

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Newton and Play

Readers pursuing William Stephenson's recent writings on Newton's Fifth Rule may be interested in a recent paper by Ryan D. Tweney ("Isaac Newton's Two Uses of Hypothetical Reasoning: Dual Influences on the History of Psychology," *Storia e Critica della Psicologia*, 1980, 1, 235-249) in which the author distinguishes two Newtons--the deductive Newton of the *Principia*, who influenced David Hartley (1705-1757) and Thomas Reid (1710-1796); and the inductive Newton of the *Opticks*, who influenced Dugald Stewart (1753-1823). According to Tweney, "Hartley, Reid and Stewart were avowedly influenced by Newton in a way which structured their approach to the science of mind.... Reid [in his *Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*, 1785] appears as a systematic theorist, like the Newton of the *Principia*, but without a sufficiently empirical base. Stewart [in his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, 1792; and *Philosophical Essays*, 1810] appears as an empirically oriented scientist, like the Newton of the *Opticks*, but without a sense of the power of experimentation. Hartley's significance [based on his *Observations on Man*, 1749] diminishes when we place it in this methodological context, rather than examining only its specific content. Thus, to my mind, we have a promising beginning for a change in perspective, one which leads to many new questions about Newton's influence and, more generally, about the emergence of psychological science." Reprints can be obtained from the author, care of: Department of Psychology, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

And researchers pursuing the implications of William Stephenson's *The Play Theory of Mass Communication* (Chicago 1967) may be interested in the proposed panel on "Homo Ludens in Non-Western Cultures," which is among the themes scheduled for consideration at the 11th annual meeting of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations, May 27-30, 1982, to be held in Pittsburgh, PA. Interested

persons are invited to send the title and four copies of a one-page abstract by November 30 to the program committee chair: Professor K. Kaori Kitao, Department of Art, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081. Among other things, the Society is interested in elaborating analytical methodologies for studying significant problems in both the humanities and the social sciences from the perspective of comparative civilizations.

Now in Paperback

L.S. Hearnshaw, *Cyril Burt, Psychologist*. Westminster, MD: Vintage, 1981. (400 pp, \$5.95)

J. Block, *The Q-sort Method in Personality Assessment and Psychiatric Research*. Palo Alto, CA: Consulting Psychologists Press, 1978. (\$10)

Recent...

Mark Wattier (Political Science, Murray State U, Murray, KY 42071), "Learning From the Carter-Reagan Debate: A Q-Study of Persuasion, Projection, and Selective Perception," Midwest Political Science Association, Cincinnati, April 1981. *Abstract*: Q method was used to examine the effect of debate exposure on issue voting during the Carter-Reagan debate. Twelve subjects, selected to represent different categories of candidate support and party identification, used 54 issue statements to model their views of the ideal public official, Carter's issue positions, and Reagan's issue positions before and after the debate. These sorts were correlated and factor analyzed. Three factors were extracted. Six subjects emerged as issue voters from a comparison of ideal and candidate sorts. Factor loadings and arrays were analyzed to test for the effects of persuasion, candidate support, and party identification. The second factor, the "ideal president," was unaffected by these control variables. Two issue voters, Republicans who supported Reagan, had significant loadings on this factor. This finding suggested that other issue voters, as well as the non-issue voters, arrived at their candidate choice through irrational processes.

Richard W. Taylor (Political Science, Kent State U, Kent, OH 44242), "A Problem About Political Obligation and Its Relation to Thomas Hobbes's Answer to the Fool," Ohio Association of Economists and Political Scientists, Columbus, April 11, 1981. *Abstract*: In liberal theory the issue of why people should obey the state has been vexing. Since Thomas Hobbes, this question has usually been treated philosophically. It is the argument of this paper that the sense of obligation required by Hobbes of his citizen, as exemplified in his discussions of the third law of nature and the parable of the fool, is reflected in the feelings of contemporary citizens of the U.S. Three experiments using Q methodology bring out three views --one anarchist, a second with a strong sense of civic obligation, and a third preoccupied with self-interest. Specifically, this paper contends that the fool of the parable is the same as the individual preoccupied with self-interest. However, Hobbes tries to use reasons associated with this point of view to persuade individuals of their civic obligations.

...and Forthcoming

David E. Aronson (Eastern Stark County Mental Health Center, 245 E Main St., Alliance, OH 44601) and T.J. Akamatsu, "Validation of a Q-sort Task to Assess MMPI Skills," *Journal of Clinical Psychology*.

Steven R. Brown (Political Science, Kent State U, Kent, OH 44242) and Kim Ki Jeong, "The Indigenization of Methodology," *Social Science and Policy Research* [Seoul, Korea]. *Abstract*: The principle of indigenizing social scientific practices in order to make them specific to the Korean context provides the focus of a Q-sort and factor-analytic study of 30 social scientists. The five factors which emerge are interpreted as accepting the indigenization principle in different ways, depending in part on professional training, experiences, and expectations. A conclusion is reached that operationalization (and the operant factors which result) is a scientifically more fundamental principle which renders indigenization unnecessary.

Deborah Kay Sell (Honors and Experimental College, Kent State U, Kent, OH 44242) and Steven R. Brown, "Q Methodology as a Bridge Between Qualitative and Quantitative Research: Application to the Analysis of Attitude Change in Foreign Study Program Participants," Midwest Regional Conference on Qualitative Research in Education, October 16-17, Kent State University.

Stephen Jay Gould (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard U, Cambridge, MA 02138), *The Mismeasure of Man*, New York, W.W. Norton, October 1981. According to Gould, the book contains a lengthy chapter on the history of factor analysis in mental testing, and separates Cyril Burt from Charles Spearman by the great differences of their interests and concerns; however, he doubts that Spearman is treated as complimentary as readers of this newsletter might prefer.

Still More on Cyril Burt

Halla Beloff (Ed.), "A Balance Sheet on Burt" [seven papers], *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*, 1980(Nov), 33, supplement. Back issues of the *Bulletin* can be gotten from the publisher: British Psychological Society, St. Andrews House, 48 Princess Road, Leicester, LE1 7DR, United Kingdom.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Whereas *Q Bibliographic Update* is designed to provide a continuing record of pertinent studies which have already reached print, the purpose of *Research in Progress* is to inform readers of important research efforts at various pre-publication stages of realization. In addition, the intent is to make available various Q samples in current use (along with supporting bibliographic details) in order to stimulate new studies and to alert readers of scholarly activities and collaborative or replication possibilities on topics of mutual interest. Readers are therefore encouraged to bring their in-progress work to our attention. Summaries of dissertation research, in progress or recently completed, are also welcome.