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of an inappropriate expression of variability. An example employing covariance analysis lends support to this conclusion. It also makes salient the problem of satisfactory treatment of significant slope differences among samples in the evaluation of elevation differences.—*Journal abstract.*

6292. Butler, John M. (U. Chicago) Simplest data factors and simple structure in factor analysis. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1964, 24(4), 755-763.—"Factor matrices derived from simplest data bases were compared with various analytic solutions, oblique and orthogonal, for data with known or accepted solutions. The factor matrices derived from the simplest data bases were similar to the known or accepted solutions in all cases whereas the varimax and quartimax solutions were not." Use of the simplest data factors are recommended for obtaining primary factors or at least factors amenable to graphical rotation to a final simple structure.—*W. Coleman.*

6293. Holley, J. W., & Guilford, J. P. (U. Southern California) A note on the G index of agreement. *Educational & Psychological Measurement*, 1964, 24(4), 749-753.—Use of the G index is advocated as an improvement over the phi coefficient or the tetrachoric r. "The G index requires no assumptions about the data and is based upon a simple probability; the probability of agreement of agreement of responses." Its use as a matrix element for a Q analysis or an R factor analysis is considered.—*W. Coleman.*

6294. Pinneau, Samuel R., & Newhouse, Albert. (San Fernando Valley State Coll.) Measures of invariance and comparability in factor analysis for fixed variables. *Psychometrika*, 1964, 29(3), 271-281.—New procedures are presented for measuring invariance and matching factors for fixed variables and for fixed or different Ss. 2 of these, the coefficient of invariance for factor loadings and the coefficient of factor similarity, utilize factor scores computed from the different sets of factor loadings and one of the original standard score matrices. Another, the coefficient of subject invariance, is obtained by using 1 of the sets of factor loadings in conjunction with the different standard score matrices. These coefficients are correlations between factor scores of the appropriate matrices. When the best match of factors is desired, rather than degree of resemblance, the method of assignment is proposed.—*Journal abstract.*

GENERAL BOOKS & REFERENCE WORKS

6295. Abt, Lawrence Edwin, & Riess, Bernard F. (Eds.) *Progress in clinical Psychology: VI*. NYC: Grune & Stratton, 1964. xi, 252 p. \$8.75.—Consists of 5 sections with short notes before each one by the editors. Part 1, "Measurement" has papers on projective techniques and the MMPI. Part 2, "Theory" contains articles on frustration, phenomenology and existential analysis, and Freudian analysis. Part 3, "Research" has papers on models for community mental health, and an overview of psychotherapeutic research. Part 4, "Applications" includes aging, addiction, and professional training problems, as well as industrial and a self-understanding workshop. Part 5, "Developments Abroad" has views from Japan, Latin America, and the Arab Middle East.—*E. M. Uprichard.*

6296. Ackner, Brian. (Ed.) *Handbook for psychiatric nurses*. London, England: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, 1964. xii, 368 p. \$6.00.—Except for nursing care suggestions and 2 chapters specific to nursing roles, 30 chapters by 16 contributors (psychologist, social worker, nurse, plus 13 physicians) follow the general outline of an introductory text in abnormal psychology.—*L. Gurel.*

6297. Atkinson, R. C. (Ed.) *Studies in mathematical psychology*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford U. Press, 1964. viii, 414 p. \$11.50.—This is the first volume in a series published annually. It includes theoretically oriented work on mathematical developments in psychology and related fields, and is coordinated with the *Journal of Mathematical Psychology* which also began publication this year. The mathematics mainly relate to theoretical models formulated in mathematical terms, rather than to the use of statistics for the analysis of experiments. This volume contains 14 original papers and covers: "simple learning processes, concept identification, psychophysics, perception, discrimination learning, choice behavior, social processes, and continuous-response systems." The main emphasis is on models of learning.—*J. Versace.*

6298. Dabrowski, Kazimierz. *Positive disintegration*. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, 1964. 132 p. \$5.50.—A translation of a book by a professor in the Polish Academy of Science. "The disintegration process, through loosening and even fragmenting the internal psychic environment, through conflicts within the internal environment and with the external environment, is the ground for the birth and development of a higher psychic structure." Instincts are not regarded as existing only under the influence of phylogenetic changes. They change through positive disintegration, i.e. instincts lose their primitive strength and evolve to new levels of expression in the cycle of human life. These concepts are discussed in relationship to creativity, psychopathological development and other processes.—*P. Givens.*

6299. de Grazia, Sebastian. *Of time, work, and leisure*. NYC: Doubleday, 1964. xii, 548 p. \$1.95 (paper).—Reprint of a book originally published in 1962.

6300. Duker, Sam. (Brooklyn Coll.) *Listening bibliography*. NYC: Scarecrow Press, 1964. x, 211 p. \$5.00 (cloth).

6301. Farnsworth, P. R., McNemar, O., & McNemar, Q. *Annual Review of Psychology: XV*. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews, 1964. 629 p. \$8.50.—(See 39: 6260, 6359, 6461, 6559, 6581, 6645, 6675, 7054, 7124, 7357, 7646, 7696, 7786, 8057, 8595, 8867, 8873).

6302. Grünthal, E. (Ed.) *Aktuelle Fragen der Psychiatrie und Neurologie: I. Psychologie und Psychiatrie*. [Topical problems in psychiatry and neurology: I. Psychology and Psychiatry.] Basel, Switzerland: S. Karger, 1964. 490 p. \$24.50.—This collection of 19 papers deals with various aspects of psychological and psychiatric problems and their interrelationships. There are a number of historical and theoretical papers that concern respectively the relations between psychology and psychopathology (W. Leibbrand), the totality problem (H. Feldmann), Gestalt theory (T. Herrmann, H. H. Wieckand, & K. Stäcker), association psychology (H. Leuner) and

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