

or inverted factor technique," which he attributes to William Stephenson. One of the problems with factor analyses, according to Krauth, is that they are based on correlation matrices and consequently "take into consideration only the first-order interactions of the variables. Types which are caused by higher-order interactions alone cannot be detected by these procedures" (p. 162).

Protostipulatory to Krauth's advocacy is the presumption that types, particularly in Q technique, are defined solely by attributes, and that the only solution to typology is statistical--i.e., in part, to the detection of higher-order variable interactions. The brand of "Q-technique" to which Krauth refers, and erroneously attributes to Stephenson, is akin to profile analysis (*The Study of Behavior*, pp. 161-162) in which many objective variables are measured one at a time, Q factor analysis then being employed to determine profile types. There is of course nothing subjective in Krauth's scheme, and nothing truly interactive either, i.e., in a psychological as opposed to statistical sense. In Q, statements interact in the process of the Q sorting, each statement implicitly being compared to all others. CFA therefore stands as merely a further elaboration of R methodology, inverted and labeled Q, but absent any of the dynamics and subjectivity which sets Q methodology apart from other typological efforts.

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\*Parenthetical information, where available, indicates year:volume:page of abstracts appearing in *Dissertation Abstracts International* and its predecessors.