

violence. Report to the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, from the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Putting Q into QASS

Alexander Nesterenko (Communication, U Tulsa) has been formally invited by Sage Publications to prepare a manuscript on Q methodology for possible publication in the prestigious series, Quantitative Applications in the Social Sciences (QASS), which is part of Sage's University Paper Series. The intent of the monograph is to fill the need for an approximately 90-page primer on technical and philosophical issues which would prepare the novice for more elaborate treatments. Nesterenko's manuscript is due later in 1984 and, if accepted, will be published in 1985, Q methodology's 50th year. The monograph would cost approximately \$5 and would join an impressive list of almost 40 other QASS titles on topics such as factor analysis, variance analysis, causal modeling, multi-dimensional scaling, and network analysis.

For the Record

In the January 1983 *OS* (p. 68), the 14-item Q sample used in a 1981 study by Manera and Wright was cited as the smallest ever to have been used, but this record was eclipsed with the recent publication of a medical degree thesis written by Lucila Castañeda de León in which a Q sample of size $N=7$ was employed: *Correlacion Entre Privacion Temprana y Conducta Asocial: Metodología Q Aplicada en la Clínica del Niño Sano del Hospital Roosevelt de Guatemala* [Correlation Between Maternal Deprivation and Asocial Behavior: Q Methodology Applied at the Healthy Child Clinic of the Roosevelt Hospital in Guatemala City], Faculty of Medical Science, University of San Carlos of Guatemala, August 1983, 104 pp. (limited publication and distribution). According to a summary provided

sued food policies that brought a great deal of money into the United States, while contributing little to the security of the world food system as a whole.

(43) Less developed countries should have preferential access to world markets as a part of the New International Economic Order. (44) Higher farm wages in the United States would only result in a smaller market for United States products, or more rapid mechanization, or both. The result would be a loss of jobs for farm workers in either case.

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Q Methodology in Korea

The following articles appeared in Korean periodicals during the past year and are written in Korean, but contain more extensive abstracts in English. Inquiries concerning all three can be directed to Dr. Kwang-iel Kim, Department of Neuropsychiatry, Hanyang University Hospital, Hanyang University, Seoul 133-00, Korea. Xeroxed copies can also be obtained from the editor of *OS*. In toto, the results show the diversity and imbalance existing in a traditional country undergoing rapid modernization.

Yong-Chon Park and Kwang-iel Kim, "[Community Leaders' Attitudes Toward Mental Illness]," *Neuropsychiatry*, 1983, 22, 218-232. A sample of $n = 50$ community leaders (herb doctors, nurses, shamans, village leaders, teachers, pharmacists, pastors, and physicians) sorted $N = 50$ statements relating to various aspects of mental illness in Korea (e.g., causes of illness, attitudes toward psychotics, treatment modalities, world views, etc.), yielding three factors: The *psychological humanists* deny supernaturalism and, instead, explain mental illness in terms of psychological-environmental stress, and favor psychotherapy and faith healing over more primitive methods; the *hostile rejectors*, a factor defined by three shamans, regard mental illness as incurable, believe that psychotics should be institutionally isolated, and understand mental illness in terms of primitive concepts; and the *traditional humanists* are accepting and op-

timistic in outlook, but their understanding of causal factors is primitive, hence they recommend treatments such as herbal medicine and shamanism. Due to the large number of mixed loadings (60%), the authors conclude that the latter factor is the traditional view which is gradually abandoned in favor of hostile rejection in reaction to modernization, and that rejection is gradually changed to psychological humanism by educational efforts and the desire to adopt modern attitudes; persons with mixed loadings are therefore in transition from one attitude to another.

Kwang-iel Kim, Keun Duk Lee and Dong Chul Chung, "[Korean Attitudes Toward Sex]," *Mental Health Research*, 1983, 1, 63-76. Six factors were the outcome when 60 opinions concerning various aspects of sex were Q sorted by 58 males and females of varying backgrounds: A group of *modern liberals* was composed primarily of college educated males who believe in sexual equality and who pursue sexual pleasure when it presents itself; uneducated, middle aged women comprise the *moralistically conservative* factor which prefers platonic to physical love and which emphasizes sexual submissiveness while expressing a belief in equality; the *anticonservatives* are also comprised of moderately educated, middle aged women, but who in this case deny the superiority of men, desire the liberation of female sexuality, and are open and free in their own sexual lives; the *traditional liberals*, mainly middle aged men, regard sexual pleasure as important and pursue it in their own lives, but demand purity in women; highly educated and young *feminists* reject sexual myths and protest traditional female inferiority, and regard sex as pleasurable; finally, a college educated group of young men displays a *realistically liberal* stance which is liberal with respect to sexuality but with a sense of responsibility.

Kwang Cha Kim, "[Female Students' Attitudes Toward Women's Issues]," *Faculty Papers of Induk Engineering College*, 1983, 3, 5-18. The administration of $N = 33$ statements to $n = 50$ women from one women's and four coeducational colleges resulted in six factors: A *radical feminist* position asserting the equality of sexes; an *antifeminist* standpoint which rejects the

idea of women's liberation as imported from Western countries; a bipolar *feminist/antifeminist* factor, separate from the previous two; a *conservative* view that women's rights should remain as they are; a *liberal* view that the woman's status should be elevated gradually; and an *antisexist* view. A parallel study using male subjects is forthcoming.

Recent and Forthcoming Scholarship

The ABLEX Publishing Corporation (355 Chestnut St., Norwood NJ 07648) has tentatively set February 1984 as the publication month for Charles Cooper (Ed.), *Researching Response to Literature and the Teaching of Literature*, in which is to appear William Stephenson's chapter on "Q-Methodology and English Literature," as summarized in *OS*, January 1983, p. 59. Unofficially, the volume is scheduled to cost \$35 cloth, \$17 paper.

Dan Thomas (Wartburg College) and Lee Sigelman, "Presidential Identification and Policy Leadership: Experimental Evidence on the Reagan Case," *Policy Studies Journal*, April 1984. In this study, Ronald Reagan's performance as a policy leader is conceived of as a part of a persuasive communication context wherein the engineering of consent for his policies is held to be a function of the extent to which citizens are identified psychologically with the chief executive. Experimental tests of the "presidential identification" hypothesis produce corroborative results: Differential rates of identification with the president, as determined by Q methodology, discriminated between levels of public support for a series of "experimental" policy proposals when respondents were informed that President Reagan was the source of the proposals. When not so informed, however, enthusiastic supporters of Reagan evaluated the same proposals in quite unfavorable terms. The significance of these findings is addressed in terms of their general relevance to presidential leadership in the policymaking process, and the questions they raise for further research. (An expanded version of this paper is to appear in Norman Thomas, George Edwards III and Steven Schull (Eds.), *The Presidency and Public Policy*, Kenikat Press, forthcoming.)

Dan Thomas (Wartburg College), Richard Martin, Richard W. Taylor and Larry R. Baas, "Moral Reasoning and Political Obligation: Cognitive-Developmental Correlates of Orientations Toward Law and Civil Disobedience," *International Journal of Political Education*, forthcoming. Recent empirical analyses of political obligation have begun to focus on the questions of how and why citizens come to orient themselves to the legal order by rationalizing compliance or noncompliance with the law. This study seeks to extend work along these lines by probing the relationship of moral-cognitive maturation to three distinct patterns of political obligation displayed by a sample of ordinary American citizens. The research draws upon and seeks to integrate parallel developments in political-scientific and psycho-developmental analyses of moral reasoning vis-a-vis the law. Utilizing Q methodology as an operational means of assessing political obligation along with an objective measure of moral judgment development, the analysis finds evidence of a clear correspondence between cognitive structure, or moral reasoning, on the one hand, and political-legal predispositions on the other. In light of these cross-sectional findings, a concluding discussion draws attention to some of the possible longitudinal, developmental implications. Particular emphasis is placed on the apparently formative interplay of cognitive-maturational and political-experiential factors in strengthening citizen competence to consider and address questions of a moral-legal character.

Thomas P. Weaver (Presbyterian College), J. David Gillespie and Ali Al-Jarbawi, "Belief Systems of Palestinians Living in Territories Occupied by Israel Since 1967: A Q-Methodological Inquiry," Southern Political Science Association, Birmingham AL, November 1983. A sample of 55 statements was administered in a Q sort to 86 Palestinian residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, resulting in three factors which, despite differences, all asserted a Pan-Arab and Palestinian nationalism. Otherwise, *factor I* expressed untraditional values (vis-a-vis the family, sex roles, religion, politics, etc.) which in the West are associated with a developed, secular society; *fac-*

tor II represented Islamic traditionalism and conservative social and political values, but with glimmers of modernism; and *factor III* (highly correlated with I) was transitional, with preference for divine law, for example, existing side by side with a desire for religious freedom. Demographically, urban students were most associated with factor I, elderly and less educated males with II, and professional and white collar respondents (petty intelligentsia) with III.

The pertinence of previous Q-based studies of political obligation were summarized by Richard T. Martin (Slippery Rock U) and Richard W. Taylor, "The Significance of Some Empirical Studies of Political Obligation for Some Political Philosophies: What's Past Is Prologue," Conference for the Study of Political Thought (Ohio Branch), Kenyon College, Gambier OH, December 2, 1983. (One of the studies cited appears in *OS*, 1978, 1, 61-69.) The general importance of Q to political theory and philosophy was hotly contested following an earlier fall presentation at a meeting of the same group: Steven R. Brown, "Political Theory and Newton's Fifth Rule," September 30.

Karen Dennis (Nursing, U Maryland at Baltimore), "Application of Q Methodology to Research in Nursing Education," Second Annual Scientific Meeting of the Society for Research in Nursing Education, San Francisco, January 18-20, 1984.

Carolyn F. Waltz (Nursing, U Maryland at Baltimore), O. Strickland and Elizabeth R. Lenz, *Measurement in Nursing*, Philadelphia, F.A. Davis & Co., January 1984. According to the senior author, the short section *re* Q method is included in a chapter where methods with unrealized potential for nursing research are presented.

You cannot make rules precede practical experience.
(Antoine de St. Exupery)

by Dr. Castañeda, the study explores the social attitudes of 15 preschool children from a low, socio-economic urban area, and is aimed at contributing to an understanding of the anxiety of parents of children with psychosocial problems. The working hypothesis was that early maternal deprivation can lead to asocial behavior manifested in destructiveness, inability to separate from parents, emotional tantrums, etc. The Q sample was composed of seven photographs of preschool children showing a continuum of emotions and activities from attachment to aggressiveness. Five attitudes were manifested (from three factors, two of them bipolar) and a significant relationship was demonstrated between early maternal deprivation and asocial behavioral models.

Castañeda is a former student of William Stephenson, having written her master's thesis under his direction: *Media Images for Guatemala's Culture: A Q-Study Involving Indian Subjects* (Journalism, University of Missouri, 1974). This study also employed seven Q items (picture postcards) administered to 13 Cakchiquel Indians from Guatemala's highlands.

Interbehaviorism

As is well known, there is an affinity between William Stephenson's ideas and the "interbehavioral psychology" of J.R. Kantor (see *OS*, October 1982, pp. 34-35). Readers endeavoring to keep track of this connection will be interested in the recent festschrift presented to Kantor and edited by Noel W. Smith, Paul T. Montjoy and Douglas H. Ruben, *Reassessment in Psychology: The Interbehavioral Alternative* (Washington DC: University Press of America, 1983), which can be obtained for \$29.75 cloth or \$18.75 paper from Customer Services, University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham MD 20706. Readers are also urged to consider subscribing to *The Interbehaviorist*, a quarterly newsletter now under the editorship of Edward K. Morris, Department of Human Development, 212B Haworth Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence KS 66045.

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