

15 October 1934.

Whately Carfington, Esq.,
Calandstraat, 64,
Rotterdam.

Dear Whately Carington,

If $\frac{WP}{OWP}$ is within sampling error distance of unity you are getting effectively no difference between the personalities in their response to different words. A sub-normal value significantly less than one would be, as in other cases, difficult to interpret except by means of discovering that the technique, randomisation, etc. are to some extent imperfect. Psychologically, I suppose it might mean that the mind refuses to do exactly the same thing twice, and is so restless in its search for novelty that the same mind tested on different occasions shows actually greater discrepancies than if different minds had been so tested, but I don't expect you to believe this.

(2) Yes, you can go on adding the variances to get the variance of the sum of any number of independent parts. For the corresponding means, of course, one can add the variances and divide by the square of the number of parts averaged. Sorry to have been so slow in answering.

Yours sincerely,