depend upon a growing economy. (39am) Boulder should expedite the review process for new construction. (40dj) Local housing prices will stabilize or decline if the local economy does not grow.

(41bm) Boulder's anti-business image is well-deserved. (42en) I support an amendment to elect City Council members by district, rather than at large. (43cf) Recent failures of local businesses are mainly a function of market competition. (44al) Preserving the quality of life in Boulder should be a major priority of public policy. (45ah) We must retain existing jobs in Boulder and replace the ones we lose.

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

William Stephenson, "Q-Methodology: Interbehavioral and Quantum Theoretical Connections in Clinical Psychology," in Douglas H. Ruben and Dennis J. Delprato (Eds.), *New Ideas in Therapy* (Westport CT: Greenwood Press). This volume is scheduled to appear in late 1986 or early 1987, and in his chapter, Stephenson indicates the way in which Q enters into Kantor's interbehavioral formulation for a psychological event (PE): $PE = C(k, sf, rf, hi, st, md)$, where k symbolizes that the segment is unique, sf stands for stimulus function, rf response function, hi historical connections, st the immediate setting, md the medium of the segment, and C indicates that everything within the brackets is interactional. Focusing on a single case--of

an English gentleman obsessed with the proper way to make tea!--Q sorts are constructed to represent the person's current feelings, how he felt before coming to the United States, his wife's feelings, typical American feelings, and so forth for all of Kantor's symbols, with factors and their statement arrays revealing the operants of the situation. Change in factor structure following treatment indicates alterations in feeling according to Perlin's and Parloff's laws. Attention is also given to the intersubjectivity (transference, counter-transference) central to psychoanalysis, with Q factors providing its measurement. The conclusion is reached that "all current fashions of clinical treatment such as are subjective, from psychoanalytic to hermeneutic, come under Q's sovereignty...and all remains within the probabilistic framework of quantum theory, where states of feeling, not particulate feelings are at issue. It is the unpredictable electron and the unpredictable self, both representable in sciences with common foundations."

Karen E. Dennis (Director, Nursing Research, Francis Scott Key Medical Center, Baltimore), "Q Methodology: Relevance and Application to Nursing Research," *Advances in Nursing Science*, 1986, 8(3), 6-17. *Abstract*: Q methodology is a unique research tradition with an epistemology and technique that is much more than the Q-sort form of instrumentation used to gather data. Developed to explore and understand the richness of human subjectivity, Q methodology, with its emphasis on the individual, is relevant to many substantive areas of scientific inquiry within nursing. This article presents an overview of the technique and delineates special considerations for implementing Q methodological investigations. (Dennis can be reached c/o P.O. Box 25925, Baltimore MD 21224.)

Steven R. Brown (Political Science, Kent State U, Kent OH 44242), "Q Technique and Method: Principles and Procedures," in W.D. Berry and M.S. Lewis-Beck (Eds.), *New Tools for Social Scientists: Advances and Applications in Research Methods* (pp. 57-76), Beverly Hills CA, Sage Publications, 1986. The theory underlying concourses, Q sorts, and operant factors pre-

cedes two brief examples, the first a study of public opinion concerning events surrounding the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the second focused on Lasswell's political typology (agitators, administrators, and theorists). The chapter concludes with reference to recent literature and broader methodological considerations.

Mark J. Wattier (Political Science, Murray State U, Murray KY 42071), "Discovering Campaign Themes: Reinforcement with Q Method," *Election Politics*, 1986, 3 (2), 20-23. The principle of reinforcement--that candidates must emphasize those qualities that are consistent with the beliefs and values of potential voters--is added to the principles of popularity (what voters desire) and credibility (what voters believe), and is given operational substance through Q methodology, which aids strategists in determining which of a candidate's beliefs and values should be featured. The practicalities of Q sample and P set structures are explained, and an illustration is provided using data from a state senatorial contest.

More on Melanie Klein

Interest continues to be shown in the ideas of the Viennese psychoanalyst Melanie Klein (1882-1960), with whom William Stephenson was at one point associated (see *OS*, January 1980, 68-69; April 1980, 101-102; October 1984, 26-27). The most recent contribution is *Melanie Klein: Her World and Her Work* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), a 500-page biography by Phyllis Grosskurth, a Professor of English at the University of Toronto. Grosskurth's absorbing and comprehensive account benefited from access to papers in the Melanie Klein Trust, including an unpublished autobiography, and to family papers made available by Klein's son. However, she was denied access to relevant correspondence between Sigmund Freud and Karl Abraham and Joan Riviere, which is embargoed in the Library of Congress until the year 2000.

Also heavily focused on Klein's ideas is Julia Segal's *Phantasy in Everyday Life: A Psychoanalytical Approach to Understanding Ourselves* (Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books, 1985). Recent the-

oretical elaborations are summarized by Elizabeth Bott Spillius, "Some Developments from the Work of Melanie Klein," *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis*, 1983, 64, 321-332. Basic papers on object relations theory, which Klein parented, have been collected by Peter Buckley (Ed.), *Essential Papers on Object Relations* (New York: New York University Press, 1986). Klein's ideas are also beginning to attract attention outside psychoanalytic circles, e.g., in the study of literature, as in Leo Bersani's "'The Culture of Redemption': Marcel Proust and Melanie Klein," *Critical Inquiry*, 1986, 12, 399-421. Persons interested in keeping abreast of Klein's ideas might particularly take note of the *Journal of the Melanie Klein Society*, now in its fourth volume. Back issues through the 1986 volume are available for \$100 from H. Karnac (Books) Ltd., 56/58 Gloucester Road, London SW7 4QY, England.

Political Socialization and Q

In his paper entitled "The Bear Market in Political Socialization and the Costs of Misunderstood Psychological Theories," Timothy E. Cook asserts that the decline in interest about political socialization is due in part to the absence of an explicit psychological model of political learning, and he eventually recommends Vygotsky's cognitive-developmental over Piaget's theory. But part of the problem, Cook goes on to say, is methodological, and in this regard he notes that "there are...methods, such as Q-sorts, experiments, and participant observation, whose utility has not yet been exploited to study children's political development" (p. 1080). Among his methodological conclusions, Cook recommends that "we should abjure the stock and trade of the political socialization scholar, survey research," because of the doubtfulness of the data which it produces. Q technique and other alternative methods are time consuming and rely on less nationally representative samples, he says, but he also argues that generalizing from small samples "is less problematic as long as sample populations are chosen for reasons of interest to theory" (p. 1090). Cook's comments can be found in the *American Political Science Review*, 1985, 79, 1079-1093.

ATTENTION BITNET USERS!

BITNET is an electronic network of computers in the U.S., Canada, Europe, and elsewhere which enables users at any *node* (address) to send messages ("electronic mail") and even entire data files to users at any other node. All that is required is the addressee's user identification number and node name. From the Kent State University computer, for example, a user could contact another user --say, John Jones at Duke University--by issuing the command NOTE JJONES AT DUKE, where JJONES is the addressee's user identification, DUKE is the addressee's computer address (node name), and NOTE is the command indicating that a message is to be sent. (The NOTE command may differ from installation to installation.) The message is then entered, and the proper button is then pressed to send the message on its way. Messages can also be sent to the Universities of Tokyo, Karlsruhe, Missouri, Maryland, Windsor, and other points in the global village.

Electronic mail can be sent to the editor of this newsletter c/o SBROWN AT KENTVM. Subscribers are encouraged to provide their user identifications and node names for redistribution (through BITNET) to other subscribers, the aim being to facilitate more rapid communication among persons utilizing Q methodology.

Configural Frequency Analysis

In his "Typological Personality Research by Configural Frequency Analysis" (*Personality and Individual Differences*, 1985, 6, 161-168), J. Krauth defines a type in configural frequency analysis (CFA) as a configuration of categories belonging to different attributes observed in a subpopulation of persons. In the process of advancing CFA, Krauth criticizes other typological approaches, including "so-called Q-technique

or inverted factor technique," which he attributes to William Stephenson. One of the problems with factor analyses, according to Krauth, is that they are based on correlation matrices and consequently "take into consideration only the first-order interactions of the variables. Types which are caused by higher-order interactions alone cannot be detected by these procedures" (p. 162).

Protostipulatory to Krauth's advocacy is the presumption that types, particularly in Q technique, are defined solely by attributes, and that the only solution to typology is statistical--i.e., in part, to the detection of higher-order variable interactions. The brand of "Q-technique" to which Krauth refers, and erroneously attributes to Stephenson, is akin to profile analysis (*The Study of Behavior*, pp. 161-162) in which many objective variables are measured one at a time, Q factor analysis then being employed to determine profile types. There is of course nothing subjective in Krauth's scheme, and nothing truly interactive either, i.e., in a psychological as opposed to statistical sense. In Q, statements interact in the process of the Q sorting, each statement implicitly being compared to all others. CFA therefore stands as merely a further elaboration of R methodology, inverted and labeled Q, but absent any of the dynamics and subjectivity which sets Q methodology apart from other typological efforts.

Q BIBLIOGRAPHIC UPDATE (CONTINUED)

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