

possibility of some tension in me being resolved.

(18) Fear or pity concerning myself or someone else was aroused, vented, and calmed. (19) That was an "esthetic experience." (20) I was moved.

(21) I was offended. (22) I felt like I was there. (23) I sensed the importance of the story. (24) The story came alive as if the storyteller had just seen it and were telling me what had happened. (25) I wanted to see if the storyteller saw the story as I did. (26) Listening to the story being told was more helpful to me in understanding it than doing a careful analysis of the text. (27) I became aware that not only is that what Christ and the church stand for, but that's also what I stand for. (28) I was sometimes distracted by the storyteller's style and delivery. (29) It somehow rubbed me the wrong way. (30) Nothing was accomplished.

(31) I think my life was changed as a result of listening to the story. (32) Hearing the story facilitated needed healing between me and some individual or group. (33) I prefer a more formal reading of the text. (34) Storytelling should be confined to a voluntary in-depth Bible study class. (35) Listening to the story helped me understand why someone I know acts as he or she does. (36) Surprisingly, I disagreed with the values presented in the story. (37) At some point during the telling of the biblical story, I developed a new understanding of its meaning. (38) I felt much hope. (39) I experienced a new respect for myself and others as unique creations of God. (40) I was struck by the importance of sharing in our common humanity.

(41) At points I felt like crying. (42) At points I felt like laughing.

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Recent Scholarship

William Stephenson, "Q-methodology, Interbehavioral Psychology, and Quantum Theory," *Psychological Record*, 1982, 32, 235-248. *Abstract*: Close relationships have been noted between concepts of quantum theory in

physics and interbehaviorism. Q-methodology relates to both with respect to subjective science. To achieve this, "mind" has to be discarded and replaced by communicability (consciring), and "psychological field" has to be defined by concourse theory. Quantum theory applies to states, not to observables in the states. It could apply to the "psychological field" in Kantor's sample system of science, but not to his "factors" in the interaction. In Q the concern is with states of feeling, to which factor theory applies much as quantum theory applies to subatomic physics.

Robert A. Logan (Dept Mass Communications, U South Florida, Tampa FL 33620) and Donald J. Brenner, "Physicians' Values and Role Perceptions as Factors in the Diffusion of Medical Information Systems," International Communication Association, Boston, 1982 (to appear in revised form as a chapter in a forthcoming volume on health communication). This Q-methodological study examines the relative structuring of physicians' attitudes regarding their adoption of medical information systems (MIS). Three factors resulted: The clinically oriented supporters of MIS, the cautionary skeptics, and the "paternalistic pros," who are also supportive of MIS in the long run.

Arturo G. Pacho, "Ethics and Social Responsibility: Perspectives of the Businessman and Bureaucrat," Don Andres Soriano Lecture on Government and Business, College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, June 22, 1982. Based on a Q study, Pacho's comments focused on ethics and social responsibility among top and middle level managers in both the public and private sectors. Pacho is currently completing a research fellowship at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore), where he has been revising his Q-based dissertation for possible publication. He is on leave from the College of Public Administration, University of the Philippines.

David Dozier (Dept Journalism, San Diego State U, San Diego CA 92182) and Michael Gottesman, "Subjective Dimensions of Organizational Roles Among Public Relations Practitioners," Association for Education in Journalism, Athens OH, July 26, 1982. Q methodology is used in this study to isolate and identify

subjective typologies representative of the way in which public relations practitioners perceive their job orientations. The four emergent types are described as the upwardly mobile practitioner, the creative artistic practitioner, the committed proactive practitioner, and the literary scientific practitioner.

Q BIBLIOGRAPHIC UPDATE (CONTINUED)

- Brennan, J.M. & E.H. Spain. RP: A computer program for calculating r_p , Cattell's profile similarity coefficient. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 1981, 41, 791-792.
- Brown, S.R. Imagery, mood, and the public expression of opinion. *Micropolitics*, 1982, 2, 153-173.
- Cocanougher, A.B. & G.D. Bruce. Socially distant reference groups and consumer aspirations. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1971, 8, 379-381.
- Coxon, A.P.M. Review of *Political Subjectivity*, by S.R. Brown. *Political Studies*, 1981, 29, 496.
- Funder, D.C. On assessing social psychological theories through the study of individual differences: Template matching and forced compliance. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1982, 43, 100-110.
- Gordon, L.V. & A. Kikuchi. The comparability of the forced-choice and Q-sort measurement approaches: An other-cultural study. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1970, 81, 137-144.
- Greeno, D.W., M.S. Sommers & J.B. Kernan. Personality and implicit behavior patterns. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1973, 10, 63-69.
- Hamm, B.C. & E.W. Cundiff. Self-actualization and product perceptions. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 1969, 6, 470-472.
- Humphreys, D.W. Comment on "Self-concept and perceptions of role behavior of high school science students and teachers: New assessment instruments". *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 1981, 18, 475-476.