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## Lateral and Vertical Structures of Politics: Psychological Movement and Principles of the Natural Sciences. (Work in progress)

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Title: Lateral and Vertical Structures of Politics: Psychological Movement and Principles of the Natural Sciences. (Work in progress)

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Note. This paper was presented at the 2000 Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, Seattle Washington, USA. The paper's author is Ji-Young Kim. She can be reached at 56-3 Chungwoon-dong, Jongro-Ku, Seoul 110-030, Korea; Phone: +82 2 737 1620; Fax: 82 2 720 5149; Email: jykim27@chollian.net. Because this paper presents work in progress, the author explicitly notes that there might be some "errors and mistakes" that need to be corrected. As well, she would greatly appreciate any comments about the work and "the opportunity to get feedback from people affiliated with a variety of areas."

Dr. Kim's article may be accessed at <http://security.pr.erau.edu/documents/politics.doc>

IBPP Commentary. Dr. Kim presents a theory of mind with significant political implications. The theory is extremely ambitious and encompasses phenomena that often are not addressed by political and social psychologists seeking to understand, explain, apperceive, predict, or influence human behavior.

Dr. Kim notes that this theory of mind is a work in progress. As work continues, IBPP suggests that some common criteria applied to the merits of theory be closely addressed. First and foremost is the criterion of parsimony. Does the theory possess the fewest number of constructs and postulations necessary to cover what the theory purports to cover? Second, is the criterion of epistemological appropriateness. Does the combination of reason, observation, and experimentation suggest an optimal route to knowledge? Third, is the criterion of comparative utility. What does the theory allow us to understand, explain, apperceive, predict, or influence to a higher degree than other theories? Related to comparative utility is the fourth criterion--that of comprehensiveness. How much does the theory give us--even as good as various other theories? Related to all the above is the fifth criterion of coherency. How clear are the constructs and postulates and their hypothesized linkages? Sixth, and lastly, is the criterion of validity that is most closely related to criteria two, three, and four. How closely does the theory come to what it purports to cover?

IBPP wishes Dr. Kim well in continuing her work and exhorts its readers to provide suggestions and constructive comments that might help further strengthen her theory of mind and its political implications. (IBPP suggests the following references as some contextual background for its readers. See Bogdan, R.J. (2000). *Minding minds: Evolving a reflexive mind by interpreting others*. Cambridge, MA, US: The MIT Press; Csordas, T.J. (1994). *Embodiment and experience: The existential ground of culture and self*. New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press; Holyoak, K.J., & Thagard, P. (1997). The analogical mind. *American Psychologist*, 52, 35-44; Linger, D.T. Has culture theory lost its minds? *Ethos*, 22, 284-315; Saito, A. (1996). Social origins of cognition: Bartlett, evolutionary perspective and embodied mind approach. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 26, 399-421.) (Keywords: Cognitive Framing, Kim, Mind, Political Psychology, Psychological Movement.)