

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

William Stephenson, "Methodology for Statements of Problems: Kantor and Spearman Conjoined," *Psychological Record*, 1984, 34, 575-588. This article appears as part of the J.R. Kantor (1888-1984) commemorative edition of the *Psychological Record*, and was abstracted previously (*OS*, 1984, 7, 132; cf. Stephenson, "Perspectives on Q Methodology: I. Statements of Problems," *OS*, 1984, 7, 110-114). Basically, it asserts that "statements of problems" are in the subjective domain --as distinct from "statements of objective facts"-- and are assumed to be insoluble; Q methodology transforms them into solvable problems by acts of judgment, thereby rendering policymaking more scientific. Freeman Dyson's views on nuclear war are taken as an example in which hope (humanistic subjectivity) is distinguished from weapons (objective inhumanism). To the Newtonianism of Kantor and Spearman is added the relativistic, quantum theoretical, and interbehavioral formulations of Q which require self reference as central to subjective science.

Headnoting the same issue of the *Psychological Record*, Parker E. Lichtenstein (in "Interbehaviorism in Psychology and in the Philosophy of Science," at p. 457) makes extended and favorable reference to Stephenson's "Postulates of Behaviorism" (*Philosophy of Science*, 1953), implying that Stephenson's conceptual approach, by virtue of its incorporation of self reference, is wider in scope than Kantor's while remaining consistent with the interbehavioral framework.

Robert H. Wozniak (Bryn Mawr College) is embarking on a detailed, multivolume history of American psychology since 1885 in which William Stephenson's work promises to figure prominently. As a device for coping with the welter of historical facts, Wozniak has chosen to focus on a number of major figures whose works represent concern with different areas or issues within psychology. In addition to Stephenson, psychologists singled out for attention include Louise Ames (Gessell Institute), J.P. Guilford (U Southern

California) Robert Ward Leeper (a colleague of Kurt Lewin's), B.F. Skinner (Harvard U), and Lee Edward Travis (a colleague of Stanley Seashore's at Iowa in the 1920s).

The project will not be primarily biographical, but will involve the analysis of Stephenson's work as it has articulated with the development of psychology as a whole. Wozniak plans to assemble the complete works for each person and to sift through them for characteristic common themes and major shifts in emphasis. His eventual goal is to interweave these themes as case studies in the overall narrative within which he will attempt to convey something of the flavor of what psychology has been as it has evolved during the past 100 years.

Wozniak is a research psychologist and associate professor in the Department of Human Development, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr PA 19010.

Q Sorting by Mail

Persons anticipating having to collect Q sorts by mail might benefit from "Instructions for Q-sorting" (© 1976 by Alexander Nesterenko and Leonard Barchak), a one-page instruction sheet (complete with photographs) designed to lead the novice Q sorter through each step of the procedures involved. The resulting Q sort is entered on a stamped, pre-addressed postcard which is returned for scoring and analysis. Interested readers are invited to contact Leonard J. Barchak, Department of English, La Salle University, Philadelphia PA 19141; or Alexander Nesterenko, School of Communication, Grand Valley State College, 144 Lake Superior Hall, Allendale MI 49401.

Forthcoming Publications

Richard B. Ulman and Doris Brothers, *The Shattered Self: A Self Psychological Study of Psychic Trauma* (Hillsdale NJ: Analytic Press). This book, the manuscript for which is currently in preparation, will focus on the subjective dimension of psychic trauma (incest, rape, and combat) and its centrality in understanding the personal meaning of trauma and treating its symptoms. Ulman is a political scien-

tist by academic training, and currently a psychoanalytic psychotherapist in New York (327 Central Park West 8AA, NY 10025) and at the New York Medical College in Valhalla. He also serves as Senior Associate Editor for the journal *Political Psychology*.

Two Korean studies employing Q technique are currently in press: Kwangcha Kim and Kwang-iel Kim, "[Korean Attitudes Toward Battered Wives]," *Mental Health Research* [Seoul], 1985, 3; and Kyo-kyung Lee and Kwang-iel Kim, "[Attitudes Toward Death]," *Neuropsychiatry* [Seoul], 1985, 24. Kwang-iel Kim is a psychoanalyst in Seoul and can be reached c/o Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hanyang University Medical School, Seoul 133, Korea.

*New and Forthcoming Studies
in the Political and Policy Sciences*

John M. Bolland (Political Science, U Kansas), "The Search for Structure: An Alternative to the Structured Q-sort Technique," *Political Methodology. Abstract*: Q methodology and its attendant Q-sort technique have played an important role in the study of political attitudes, beliefs, and values. Yet, the structural requirements they impose on data collection (i.e., a large number of categories, a quasinormal distribution of responses) may often make them inappropriate. An instructed alternative to the Q-sort technique is proposed, along with a series of nonmetric or quasi-metric analysis techniques. These procedures are then used to analyze a set of structured Q-sort data. These results are very comparable to those yielded by correlational and factor analysis procedures, suggesting the validity of the alternative procedures in a controlled situation.

Ronald D. Brunner (Political Science, U Colorado), *Case-wise Classifications in Policy Analysis* (Discussion Paper No. 17). Boulder: Center for Public Policy Research, University of Colorado, November 1984. *Abstract*: Public assistance and other programs are premised on identifying those with equivalent needs and setting priorities among those with different needs. While classification is fundamental in the analysis of such programs, it is also problematical.

The conventional variable-wise approach fails to establish equivalency because the statistical description of each case used in the classification is insufficiently comprehensive. The case-wise alternative provides for greater comprehensiveness, and for potential improvements with respect to other criteria, including dependability, selectivity, creativity and openness. This paper introduces the case-wise alternative as a possible step toward better policy analyses and program decisions. [This paper is being used primarily as a way to introduce case-wise information systems to Members of Congress and their staffs, and involves the Q cluster analysis of objective traits (roughly equivalent to System 3 in Stephenson's 1936 *Psychometrika* paper). Brunner's work on case-wise analysis is summarized in *OS*, 1983, 7, 30-31; a published example appears in *Policy Sciences*, 1983, 16, 97-125.]

James M. Carlson (Political Science, Providence College) and Mark S. Hyde, "Situations and Party Activist Role Orientations: A Q Study," *Micropolitics*, 1984, 3, 441-464. *Abstract*: ...At the outset three possible role orientations are considered: Amateur, Professional, and Candidate. The Amateur-Professional distinction is based on James Q. Wilson's work, while the Candidate role orientation is seen as one which de-emphasizes both issues and party welfare in the interest of the office goals of a particular candidate A set of party activists were asked to complete three Q sorts in response to three different "situations"...designed so as to alternatively elicit Professional, Amateur, and Candidate role orientations. A factor analysis of the Q sorts revealed five distinct role orientations: an Amateur, Professional, and three different Candidate dispositions. Furthermore, several subjects gave Q sorts that were consistent across situations, while others were very sensitive to situations....

J. David Gillespie (Presbyterian College, Clinton SC), "Third Political Party Leaders and the American Ideological Mainstream," Northeastern Political Science Association, Boston, November 1984. Focusing on the relationship between traditional American politi-

cal ideas and peripheral parties (Nazi, anarchist, Marxist, and Libertarian), this is a revision of a paper presented at the 1982 meeting of the Southern Political Science Association and summarized in *OS*, 1983, 6, 105-107.

Thomas S. Hensley (Political Science, Kent State U), Steven R. Brown, and Joyce Baugh, "The Supreme Court and School Prayer: Can the Court Change Attitudes and Behaviors?" American Political Science Association, New Orleans, August 1985. This study, which is currently at the planning stage, will merge theories of legitimacy and cognitive consistency in a before-after examination of the attitudes and behaviors of school administrators and teachers concerning the upcoming Supreme Court decision regarding the constitutionality of Alabama's "moment of silence" law (*Wallace v. Jaffree*). The case arises from a law which permits, but does not require, teachers in public schools to observe up to a minute of nonactivity for meditation or silent prayer. The Q sort will be administered during the spring semester, and then again after the Court has handed down its decision (expected in June).

Fred N. Kerlinger (Educational Psychology, U Oregon), *Liberalism and Conservatism: The Nature and Structure of Social Attitudes* (Hillsdale NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1984), 288 pp., \$29.95. Q technique figures prominently in Kerlinger's studies of educational attitudes (chapter 6) and his theory of criterial referents. The Q studies reported here were originally carried out in the 1950s and '60s, and consistently yielded two factors, Progressive and Traditional; distinguishing statements were then used to construct scales for administration in R-methodological investigations: All of this careful work is recounted in this volume. No one has been more prominent than Kerlinger in promoting Q technique in educational psychological circles, but his discussion remains wedded to R methodological considerations--e.g., with respect to the validity and reliability of Q factors, the analysis of variance of Q sorts for their constructed effects, and hypothesis testing for the significance of Q factors in categorical groups (such as known liberals vs.

known conservatives)--and, implicitly, to Burt's reciprocity principle: "It is gratifying that the results of a Q approach...led to similar conclusions as those that emerged from an R approach" (p. 231).

Bruce F. McKeown (Seattle Pacific U), "Q Methodology in Political Psychology: Theory and Technique in Psychoanalytic Applications," *Political Psychology*, 1984, 5, 415-436. Briefly summarized previously (*OS*, 1984, 7, 99), this is a revised version of a paper presented at the 1982 meeting of the American Political Science Association.

Bruce F. McKeown (Seattle Pacific U), "Psychoanalysis as a Hermeneutic for Political Psychology: Science and Interpretation in Political Subjectivity," Northeastern Political Science Association, Boston, November 1984. Social research must attend not only to text (what is said) but also to context (the environment of the text), and Q provides a method for this in terms of the contextual nature of Q sorts and factor arrays. Examples are provided in terms of studies of foreign travel experiences and from the field of communication ethnography, in which knowledge of context enables understanding of what is said and experienced. Q's applicability to textual analysis is also proposed inasmuch as it provides an empirical way of examining writers' intentions as opposed to superimposing categories onto the text.

Richard T. Martin (Political Science, Slippery Rock U), Eloise Ronay, and Richard W. Taylor, "Obligation, Equality, and a Sense of Fairness," Northeastern Political Science Association, Boston, November 1984. This study endeavors to discover the relationship between individuals' sense of political obligation and their values of equality and justice. A Political Obligation Q sample utilized previously and a newly created Equality Q sample (based on student essays) were both administered to 36 respondents, yielding three factors for obligation (cynical, scared, hedonistic) and three for equality (liberal, disaffected, conservative). There was no connection between the "language regions" of obligation and those of equality--i.e., persons defining the respective obligation factors were not systematic in their definition of the equal-

ity factors--leading the authors to conclude that "comparisons of reasoning processes must be done individually rather than on the basis of separate factor analyses." An illustration is rendered in terms of a single case.

Barbara L. Poole (Political Science, Kent State U) and Gertrude A. Steuernagel, "A Subjective Examination of Theories of Justice," Southern Political Science Association, Savannah GA, November 1984. A preview of this paper appeared in *OS*, 1984, 7, 133.

John Scheb (Political Science, U Tennessee), "Using Q Methodology to Explore Student and Faculty Definitions of Politics," Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April 17-20, 1985. The Q sample is composed of definitions of politics drawn primarily from the literature of political science--e.g., "The authoritative allocation of values" (David Easton), "The making of decisions by public means" (Karl Deutsch), "The workings of government generally, their impact on the governed" (V.O. Key), "Who gets what, when, how?" (Harold D. Lasswell), etc.--and was administered to political science undergraduates, graduates, and faculty members. Disciplinary diversity is attested to in the emergence of six factors which range in concern from power and institutions to pluralism and class conflict.

Dan B. Thomas (Wartburg College) and Bruce F. McKeown, "On the Varieties of Religious Experience: Behavioral Dimensions of Merging Religion and Politics" [tentative], Western Political Science Association, Las Vegas, March 28-30, 1985. This paper will focus on the concept of civil religion and the emergence of the so-called "evangelical right." A preview of the study, including the 60-item Q sample, appeared in *OS*, 1981, 5, 25-34.

Mark J. Wattier (Political Science, Murray State U), "Campaign Consulting With Q Methodology," Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, April 17-20, 1985. This paper reports the results of field work in a Missouri state senatorial race and is a followup to the author's "Voter Targeting Using the Q-Method" (*Campaigns & Elections*, 1982). Both candidate image and issue statements were included in the Q sample,

and voters provided Q sorts under both actual and ideal conditions. The results facilitated the strategy of reinforcement by indicating those traits and issue positions perceived both as actually being the candidate's and as being ideal, hence worthy of being given prominence in the campaign.

Thomas P. Weaver (Political Science, Presbyterian College), J. David Gillespie, and Ali Al-Jarbawi, "What Palestinians Believe: A Systematic Analysis of Belief Systems in the West Bank and Gaza," tentatively accepted for publication, with revisions, in *Journal of Palestine Studies*. A summary of the original study is in *OS*, 1984, 7, 65-66.

COMMENT

I would like to respond to the references made to our work (D. Miller & P.H. Friesen, *Organizations: A quantum view*, Prentice-Hall, 1984) in the October issue of *Operant Subjectivity* (pp. 28-29). Our use of the term "Q-technique" indeed does not correspond to Stephenson's, and we are sorry if our casual references to his writings implies otherwise. We analyzed objective characteristics of organizations in an attempt to discover predictive patterns or inherent structure in our data. In contrast, Stephenson's approach represents a method for studying subjectivity.

We have not misunderstood Stephenson's method but have explicitly defined and profitably applied a variant of it. Our approach was determined by its appropriateness to the problem at hand. It showed that Q factor analysis in conjunction with various algebraic techniques and hypothesis testing procedures could be useful as methods of numerical taxonomy, and could help to identify, in a piecewise manner, important dimensions of a complex, nonlinear data surface. Clearly our intrepid use of the letter "Q" recalls more exactly that of Cattell ("Three Basic Factor Analytic Research Designs," *Psychological Bulletin*, 1952), Jackson (*Multivariate Data Analysis*, Irwin, 1983), and others than it does that of Stephenson. We thought, however, that it would be useful, rather than gratui-

tous, to refer to the work of Stephenson to encourage readers to pursue Q approaches in greater breadth and detail. We did not, by our citation, wish to imply that we were in any way engaged in the "exegesis" of Stephenson's corpus of work. This task we are content to leave to others.

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DISSERTATIONS IN PROGRESS

Karen E. Dennis, *A Multi-Methodological Approach to the Measurement of Client Control* (University of Maryland at Baltimore).

This study is based on the assumption that patients desire a role in directing their lives and influencing the things that happen to them during the course of hospitalization. Three kinds of control are structured into the Q sample: (1) Behavioral, which refers to direct action on the environment to influence events; (2) cognitive, which includes information gain, appraisal, and interpretation; and (3) decisional, which refers to choosing among alternative courses of action. These levels, in turn, are cross-classified with five hospitalization events: Diagnostic tests and surgery, illness care, physical environment/hospital routines, activities of daily living, and interpersonal relations. Statements such as the following are included: "Walk to X-ray and the laboratory on the days I feel up to it" (behavioral/diagnostic tests); "Be informed if my condition is improving, staying the same, or getting worse (cognitive/illness care); "Select what nurses will take care of me (decisional/interpersonal); etc.

Two conditions of instruction will be administered to 30 patients, half of whom will have been admitted for surgical (and half for nonsurgical) reasons: The first condition will involve evaluation of the Q sample items in terms of their importance/unimportance for getting well and/or going home; the second condi-