often ask Qian for his paintings as gifts when they learn about this interest and talent of his. Tom Patterson, a psychiatrist at the Veterans Memorial Hospital in Kentucky, who visited China in 1985, was one of them. Patterson and Qian soon became good friends. They communicated frequently, discussing American popular music and behavioral arts. Patterson kept several of Qian's paintings until his death several years ago. James McFarland, a pediatrician and artist in Ireland, visited China in the late 1980s as a guest of the Chinese Medical Association. During his stay in Beijing, McFarland often invited Qian to help him select paintings at the Yongbaozha Gallery, a well-known painting shop in China. They exchanged views on Chinese and British paintings, especially watercolors.

"To be honest, I cannot say how great or fantastic my painting is. I don't want to leave people the impression of self promotion or big talk", Qian says modestly. However, many friends are urging him to publish a collection of his representative works. Recognizing, though, that doing so requires much time and effort, he refrains from it because he is still heavily engaged in medical-journal publishing. Qian says, half seriously and half jokingly, "If you want to see a book with the collection of my paintings, wait until after I retire."

The practice of painting, Qian has found, is more than mental relaxation and self-entertainment. It is of great help to his work of manuscript editing and journal publishing. For example, the selection of photos; the art design of covers, inserts, and advertisements; the layout of pages; and the choice of type all require the editor to have some artistic insight. "In a broad sense, medical editing is to make manuscripts fit to publish scientifically and artistically," Qian says. His statement summarizes well his combination of roles as an editor and a painter.

CAI HEBING (JACK CAI) teaches English at Fudan University, Shanghai, China. He recently completed a China Medical Board internship in biomedical editing.

---

As I read papers in organizational behavior, I consistently find that they use the technique of posing hypotheses, then testing them, and then reporting which ones were supported and which were not. A typical statement in the results section is something like “Therefore, hypotheses 1, 3, 4, 8, and 11 are supported by the data, while hypotheses 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 13 are not”—leaving the reader, I fear, in a dazed condition.

If readers of Science Editor know how this approach originated and when it first became used in the social sciences, I would appreciate hearing. I would also be interested in others' views of the efficiency and effectiveness of this approach. I can be reached by telephone at (973) 353-5366 and by e-mail at cdaniel@andromeda.rutgers.edu.

Carter A Daniel
Director, Business Communication Programs
Rutgers Business School