

variations on a common theme, and that there exists a good deal of consensus within as well as between states.

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Forthcoming

Bruce F. McKeown (Social & Behavioral Sciences, Seattle Pacific U, Seattle, WA 98119), "Q Methodology in Political Psychology: Theory and Technique in Psychoanalytic Applications," to be read on a panel on research methods in political psychology, American Political Science Association meeting, Denver, CO, September 2-5, 1982. *Abstract* (tentative): Although early studies of political psychology (notably the work of Harold Lasswell) were patterned after the intensive mode and psychoanalytic model, it is evident that, with few exceptions, the psychology of politics has become dominated by the central themes and methodologies of sociology and social psychology. The consequence is that the initial emphasis upon subjectivity has been set aside. Sociological and social psychological theories and methods are appropriate in many instances; however, political psychologists must be cautious when these methods are used to draw inferences about the internal framework of the political actor. The paper presents a plea for and a justification of a return to political subjectivity (and the psychoanalytic paradigm) as the proper domain of political psychology and provides a defense of Q methodology (through illustrative case studies) as especially suited for the objective study of political subjectivity.

David E. Aronson (Mental Health Center of Eastern Stark County, 245 E. Main St., P.O. Box 1903, Alliance, OH 44601), Horace A. Page & Mercedes Galante, "Measuring Psychotherapists' Orientations," Eastern Psychological Association, Baltimore, April 14-17, 1982. *Abstract*: To measure and differentiate psychotherapists' orientations, 30 expert therapists of various persuasions described their style using a 64-

item Q sort. They also described a second legitimate, but different, orientation. Second-order Q-analytic techniques revealed two salient underlying dimensions: action versus insight. Theoretical and practical implications were discussed.

Arturo G. Pacho (P.O. Box 474, Manila, The Philippines), "Policy Concerns and Priorities: the Ethnic Chinese in the Philippines," *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, 1981, 25. *Abstract*: Forty-seven ethnic Chinese respondents were asked to identify, specify, and rank their policy concerns with respect to improving their condition and status in the Philippines. The results indicate their positions given a continuum ranging from preserving ethnicity to advancing integration. Policy makers may scan the various policy alternatives offered by three significant factors--(A) assimilationist/pluralist, (B) instrumentalist, and (C) ameliorative--according to which the respondents in a Q study classify themselves. Each factor serves as a distinct approach to the needs and preferences of the ethnic Chinese respondents. The policy implications of the study include: participation, the need for amelioration, manifest concern for ethnic solidarity, preservation of Chineseness, expression of anxiety and insecurity, and division of responsibility for policies.

Q BIBLIOGRAPHIC UPDATE (CONTINUED)

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