

NEWS, NOTES & COMMENT

Recent Publications

William Stephenson (2111 Rock Quarry Road, Columbia, MO 65201), "Michael Polanyi, Science and Belief," *Ethics in Science & Medicine*, 1980, 7, 97-110. *Abstract*: Michael Polanyi's concept of "personal knowledge" puts *belief* in due place in knowledge, as attendant upon *reason*, and provides a "tacit" basis for values and belief in general. He doubted whether his concepts could be formalized. Factor theory (Q) gives Polanyi's concepts operational form. Factor theory (Q) in psychology is the same as quantum theory in physics, both rooted in the same mathematics, for comparable purposes. Modern science is without self-reference, and has formed a science of *uncommon* things (electrons, hadrons, quarks etc.). Self-reference is central to Q-methodology and its psychology, and provides a basis for a new science of subjective knowledge, a science about *common* things and everyday matters, about which everyone is communicable with self-reference. This new science explains consciousness as communicability, and provides an objective basis for subjectivity, in the arts, sciences and everyday opinion. It is therefore central to all matters of value and belief.

Anne M. Metzger (Dept. Physical Med. & Rehab., Mem. Med. Ctr, 800 N Rutledge, Springfield, IL 62702), "A Q-Methodological Study of the Kubler-Ross Stage Theory," *Omega*, 1979-80, 10, 291-301. *Abstract*: This study investigated the correspondence between the stage changes hypothesized by the Kubler-Ross theory and the perception of the course of illness by seriously ill patients and their spouse. A 36-item structured Q-sort was administered on two occasions to two couples, in each the wife had a potentially terminal medical diagnosis. Participants described the patient's perception of the illness at the present time and as it had been at four other times since the diagnosis. The Q-sorts of each couple were intercorrelated and submitted to Q-factor analysis. The results supported the use of Q-methodology as a research procedure for investigations of terminal

illness. Factors which emerged did not reveal the Kubler-Ross structure in the Q-sort nor was there evidence of stages. Implications for the validity of the Kubler-Ross theory were discussed.

J.V. Spotts & F.C. Shontz (Psychology, UKansas, Lawrence, KN 66045), *Cocaine Users: A Representative Case Approach* (New York: Free Press, 1980). According to Professor Shontz, Q technique is employed in two ways: "a *standard* form in which items representing the theoretical structure of the Q-Sort were identical for all participants, and an *individualized* form in which participants could invent their own items to fit the theoretical structure. Data are now available from comparable groups of users of amphetamines, barbiturates and opiates, and from a group of non-users of drugs. These data are still in the process of analysis...."

Michael Gottesman (School of Journalism, UKentucky, Lexington, KY 40506) has recently completed his dissertation under the direction of William Stephenson and Albert Talbott: "Case Studies in Implicit Communication" (University of Iowa, April 1980). According to Professor Gottesman, the study utilizes the "T.S. Eliot concourse" on communication to induce subjective structures of implicit meaning as posited in the works of Mary Douglas and Basil Bernstein. Six single cases were intensively examined over 13 instructional conditions.

Interesting...but misguided

According to Naomi L. Quenk ("On Empirical Studies of Jungian Typology," *Journal of Analytical Psychology*, 1979, 24, 219-225), "The theory of psychological types...assumes that the types are discrete entities which are qualitatively different, and that a given individual can be said to possess the characteristics of one type and one type only. Q-factor analysis therefore violates the assumptions of psychological type theory" (p. 221). There is, of course, nothing in the theory of psychological types specifying that an individual must possess the characteristics of only one type. (Jung, for example, made explicit provision for conscious introverts who could

at the same time be unconscious extraverts.) Although referring to "Q-factor analysis," Quenk does not cite any of Stephenson's work on Jung's theory which, in addition to *The Study of Behavior* (pp. 153-189), can be found in *Journal of Mental Science* (1939) and *Journal of Clinical Psychology* (1950). Dr. Quenk can be reached at 4004 Carlisle Blvd NE, Suite O, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

Forthcoming

Baas, L.R. & D.B. Thomas. The impact of the election and the inauguration on identification with the President. *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, fall 1980.

Janson, S. & J. Vegelius. On the relationship between the phi coefficient and the G index; *idem*. A general discriminant analysis based on E-correlation coefficients. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, both to appear in 1980.

Vegelius, J. Significance tests for the G index (1981); *idem*. A Q-analysis for nominal data (1982). *Educational and Psychological Measurement*.

Q BIBLIOGRAPHIC UPDATE (CONTINUED)

Additional references appear in previous issues of this newsletter, and in "Bibliography on Q Technique and Its Methodology," Perceptual and Motor Skills, 1968, 26, 587-613.

Gillespie, J.D. & M.L. Mitchell. Bakke, Weber, and race in employment: Analysis of informed opinion. In C. Bulmer & J.L. Carmichael, Jr. (Eds.), *Employment and labor-relations policy*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co., 1980. Pp. 99-113.

Metzger, A.M. A Q-methodological study of the Kubler-Ross stage theory. *Omega*, 1979-80, 10, 291-301.

Nunnally, J.C., Jr. *Psychometric theory*. 2nd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1978: "The Q Sort," pp. 613-625.

Sjöberg, L. & J.W. Holley. A measure of similarity between individuals when scoring directions of va-