

AN INVESTIGATION OF SELF-ATTITUDES BY MEANS OF A DISTORTING MIRROR

A Thesis

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND THE APPROACH

It is widely recognized that an understanding of the way in which an individual regards himself, or self-attitude, is of great importance to the whole study of personality. "Since William James's lucid account of the development of the concept of the self, it has been realized that among the mental objects about which we form sentiments (as readily as about physical objects) is the concept of one's self."¹ McDougall considered the self-attitude to be of very great importance. He felt that it is a decisive factor in character~~istic~~ formation,² and stated that "it is the sentiment of self-regard....which constitutes the very core or rather crown of personality, the keystone of character, the balance-wheel of conduct."³

There has been general acceptance of the theory that the self-percept provides an internal frame of reference determining, to a large extent, the perception of other stimuli, and, therefore, overt behavior.

¹ Raymond B. Cattell, Personality, A Systematic Theoretical and Factual Study (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950), p. 243.

² W. McDougall, Outline of Abnormal Psychology (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926). p. 164.

³ Ibid, p. 366.

I. THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study has been to investigate the self-attitude, or self-sentiment, with regard to elucidating its role in the science of personality. More explicitly, the purpose of this investigation was (1) to determine experimentally the self-attitudes of a number of subjects; and (2) to find out whether or not the self-attitude thus determined is indicative of definite personality characteristics.

11. THE APPROACH

The method of determining self-attitudes involved the utilization of a new apparatus devised for this purpose by Prof. K. Sayons and the author at the University of Manitoba in 1952.⁴ This apparatus is a self-distorting mirror which enables the subject to change, to a certain extent, the reflection of his face in the mirror. The self-attitude is inferred from the changes which a subject produces in his facial image with the apparatus. This approach is based upon the experimental work of Horowitz who suggested that the self is localized in the head or its component parts.⁵ This view is supported by Gardner Murphy⁶ and L. B. Murphy. The latter states that the individual

⁴ K. Sayons and A.E. Brown, "Note on a New Apparatus for Investigation of the Self", Canadian Journal of Psychology, 7: 86-87, June, 1953.

⁵ E. L. Horowitz, "Spatial Localization of the Self", Journal of Social Psychology, 6: 379-387, August, 1935.

⁶ Gardner Murphy, Personality, A Biosocial Approach to Origins and Structure (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1947), p. 509.

"experiences his face as one which... 'doesn't fit my personality'... or one which does fit, or is his personality.... Defects... produce patterns of desire, will, aspiration-levels, and estimation of self that make up the child's feeling of himself."⁷ Presuming the self to be localized in the face, then, the distorting mirror makes it possible to obtain an idea of a subject's own "self-percept", the ways in which he looks at himself. Essentially this is a so-called misperception technique. The distorting mirror provides a picture of the perceptual results of the ego-defence mechanisms. The self-attitude is inferred from behavior then rather than being based on introspection.

Organization of remainder of the thesis. Immediately following is a brief historical review of the literature pertaining to the experimental determination of self-attitude. The remaining chapters will describe (1) the experimental use of the distorting mirror apparatus with thirty subjects and the method of recording results; (2) the method used for determining self-attitude from the distorting mirror results; (3) analysis of the Szondi personality test profiles of subjects showing similar self-attitudes, on the basis of distorting mirror results; (4) the conclusions derived from a consideration of both distorting mirror and Szondi test results.

⁷ Lois Barclay Murphy, "Childhood Experience In Relation To Personality Development", Personality And The Behavior Disorders, J. McV. Hunt, editor (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1944) p.666.

CHAPTER II

A BRIEF SURVEY OF RELATED LITERATURE

The self has been of interest to both philosophers and psychologists for many years. Both Descartes and William James were particularly interested in the concept of self and it has engaged the attention of such men as Freud, Horwicz and Koffka. Indeed most standard works in the area of personality include sections dealing with the self and its development. Notable among the authors of such works are McDougall¹ and, more recently Murphy² and Cattell³. Considerations of the self have so far, however, been mainly in the realm of theory and speculation. Experimental work in this area has been almost negligible in comparison with such efforts in the realm of external perception.

One area of endeavor, indirectly related to the experimental study of self-attitude, has been the development of self-rating questionnaires. These questionnaires have been widely used in the investigation of attitudes and interests. They employ direct questions, the answers to which provide clues to an individual's interests, attitudes, and personality characteristics. Such questionnaires must rely on the individual's own honesty and insight and, for this reason, are not behavioral personality measures but rather introspections. Of great importance in this field has been

¹ W. McDougall, An Outline of Abnormal Psychology (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1923).

² Gardner Murphy, Personality, A Biosocial Approach to Origins and Structure (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1947).

³ Raymond B. Cattell, Personality, A Systematic Theoretical and Factual Study (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950).

the work of the Guilfords⁴ and Reyburn and Taylor⁵, especially in regard to internal item analysis and intercorrelation.

Attempts to bridge the gap between hypothesis and experimentation were furthered by the realization that when an individual performs a task he sets himself a goal. This consideration has led to a number of experiments concerning the concept of the actual self being conducted in the realm of aspiration level. Such experiments typically utilize games and skills for determining aspiration levels. It was found by Hoppe⁶ that the individual rarely endangers his self-esteem by setting a goal too high for realization but still attempts to keep his aspiration as high as possible. Gruen's⁷ experiments led him to the conclusion that it is the tendency for maladjusted individuals either to keep aspiration levels well below performance ability or to make large compensatory overestimates. There has apparently been no real success, in the area of investigation, in proving that aspiration level corresponds to a definite generalized tendency of accuracy or inaccuracy of self-estimate. Julian B.

⁴ J. P. Guilford and Ruth B. Guilford, "Personality Factors D, R, T and A", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 34: 21-36, January, 1939.

⁵ H. A. Reyburn and J. G. Taylor, "Some Factors of Temperament: A Re-examination", Psychometrika, 8: 91 - 104, June, 1943.

⁶ C. W. Huntley, "Judgments of Self Based Upon Records of Expressive Behavior", The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 35: 398, July, 1940.

⁷ E. W. Gruen, "Level of Aspiration in Relation to Personality Factors in Adolescents", Child Development, 16: 181-188, 1945, cited by L. Long, Psychological Abstracts, 20: 535, 1946.

Rotter⁸ has pointed out that studies of aspiration levels have usually neglected certain uncontrolled factors in regard to tasks, instructions and measures.

Another approach to the investigation of self-attitudes has been the method of comparing self-estimates with the estimates of peers or of a group of judges, or with objective measures of success. Rokeach⁹ had women rate themselves on a ten point scale of beauty. He found that there was a general tendency for them to overestimate their beauty in comparison with peer ratings. This tendency was found to be most manifest in those rated by peers as being below average in regard to beauty. M. G. Powell¹⁰ found a positive, but very low correlation among self-ratings, peer ratings and judges' ratings in regard to personality adjustment. G. J. Dudycka¹¹ obtained self estimates of dependability from a large number of students whom he rated as dependable or undependable on

⁸ Julian B. Rotter, "Level of Aspiration as a Controlled Method in the Study of Personality", Psychological Bulletin, 37: 518, July, 1940.

⁹ Milton Rokeach, "Studies in Beauty: 11. Some Determiners Of the Perception of Beauty In Women", The Journal of Social Psychology, 22: 155-169, November 1945.

¹⁰ Margaret G. Powell, "Comparisons of Self-Rating, Peer-Ratings and Experts' Ratings of Personality Adjustment", Educational Psychological Measurement, 8: 225-234, 1948, cited by E. Raskin, Psychological Abstracts, 23: 535, 1949.

¹¹ George J. Dudycka, "Self-estimates and Dependability", The Journal of Social Psychology, 12: 39-53, August, 1940.

the basis of punctuality at lectures and in returning library books. Both the dependable and undependable groups tended to overestimate themselves. Most such studies have found that subjects tend to overrate themselves in regard to socially desirable traits and under-estimate the extent to which they possess socially undesirable traits. R. S. Uhrbrock¹² found that subjects with higher I. Q's tended to be more accurate in self-estimates of intelligence.

Inferences concerning the actual self-concept have been made from experiments investigating the tendency for recall of success or failure. R. N. Sanford¹³ found a general tendency for failure to be remembered better than success. He claimed this to be an age-linked factor increasing with both chronological and mental age and indicating ego strength. S. Rosenzweig¹⁴ has also investigated reactions to failure. He concluded that there are three general types of reaction to failure. The first of these is aggressive attributing of frustration to external causes. The second is a

¹² R. S. Uhrbrock, "Personal Estimates of Character Traits", The Pedagogical Seminary, 33: 491-496, 1926, cited by J. F. Dashiell, Psychological Abstracts, 1: 10, 1927.

¹³ R. Nevitt Sanford, "Age as a Factor in the Recall of Interrupted Tasks", Psychological Review, 53: 234-240, July, 1946.

¹⁴ Saul Rosenzweig, "An Outline of Frustration Theory", Personality And The Behavior Disorders, J. McV. Hunt, editor (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1944) pp. 379-387.

tendency for aggressive attributing of frustration to the self. The third type of reaction is to avoid blame either to one's self or to others, to gloss over the frustrating situation.

The ideal self has received attention from Havighurst, Robinson and Dorr,¹⁵ who analyzed the essays of children writing on the topic "The person I would like to be". This involved a consideration of the origins of the ideal self rather than of its relation to the actual self.

All the previously mentioned techniques have involved some introspection by the subject. Werner Wolff¹⁶, however, conceived of a method of investigation of the self which involved no conscious introspection whatsoever. Examples of the subject's own forms of expression were presented to him without the subject's knowing they were his own. Subjects failed to recognize recordings of their own voices, photographs of their own hands, silhouettes of their own profiles, their own mirrored handwriting and their own verbatim recollections of a standard piece of prose. Wolff found that subjects tended to make more favorable judgments on their own forms of expression than on those of others. Subjects manifested a general preoccupation with their own unrecognized forms of expression. Wolff concluded that there is a tendency for individuals to view the self in a favorable way even when there is no conscious awareness of the process.

¹⁵ Cattell, op.cit., p. 650

¹⁶ Huntley, op. cit., pp. 399-401.

There has, however, been little done in the objective experimental investigation of the self. As Cattell has commented "Experimental and statistical investigation of the self is practically non-existent".¹⁷ The relative dearth of experimental studies of the self-attitude, utilizing easily set up standard situations and not relying on introspective self-evaluation has prompted this investigation and is the measure of its worth.

¹⁷ Cattell, op. cit., p. 245

CHAPTER 111

THE EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUE

1. AIMS

The purpose of the experimental portion of this study was to obtain results, using the distorting mirror apparatus, from which self-attitudes could be inferred. It was also necessary to obtain a personality profile, or analysis, of each subject to be able to determine whether or not self-attitude, as revealed by the distorting mirror, is indicative of attendant personality characteristics. A further, secondary, aim of the experiments was to obtain supportive evidence for Horowitz's conclusions on the localization of the self. To make possible an evaluation of mirror results it was also necessary, of course, to determine an efficient method of recording those results.

11. MATERIALS

- (1) Distorting mirror apparatus (the construction of this apparatus is described in Appendix A, page 71.
- (2) Eye chart.
- (3) Tracing tissue.
- (4) Crayon.
- (5) Camera with fast shutter speed and capable of being focused at distances of less than one foot.
- (6) Floodlights.
- (7) Framed sheet of window glass with $\frac{1}{2}$ " squared grid painted on it in white.
- (8) Concealed microphone and wire or tape recorder.
- (9) A Szondi personality test kit.

- (10) Tripod.
- (11) Eye patch.
- (12) Piano stool.
- (13) Head clamp.
- (14) Clamps, bars etc.
- (15) Large white movie screen.
- (16) Light meter.

111. METHOD

It is Cattell's contention that the contemplated self can be seen to consist of two parts - the self the individual would like to be and the self he thinks he really is.¹ Consequently, the experimental employment of the distorting mirror apparatus involved the production of four facial images by each subject.

(1) An ideal image giving a representation of the concept of the ideal self (the way an individual would like to be). This is referred to throughout the text as I.

(2) A subjectively true or normal image representative of the concept of the actual self (an individual's conception of himself as he actually is). This image is referred to as n.

¹ Raymond B. Cattell, Personality, A Systematic Theoretical and Factual Study (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950), p. 647.

- (3) A caricature which is the opposite of I.
(the opposite of what an individual would like to be).

This image is referred to as the C image.

- (4) A second subjectively true or normal image
representative of the concept of the actual self.

This image is referred to as N. The two subjective
normal images were required for the purpose of
determining the respective effects of I or C on each
of them.

Photographs were taken of each image which each
subject produced and of the subject as he really looked. This
latter picture, corresponding to the objectively true self, or
the self as seen by an outside observer provided a standard
against which the other pictures could be evaluated. An
attempt was made to supplement the distorting mirror results
by trying to elicit pertinent verbal reactions during the
test period. These interviews were recorded. Each
subject was given a Szondi personality test consisting of six
separate testing sessions.

IV. THE EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

A group of thirty subjects was used for the experiment. This group of subjects was made up of ten children, ten adolescents and ten adults. One half of each group were males, one half females. The children were pre-menarcheal girls and sexually immature boys (elementary school children) of twelve years of age or under. The adolescents were undergraduate university students ranging in age from about eighteen to twenty-two years. They might be more properly called young adults but are designated throughout as adolescents to avoid confusing them with the older, married adult group. The adult group were all married people of from thirty to forty years old. The subjects were chosen from the same general middle class professional background as far as was possible.

Each subject was first given an eye test with a standard medical eye chart to determine eye dominance. An eye patch was placed over the weaker eye before the test began. This was necessitated by the fact that a photograph taken of any image which a subject produced could only be taken from one side as close to the eye as possible. If the subject were to proceed with his image-making with both eyes open and a picture was subsequently taken of the image from one side or the other, the photograph would not show even approximately what the subject himself saw because of the undulating surface which the subject effected with the mirror in producing his image.

The subject was seated on the piano stool and its height was adjusted so as to place the subject's face in the center of the mirror. The subject's head was then placed securely in the apparatus so that his

eyes were nine inches from the mirror surface when set flat and even.

The cloth covering was then removed from the mirror, which was randomly distorted, and the subject was given the following instructions:-

"You can see your face in this mirror but it is distorted, isn't it? This is a self-distorting mirror. It is made of a light metal and bends easily. Now feel around the back of the mirror and you will find twelve knobs, three vertical rows of four knobs each. (The subject's hands were guided into the proper position and moved so that he felt each of the twelve screws in turn). By turning those knobs either to the right or to the left you cause the surface of the mirror directly in front of the knob to be pushed out or pulled in. The rest of the mirror will remain stationary. So by turning these knobs you change the shape of the surface of the mirror and this, in turn, changes the distortions of your face which you see in the mirror. If all the knobs were set in exactly the same way, the surface of the mirror would be flat, like an ordinary mirror, and the reflection of your face would be normal. Now by turning the knobs, you can, within limitations, make any image of your face which you desire. You can make your face fatter, thinner, longer, shorter, etc. and change any one feature in the same way. By turning these knobs then you can make your reflection over in any way you please.

First of all I want you to make me a reflection of your face as you would prefer it to be. Most of us can think of some improvements we could make. That is, I want you to produce an ideal image of your face. It will take you a while to get used to using the apparatus. You will have

to proceed more or less by trial and error until you get used to using the apparatus. There is no time limit. Take as long as you wish. Start now." (Note these instructions were given verbatim to each subject. It was necessary, however, to modify the instructions by simplifying the language, repeating certain sections and giving verbal illustrations of what was to be produced in the case of some of the younger children).

The large plain white movie screen was positioned directly behind the subject, right up against the head clamp. This was done so that the subject could pick up no clues from seeing background objects, such as doors, windows, etc. reflected in the mirror surface. It should be pointed out that at such close range it is extremely difficult for the subject to tell just where and how much the mirror surface is distorted. His only way of telling is by looking at his reflection. It is also impossible for him to estimate accurately just how far in or out each screw is in relation to the others by feeling them. A close watch was kept to see that subjects did not pick up tactual clues either by feeling the back of the apparatus or the mirror surface.

The length of time it took each subject to produce an image which satisfied him was clocked with a stop watch and recorded. As soon as the subject was satisfied with his image, the screen was removed and the camera, on its tripod, was positioned at eye level as close to the dominant eye as was possible and the same distance from the mirror as the eye. That is, the side of the camera lens was pressing against the subject's cheek bone and forehead. A

symbol, for identification purposes, was stuck on the subject's forehead, the floodlights were turned on, and after light readings were taken and the camera settings adjusted accordingly, the picture was taken.

Then the gridded sheet of glass was slipped into a holder between the subject's face and the mirror surface and the subject was provided with a crayon and told to trace the outline of his reflection on the sheet of glass, marking in nose, eyes, and ears. The glass was removed and a tracing of the outline made by the subject was taken with tracing paper. The crayoned outline was then scraped off and the glass cleaned. It was thought that perhaps the tracings would afford a much quicker, easier, and cheaper method of recording results than taking photographs. Obviously the photographs were far richer in detail and generally more dynamic sources of interpretation than mere outline tracings. Also small changes, and changes of features rather than of the overall shape, would probably not be done justice in tracings. Still, in view of the expense of the photographic method, it seemed worthwhile to evaluate the results of both photos and tracings and see if the results were close enough to each other to justify using the simple tracing method exclusively.

It also seemed to be a hopeful possibility that photographs and tracings might profitably be used in conjunction. It must be remembered that although the camera was placed as close to the eye as was possible, there was still a small angular discrepancy between the eye and the camera lens. Although, in most cases this probably makes no appreciable difference, in some extreme cases, where the subject has distorted the mirror to a very great extent

to achieve the effect he desires, the angular difference may cause a distortion in the photograph which the subject does not see himself. It was felt that, in such cases, a tracing would help to right the balance. It has been objected that the subject might not provide an objectively true tracing of the reflection but might use the tracing to produce an effect which he could not obtain with the mirror, However, as the tracings were taken after the photographs the subject would have no reason not to produce a tracing of the reflection as he saw it, for he would realize that the tracings would be subsequently compared with the photographs.

After all the data from the ideal image had been obtained the subject was told to make a normal image, a reflection of himself as he really is. The mirror was randomly distorted before the subject began. The instructions were:-

"Now I would like you to make me another reflection. Give me a picture of yourself as you really look in real life, the way you look when you see yourself in an ordinary plane mirror. If you set the mirror absolutely flat you will achieve a picture of yourself as you look in an ordinary mirror. Start now."

The subject was given unlimited time to achieve his effect and results were not recorded until the subject himself was perfectly satisfied that he had achieved exactly what he wanted, as far as he was able to do so with the apparatus. The time the subject took to produce the required reflection was again clocked. Then photographs and tracings were again taken as described above. The mirror was randomly distorted. Then the subject was told:-

"Now I would like you to make me a third picture of yourself. This time it is to be a caricature. That is, I want you to emphasize your faults. This reflection will be in the opposite direction from the first one you gave me--the ideal one. In that one you made yourself as you'd like to be--you 'played down' or minimized what you felt was wrong with your face. This time do just the opposite, reverse the trend and give me a caricature. Start now."

The subject's time was again taken. Photographs and tracings were obtained, the mirror randomly distorted, and the subject given his instructions for the final trial which were as follows:

"This will be the last picture I want you to make for me. I want you to do the same thing you did for your second trial. Give me another normal picture--a reflection of the way you actually look in real life--the way you look in an ordinary plane mirror. Start now."

The subject was again timed and photographs and tracings were taken of the final reflection which the subject achieved. Then the mirror was set absolutely flat by the experimenter and photographs and tracings were taken of the subject's true reflection.

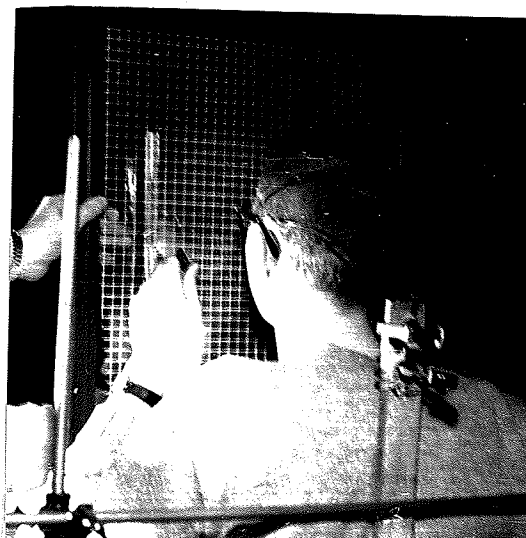
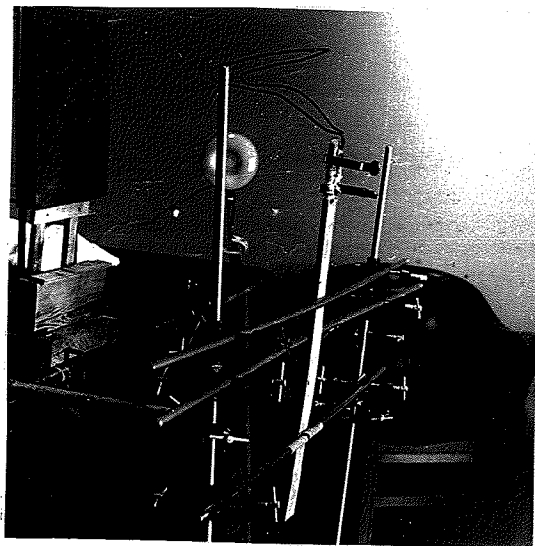
The subject was taken out of the apparatus and a recorded interview was held. The subject did not know that the talk was being recorded. The microphone was well hidden in order that good rapport and natural, frank answers would be more likely to be forthcoming. For the same reasons the recorder was used in preference to taking notes. Previously, the subjects had been asked questions to ascertain what, if any, body part or parts they most closely associated with the self. The interview started with the subject being shown the reproductions of his

tracings. He was asked what trend or relationship, if any, he thought they manifested. He was asked what he tried to achieve in each case and if he thought he had been successful. Then, by talking around the question and interjecting pertinent questions now and then, an attempt was made to determine how sensitive or insensitive he was to the reaction of others to his physical appearance, how conscious he was of his physical appearance and to how great an extent what he felt were his defects effected him. The interview was not stereotyped but was fitted to the individual subject and relevant circumstances. However, the same general over-all approach was maintained. This interview was intended as a supplement to the mirror image results, as an aid to facilitate their interpretation.

Finally each subject was given a complete Szondi personality test. This test consists of six series of eight photographs each. These photographs are bust length pictures of mental defectives, eight different types. There is one of each type in each of the six sets of pictures. The subject picks out the two pictures he likes best and the two he dislikes most in each series. Then out of the twelve "best-liked" choices he picks the four he likes best, in order, and out of the twelve "most-disliked" choices he picks the four he likes the least, in order. This procedure is repeated six times, each trial being given at least forty-eight hours after the preceding one. This meant, of course, that each subject was interviewed a total of seven different times. Personality structure is inferred from the choices and negative choices the individual makes, their

patterning and their constancy. It is a well-standardized and widely accepted projective test.

FIGURE I



STEPS IN THE EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER IV

THE EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

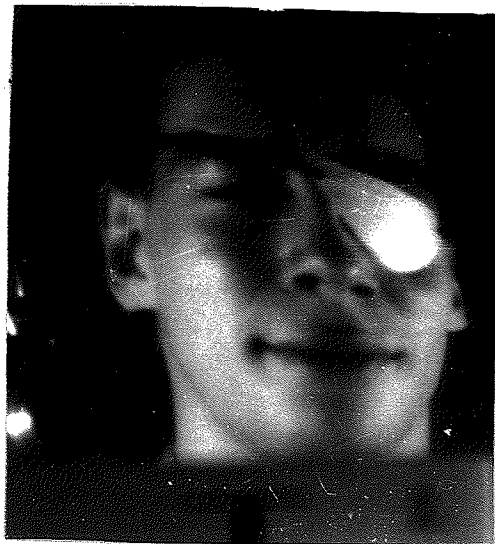
1. RAW DATA

The experimental data consisted of five photographs of each of the thirty subjects. There was one picture of each subject's ideal image, one of the caricature, one of each of the two subjectively normal images, and one actual photograph of each subject. These photographs have not been included here because of the emphatic demands for complete anonymity by some of the subjects and by many of the parents of the younger subjects in particular. This omission is not serious as the conclusions drawn from the data were based on judges' decisions in rating the data, as is explained in detail in the following section of this chapter. An example of the photographs obtained is given in Figure II on page 23.

In addition to the photographs, there were tracings of each subject's five images. An example of these tracings is given in Figure III on page 24. All the tracings for each subject were not included here as any conclusions derived from the tracings were also based on the decision of a large number of judges.

Verbatim accounts of the interviews with each of the subjects proved to be far too voluminous for inclusion here. This supplemental material is cited, where applicable, throughout the remaining chapters. A condensed account of one

FIGURE II



I



n



C

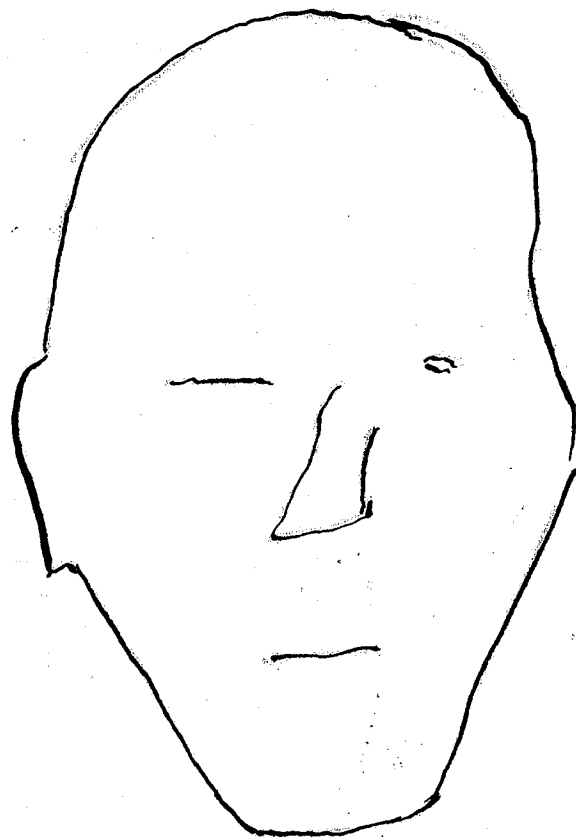


N

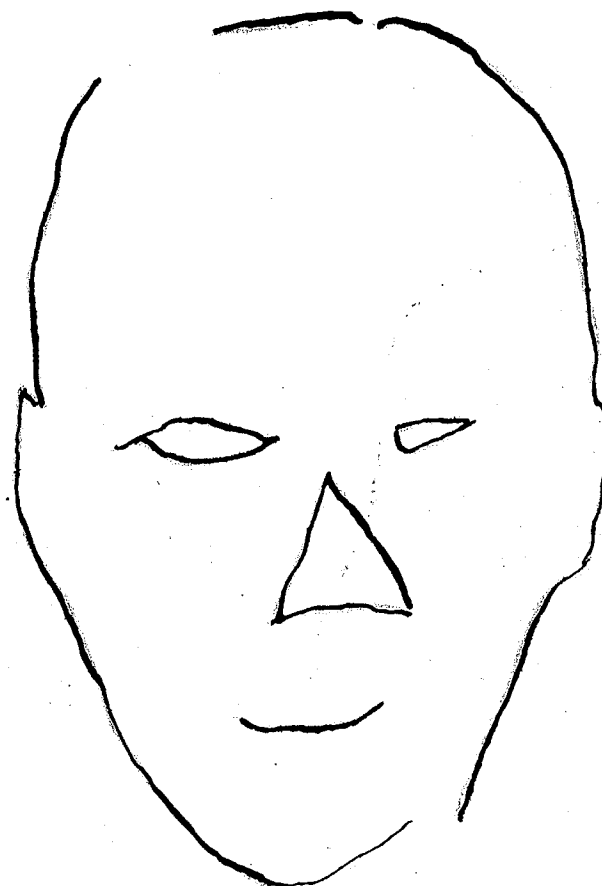
EXAMPLES OF MIRROR IMAGE PHOTOGRAPHS



O



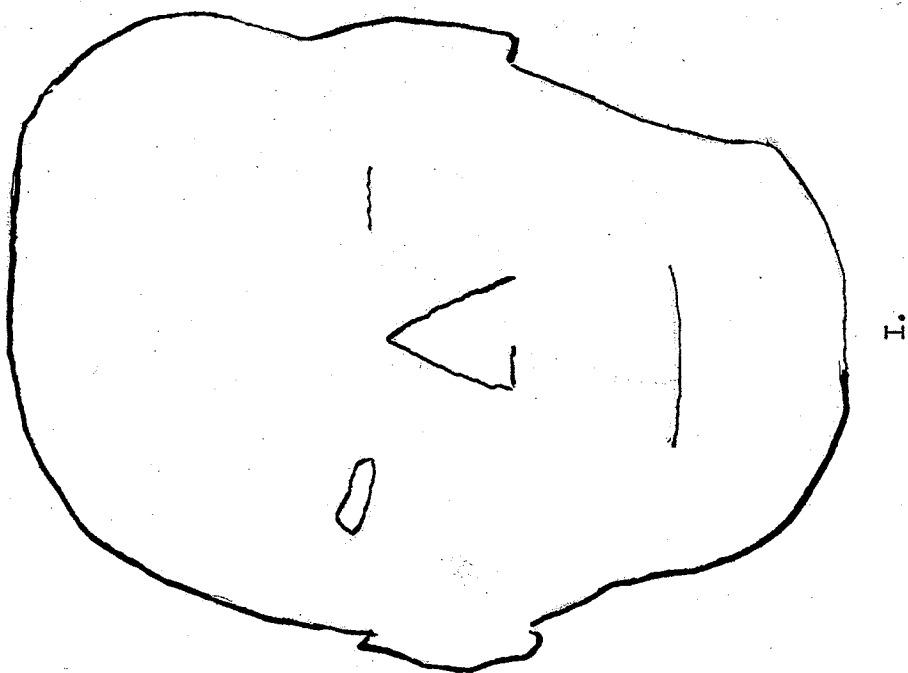
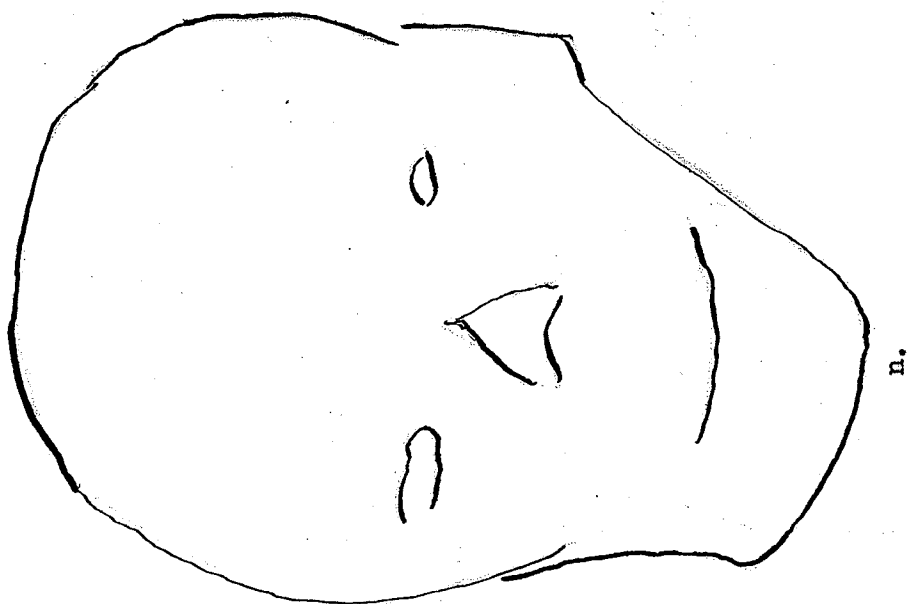
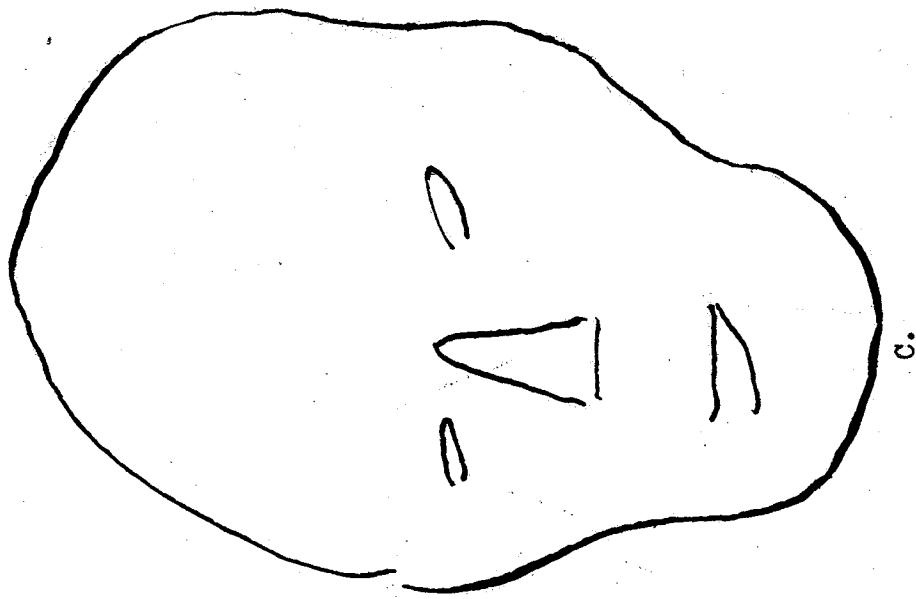
N.



O.

EXAMPLES OF MIRROR IMAGE TRACINGS

FIGURE III

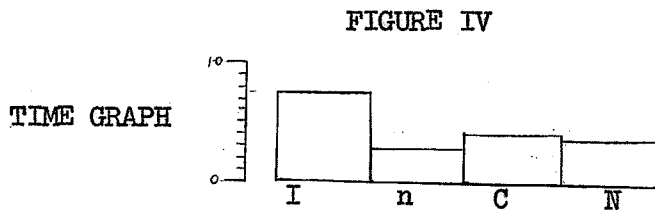


of the interviews is given in Appendix C on page 89.

This will serve as an example of the type of question used and the information sought.

Finally there were the results of the Szondi test. Complete Szondi personality profile analyses for each of the thirty subjects are given in Appendix C on pages 92 - 204. inclusive.

Shown below is a bar graph of the mean length of time taken by all thirty subjects to produce each of the four required images.



11. CODING OF DISTORTING MIRROR RESULTS

It was next necessary to determine the nature of the self-attitude, or self-sentiment, of each of the thirty subjects on the basis of distorting mirror results. Before being able to classify each subject in this way, however, it was necessary to determine the relationships holding between each individual's conception of his ideal self, his conception of his actual self, and objective reality.

The nature, or quality, of the self-attitude, or self-sentiment, could be seen to derive from three factors: the relationship of the two components of the contemplated self to one

another, the accuracy of the concept of the actual self, and the degree of realism of the concept of the ideal self. Cattell recognizes the validity of this approach and has postulated that the way in which these self-concepts are related to one another and to the individual as he is objectively, constitutes a second-order personality factor, the self-sentiment.¹ It is obvious that individuals differ with respect to the accuracy of their conceptions of themselves. The more accurate the self-concept, the fewer will be the individual's disappointments and conflicts, as the self-concept will correspond to his real abilities and limitations. The less extreme the concept of the ideal self, the more often will the individual feel satisfied and rewarded. (The concept of the ideal self is probably closely correlated with superego demands).

It will readily be appreciated that adjustment indications are the best for the individual whose concept of the real self is fairly accurate, whose concept of the ideal self is not so exalted that he is often disappointed in being unable to approach it. Such an individual's self-concept will be well integrated and unified and closely in touch with reality. His self-sentiment will be positive, healthy and realistic.

For these reasons it was felt advisable to determine the relationships holding amongst I (the ideal facial image)

¹ Ibid., pp. 647-59

n and N (the subjectively normal facial images), O (the objective true photograph) and C (the caricature) for each subject, in order to gain insight into the relationships holding between the concept of the ideal self and the concept of the actual self, and to determine their accuracy.

The relationships. First of all it was necessary to determine whether or not the subject's ideal (I) image or his caricature (C) more closely resembled the subject as he actually looked (O). This relationship is referred to hereafter as the "A" relationship. The caricature (C) was used merely to provide a foil for the ideal (I) so that a relationship could be established between I and O (reality).

The second consideration investigated was whether or not the subject's conception of his own face (n and N) more closely resembled his ideal image (I) or his caricature (C). The relationship under consideration here then was that obtaining between the two subjective normals (n and N), and I or C. This was named the "B" relationship. The caricature (C) served the same function here for the ideal (I) and the subjective normals (n and N) as it did for the ideal (I) and O (the objective photograph) in the "A" relationship. It made possible the establishment of a relation between the ideal image and the normals and therefore, presumably, between the concept of the ideal self and the concept of the real self.

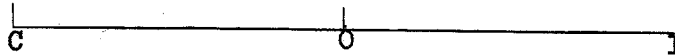
The third question which it seemed pertinent to investigate

was whether or not the subject's conception of his own face more closely resembled the ideal or the objective picture of himself. This, then, was the relationship of n and N to I or O and designated as the "C" relationship. This relationship is essentially an adjunct to the "B" relationship, serving to define more exactly the closeness of the relationship between the ideal (I) and the subjective normals (n and N). It also provides an idea of the accuracy of the subjective normal images (n and N) in relation to reality (O) and, therefore, of the accuracy of the concept of the real self, when taken in conjunction with the "A" relationship which gives an indication of the proximity of the ideal (I) to reality.

It is obvious that, for the same individual, the subjective normals (n and N) might be more like the objective photograph (O) than the ideal image (I) in the "C" relationship and yet still be more like the ideal image (I) than the caricature (C) in the "B" relationship, if the objective photograph (O) were more like the ideal image (I) than the caricature (C) in the "A" relationship. However, if the subjective normal images (n and N) were more like the caricature (C) than the ideal image (I) in the "B" relationship, they would also, of necessity be more like the objective photograph (O) than the ideal image (I) in the "C" relationship. This again would be dependent upon the objective photograph (O) resembling the ideal image (I) more closely than the caricature (C) in the "A" relationship. These relationships will be more readily appreciated with the realization that I , O and C constitute a continuum with I and C at either

extreme and O somewhere between them. The "A" relationship roughly illustrates O's position relative to I and C on the continuum.

FIGURE V



THE RELATIONSHIP CONTINUUM

All three relationships, then, are closely interwoven and overlap to a certain extent. All are of importance and, although "C" is, perhaps, an auxiliary of "B", it has a different stress and is as essential as either "A" or "B".

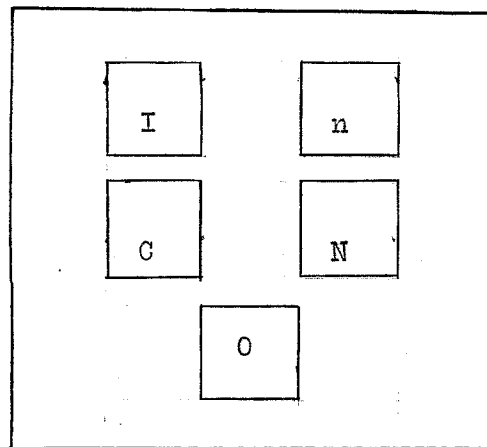
The determination of the relationships. It was obvious that, in determining relationships among the photographs, similarity and difference could not be determined by any physical measurement, for it would have been impossible to determine which part, or parts, of the face to measure. The subject might have widened it here, thinned it there. He might have left the outline almost intact and changed the dimensions of one or more features within the facial outline. It was impossible to conceive of any method of objective measurement covering all possibilities and degrees of change. It was also obvious that no conclusions could be drawn from the physical measurement of the contours of the mirror surface, because the combinations possible with twelve screw units, free to turn independently throughout their entire length of approximately one and one-half inches, are legion. Also there is an infinite number of contour combinations, many of which

could give the same image effect, although being quite different physically.

It must be remembered too that physically equal degrees of change might not be equal subjectively. That is, a change in head measurement of one-eighth of an inch in one photograph might be more significant than a like change of one-quarter of an inch in another. Clearly such dynamic and complex wholes as photographs could only be compared subjectively. The possibility of one person making the decision as to what relationships held among the five photographs of any one subject was inconceivable because individual opinions on the likenesses and differences of the photographs would vary. With so many variables being evaluated subjectively this would be inevitable. The only solution seemed to be to collect judgments on the relationships holding among each set of photographs from a number of judges and to accept their collective judgment.

Therefore, six groups of twenty judges each were asked to evaluate the photographs and tracings. Twenty judges were shown photographs and asked to evaluate them according to relationship "A". Then twenty different judges were asked to do the same thing with the sets of tracings. The same procedure was carried out for relationships "B" and "C". Forty judges were allotted to each relationship, twenty working with photographs and twenty working with tracings. The five photographs (or tracings) of each subject were mounted on a card as shown in Figure VI, page 31.

FIGURE VI



JUDGING CARDS

Most of the judges were university students taking under-graduate psychology courses. Each judge was provided with a set of thirty cards, (one for each subject), each card having five photographs (or tracings) on it, and a scoring sheet as shown in Figure VII, VIII and IX. The judges' instructions for the "A" relationship were:

"Here are thirty cards corresponding to the numbers down the left hand side of your scoring sheet. On each card there are five pictures labelled I, n, C, N, O (points to them). You disregard pictures n and N. All I want you to do is to decide whether O looks more like I or more like C. If O looks more like I you put a check mark under the I column opposite the number of the card you are looking at. If O looks more like C, however, you put the check mark under the C column. O may not look very much like either I or C, but it will look more like one than the other. Do not judge by facial expression but rather by the structure of the face." When the judge had finished he was told:

FIGURE VII

JUDGES' SCORING SHEET FOR "A" RELATIONSHIP

"A"

	I.	C.	DEGREE		I.	C.	DEGREE
1.0				16.0			
2.0				17.0			
3.0				18.0			
4.0				19.0			
5.0				20.0			
6.0				21.0			
7.0				22.0			
8.0				23.0			
9.0				24.0			
10.0				25.0			
11.0				26.0			
12.0				27.0			
13.0				28.0			
14.0				29.0			
15.0				30.0			

"Now I want you to fill in the degree column. Look at each card and note what choice you made. Then indicate how closely the picture you chose resembles 0 on the following scale: 1.-very slightly; 2.-slightly; 3.-moderately; 4.-markedly; 5.-very markedly. Remember you are indicating degree of similarity not difference. The higher the number the greater the similarity. Your judgment must be relative to all the pictures you have looked at. That is, your idea of slightrness and markedness is supplied by the pictures on all thirty cards and not by your own criterion".

The judges for relationships "B" and "C" were given similar instructions appropriate to the particular photographs (or tracings) being considered by them and with the added admonition:

"You are making two choices on each card. You are comparing both n and N to I and C (in the case of relationship "B"), or I and O (in the case of relationship "C"). These two choices on each card are to be absolutely independent. Both n and N may look like I or like C (or O in the case of relationship "C") or one may look like I and the other like C (or O). Do not let your first choice influence your second".

Their answer forms are shown in Figures VIII and IX on pages 34 and 35.

The coded results of each set of twenty judges on each of the three relationships are shown in Tables III - VIII on pages 75 - 81.

It was felt that it might be valuable to determine the degree of

FIGURE VIII

JUDGES' SCORING SHEET FOR "B" RELATIONSHIP

	I.	C.	Degree		I.	C.	Degree
1. <u>n</u>				16. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
2. <u>n</u>				17. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
3. <u>n</u>				18. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
4. <u>n</u>				19. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
5. <u>n</u>				20. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
6. <u>n</u>				21. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
7. <u>n</u>				22. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
8. <u>n</u>				23. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
9. <u>n</u>				24. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
10. <u>n</u>				25. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
11. <u>n</u>				26. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
12. <u>n</u>				27. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
13. <u>n</u>				28. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
14. <u>n</u>				29. <u>n</u>			
N				N			
15. <u>n</u>				30. <u>n</u>			
N				N			

FIGURE IX

JUDGES' SCORING SHEET FOR "C" RELATIONSHIP

	1.	0.	Degree		1.	0.	Degree
1. $\frac{n}{N}$				16. $\frac{n}{N}$			
2. $\frac{n}{N}$				17. $\frac{n}{N}$			
3. $\frac{n}{N}$				18. $\frac{n}{N}$			
4. $\frac{n}{N}$				19. $\frac{n}{N}$			
5. $\frac{n}{N}$				20. $\frac{n}{N}$			
6. $\frac{n}{N}$				21. $\frac{n}{N}$			
7. $\frac{n}{N}$				22. $\frac{n}{N}$			
8. $\frac{n}{N}$				23. $\frac{n}{N}$			
9. $\frac{n}{N}$				24. $\frac{n}{N}$			
10. $\frac{n}{N}$				25. $\frac{n}{N}$			
11. $\frac{n}{N}$				26. $\frac{n}{N}$			
12. $\frac{n}{N}$				27. $\frac{n}{N}$			
13. $\frac{n}{N}$				28. $\frac{n}{N}$			
14. $\frac{n}{N}$				29. $\frac{n}{N}$			
15. $\frac{n}{N}$				30. $\frac{n}{N}$			

similarity between the pictures chosen by the judges as showing a positive relationship. This degree of similarity, it was felt, might prove useful in conjunction with the constellation of relationships in assessing each subject's self attitudes. Therefore the mean "degree" value assigned by the judges making up the deciding majority is also given in these tables.

The numbers in the first two columns in these tables show the number of judges out of twenty who made the choice indicated. For example, in Table III on page 75, six judges said that the O picture of Subject No. 1 (objective, real picture) looks more like I than C, and fourteen of the twenty judges said that his O picture looks more like C than I.

The next question was to determine how many judges would have to agree on any one judgment before a decision could be accepted as reasonably valid. This was done by applying the following formula:

$$\frac{x - np}{\sqrt{npq}} = t$$

where t is taken from normal curve tables, x to be the number of judges agreeing on any one judgment, n to be the total number of judges (i.e. twenty), p to be the probability of correct judgment, and q to be the probability of incorrect judgment (i.e. $1-p$). For our purposes it was necessary, therefore, to solve for p .

Actually $np = \text{mean} = \bar{x}$ and $\sqrt{npq}$ the standard deviation σ . Where ten judges judged the relation one way and ten the other way, and where eleven judges judged one way and nine the other, the

probability of correct judgment is indeterminate. The probability of validity (i.e. correct judgment) for each number of judges over eleven (in a group of twenty judges) concurring in any judgment is as follows:

12--65% (approximately)

13--70% (approximately)

14--87% (at least)

15--95% (at least)

16--95% (at least)

17--95% (at least)

18--95% (at least)

19--95% (at least)

20--100%

On this basis, it was felt that it would be reasonably justifiable to accept all judgments with a 70% or better degree of probable validity. That is, all judgments would be accepted as valid in which at least thirteen out of the twenty judges had concurred. The 70% level of reliability means, in broad terms, that when thirteen out of twenty judges agree on decisions they will, in all probability, prove to have been correct at least 70% of the time. A level of acceptability had to be decided upon arbitrarily and the 70% level seemed safe enough for the purpose of this study. On this basis only five judgments out of thirty are indeterminate in Table III, ten out of sixty in Table V, and fifteen out of sixty in Table VII. It should be noticed that no one subject was in the indeterminate class in all three relationships. Only three

subjects had indeterminate judgments in both tables "B" and "C". Also, as there were two judgments for each subject in tables "B" and "C" (one for n and one for N), no subject has all judgments classed as indeterminate in both these tables. The majority of subjects had clear cut valid judgments in at least two tables. It should be pointed out also that an indeterminate judgment such as that of N in the case of Subject No. 29 in table "C" can be taken as indicative as it is only I below the significant level and expresses the same trend as its neighboring n judgment.

Coded results Tables of coded results are given on pages 39 and 40. The number at top left indicates the number of the subject. The top letter in the top right hand corner indicates sex. The bottom letters in the top right hand corner indicate child (Ch.); adolescent (Ad.); or mature adult (Ma.). (A), (B) and (C) in the top center indicate relationships "A", "B" and "C". The letters immediately following (A), (B), and (C) indicate the decisions made by the judges. In (A), whether O was judged closer to I or to C is shown by placing either I or C after (A). The same is true for (B) and (C). Here, however, as there are two judgments for each subject, the choice made with regard to n is placed first and that with regard to N, second. Thus in the case of the first subject we see that her O picture in relationship "A" was judged closer to C than to I, that in relationship "B" her n picture was closer to I than to C, and her N picture closer to C than I. In relationship "C" both her n and N pictures were judged closer to O. In the case of an

CODED INDIVIDUAL RESULTS OF MIRROR TEST
SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS "A", "B" and "C"

1. (A). C 3	(B). 1 C 3.5 2.2	(C). 0 3.9	F. AD. 0 2.1	2. (A).1 3.8	(B). C 1 3.8 3.8	(C). ? ?	M. AD. ?
3. (A).C 2.2	(B). C C 1.6 2.8	(C).0 0 2.7 3.3	F. AD 0 3.3	4. (A).1 2.6	(B) ? 1 3.9	(C).1 1 2.9 3.6	M. AD. ?
5. (A). 1 2.5	(B).? 1 3.7	(C).0 1 2.9 3.4	F. CH. 1 3.4	6. (A). C 2.1	(B).1 C 3.1 2.5	(C).0 0 3.8 3.5	F. CH. 0 3.5
7. (A).1 1.2	(B).1 ? 3.2	(C).1 1 3.1 3.3	F. CH. 1 3.3	8. (A).? ?	(B). C ? 3.2	(C).1 1 2.9 3.2	F. CH. 1 3.2
9. (A).C 2.3	(B).C ? 4.1	(C).0 1 2.4 3.9	F. CH. 1 3.9	10. (A).1 4	(B).1 C 3.8 3.4	(C).0 ? 3.4	F. AD. ?
11. (A).1 3.2	(B).1 C 3.7 2.1	(C).1 ? 4.1	F. AD. ? 4.1	12. (A).1 3.6	(B).1 C 4 4.1	(C). ? 0 2.7	F. AD. 0 2.7
13. (A).1 3.3	(B).1 1 4.5 2.3	(C).1 ? 4.2	M. AD. ? 4.2	14. (A).C 3.6	(B). C 1 3.4 3	(C).0 ? 3.1	M. CH. ? 3.1
15. (A).1 3	(B).1 ? 4.2	(C).1 0 3.9 3.3	M. CH. 0 3.3	16. (A).C 3.2	(B).1 C 3.2 3.5	(C).1 0 2.5 2.8	M. CH. 0 2.8

CODED INDIVIDUAL RESULTS OF MIRROR TEST
SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS "A", "B" and "C" (cont'd)

17. (A).1 2.4	(B).1 ? 3.2	(C).0 ? 2.8	M. CH. ?
18. (A).?	(B).1 C 1.6 2.8	(C).1 1 1.7 1.4	M. CH. 1
19. (A).1 2.8	(B).1 1 3.6 3.6	(C).? 1	M. AD. 1 3.5
20. (A).1 3.8	(B).1 1 3.7 3.8	(C).0 0 3.4 3.4	M. AD. 0 3.4
21. (A).1 2.4	(B).1 C 3.1 2.5	(C).1 1 3 2.9	M. MA. 1 2.9
22. (A).?	(B).1 1 4 3.3	(C).? 0	M. MA. 0 3.9
23. (A).1 3.6	(B).1 C 3.3 2.4	(C).? 0	M. MA. 0 1.1
24. (A).1 4.4	(B).1 1 3.5 2.8	(C).0 1 4.1 2.9	F. MA. 1 2.9
25. (A).1 3.3	(B).? 1 3.9	(C).? ?	M. MA. ? ?
26. (A).?	(B).1 1 2.3 2	(C).0 0 2.9 3.9	F. MA. 0 3.9
27. (A).? 2.7	(B).1 C 2.7 1.9	(C).1 0 3.2 2.1	M. MA. 0 2.1
28. (A).C 4.2	(B).? ? ?	(C).? 0	F. MA. 0 3.6
29. (A).1 3.6	(B).1 1 3.9 2.9	(C).0 ? 4.3	F. MA. ? ?
(A).1 4.1	(B).1 1 4.3 3.2	(C).1 1 4.3 3.4	F. MA. 1 3.4

indeterminate judgment a question mark appears. The figures on the next line indicate the mean degree of resemblance assigned by the judges to each decision of relationship they made.

As twenty judges were used in each case it was a simple matter to correlate the results obtained with the photographs and those obtained with the tracings. As the sum of each set of judgments was twenty for every subject, it seemed quite legitimate to take the frequencies under the C column in the "A" relationship table of photograph judgments and correlate them with the frequencies under the C column of the "A" relationship table of tracing judgments. This would show the amount of correspondence between judgments made with photographs and those made with tracings. For the "A" relationship the correlation was $-.17$, for the "B" relationship it was $.24$. The correlation for the "C" relationship was $.006$. The calculation of these correlations is shown in Tables IX-XI on pages 82-85.

111. THE METHOD OF DETERMINATION OF SELF-ATTITUDE

When the judges had established the direction and degree of the three relationships it was possible to consider the problem of determining each subject's self-attitude, or self-sentiment. The three relationships had provided a measure of the closeness of the subjective normal images' resemblance to the ideal image, the closeness of the ideal image to objective reality, and the accuracy of the subjective normal images. Therefore, they presumably provide a measure of the closeness of the concept of the actual self to the concept of the ideal self,



the closeness of the concept of the ideal self to reality, and the accuracy of the concept of the actual self.

The self-attitude categories. The subjects were divided into five groups, on the basis of the three relationships ("A", "B", and "C"), representing five different types, or qualities, of self-attitude. The first category was labelled the + category. The prototype of subjects placed in this category would be one whose ideal image (I) was closer to the objective photograph (O) than the caricature (C) was, in the "A" relationship. That is, his ideal image would more closely approximate himself as he is, in reality, than would its opposite, the caricature. This is a positive indication. The degree of proximity of the ideal (I) to the objective photograph (O) would, however, be relatively slight as indicated by the judges' mean degree of resemblance. This would indicate that such a subject's ideal did not approach integration with reality. In the "B" relationship such a pure + category subject's subjective normal images (n and N) would be more like the ideal image (I) than like the caricature (C) and the degree of resemblance between them would be close. Also in the "C" relationship, his subjective normal images (n and N) would resemble the ideal image (I) more than the objective, photograph (O) and a high degree of resemblance to the ideal would be indicated by the judges' mean degree of resemblance figure. That is, such a subject's subjective normal images would be inaccurate. They would resemble closely the ideal image which is very unlike reality. Thus, it would be inferred that such a subject's concept of the actual self is inaccurate and is greatly influenced by his concept of the ideal self,

which is far above his real capabilities of achievement. A good, but not perfect, example of a subject fitting into this category is Subject No. 4.

At the other extreme is the category which was labelled as - The pure-category subject would display a definitely negative trend in all three relationships. In the "A" relationship his caricature (C) would have proved to have been more like his objective photograph (O) than would its opposite, the ideal image (I), and the degree of resemblance close. In the "B" relationship his subjective normal images (n and N) would be more like the caricature (C) than the ideal image (I) and the degree of resemblance, as indicated by the judges, would be close. Also, in the "C" relationship, the subjective normals (n and N) would be more like the objective photograph (O) than the ideal image (I) and would, therefore, resemble the caricature (C) also, as O was close to C in the "A" relationship. That is, such a subject's objectively real face would be very like what he considered to be the worst possible. His own subjective conception of his face, being more like his caricature than his ideal image, would be even closer to what he considered to be undesirable. Quite clearly, such a subject's self-attitude would be a depressed and a negative one quite out of touch with reality. A good example of a subject in this category is Subject No. 1.

A third category, conceived of as being between the + and - categories of overevaluation and underevaluation of the self respectively, was labelled the U category. There are a number of criteria for classification in this category. The tendency for

a subject of this type would be to have the ideal image (I) closer than the caricature (C) to his objective photograph (O) in resemblance in the "A" relationship. This is the same trend as in the + category, but here the ideal image (I) should exhibit a close degree of resemblance to the objective photograph (O) rather than a slight degree as in the + category. In the "B" relationship such a subject's subjective normals (n and N) would be much closer to his ideal image (I) than to his caricature (C). In the "C" relationship, the subjective normals (n and N) could be more like either the ideal image (I) or the objective photograph (O) if the degree of resemblance between the ideal image (I) and the objective photograph (O) was very close in relationship "A". If, however, the degree of resemblance between the ideal image (I) and the objective photograph (O) was not very close in relationship "A", the subjective normals (n and N) in relationship "C" would be closer to the objective photograph (O) than to the ideal image (I). That is, such a subject would have a close integration of his ideal and subjective normal images and the subjective normals would tend to be much like reality. Presumably then, there would be indicated a fusion of the concept of the ideal self and the concept of the actual self into a well-integrated self-concept which would be accurate and realistic. The self-attitude would be healthy, the subject knowing himself fairly accurately, realizing his capabilities and limitations, and not setting standards which he would be incapable of meeting. As McDougall states "the only sentiment which can adequately fulfil the function of dominating

and harmonizing all other sentiments is the sentiment of self-regard, taking the form of a self-conscious devotion to an ideal of character."²

There were two relationships in each of the "B" and "C" categories, as the judges had to cope with two subjective normal images (n and N). Therefore consistency of relationships was an additional consideration for placing the subjects in the self-attitude categories. For example (B) I I (or C C) and/or (C) I I (or O O) judgments are indicative of strong persistent self-attitudes which have persisted throughout the series. However where there were shifts in either direction e.g. (B) I C (or CI) or (C) I O (O I) or (B) C C and (C) I I there is an indication of an ambivalent loosely structured reaction which illustrates either a positive or negative influence of the preceding image upon it. Either its structure was not strong enough to resist the influence of preceding images or it has switched direction from one relationship series to the next. Cases where judges were unable to agree to the 70% level were also taken as indicative of ambivalence of self-attitude reflected in pictures which were so neutral as to be unable to be interpreted.

Constancy of relationship was a factor in placing subjects in both the + and - categories. Ambivalent, loose, inconsistent reactions, indicated by either a switch in direction of the relationships

² McDougall, Outline Of Abnormal Psychology
(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926),
p. 526.

within a relationship category ("B" or "C") or from one relationship to the next, or by the inability of judges to agree in determining the direction of the relationships, were additional criteria of the U category. Relationship "A", as has been stated, shows the position of O image relative to I and C. It can be seen that in some cases where relationship "A" is undetermined it can be inferred from the patterning of relationships "B" and "C".

For example:- (A) ? (B) I I (C) O O

FIGURE X



In this case "A" relationship must be I. That is, for n and N to be more like I than C and for n and N to also be more like O than I, O must be closer to I than C.

As few subjects could be expected to yield mirror results identical to the ideal series of results of the prototypes of each category, subjects were placed in the category which they approached most closely in terms of mirror results. Two categories were added to the three main ones. A U+ category was designated as being between + and U, and a U- category as being between U and -. The subjects were classified on the basis of this five point continuum of mirror results, extending from + through U, to - at the other extreme.

Placement in the self-attitude categories. To have a large number of judges rate the subjects according to this five point self-attitude scale seemed to be impractical. The difficulty of explaining

the relationships, the degree and constancy considerations, and the significance of the relationship patterns to a large number of judges appeared to be out of the question if the distorting mirror approach to the investigation of self-attitude were to be a practical one capable of being used generally. Therefore, using the criteria described above, the author placed the subjects in the five self-attitude categories on several widely separated occasions. The identity of the subjects was never known during the rating. The results proved to be identical in every trial and are shown in Table II on page 48. The distorting mirror results, therefore, seemed to be sufficiently definite criteria for consistency of placement on the five category self-attitude scale.

IV THE SZONDI TEST RESULTS

The next consideration involved the examination of the Szondi test results of the subjects in each of the five self-attitude categories in order to determine whether or not they possessed common personality characteristics.

The + category It is dangerous to consider individual vectors in Szondi profiles in isolation as all four vectors and their relationships to one another must be taken into account in describing the personality as revealed by the Szondi test. However, two vectors seem to be of paramount importance in considering the group of subjects falling into the + category of the mirror self-attitude classification. The sexual vector contained the

TABLE II

CODED GROUP RESULTS OF MIRROR TEST

+	U +	U	U -	-
Subject No. 4	Subject No. 8	Subject No. 2	Subject No. 26	Subject No. 1
Subject No. 7	Subject No. 11	Subject No. 5	Subject No. 28	Subject No. 3
Subject No. 13	Subject No. 22	Subject No. 9		Subject No. 6
Subject No. 18	Subject No. 24	Subject No. 10		
Subject No. 19	Subject No. 25	Subject No. 12		
Subject No. 21	Subject No. 29	Subject No. 14		
	Subject No. 30	Subject No. 15		
		Subject No. 16		
		Subject No. 17		
		Subject No. 20		
		Subject No. 23		
		Subject No. 27		

GROUP FREQUENCIES

	+	U+	U	U-	-		+	U+	U	U-	-
MALE	5	2	8	0	0	CHILDREN	2	1	6	0	1
FEMALE	1	5	4	2	3	ADOLESCENTS	3	1	4	0	2
						ADULTS	1	5	2	2	0

drive factor for five of these six subjects and was a root factor for another one. Thus the sexual vector was a deep causal factor for all six of these + subjects. The tendency shown for most of these subjects was toward an ambivalence in handling the aggressive affective drives and a dissociation of tender recipient and active, aggressive needs. There was tension shown in the sexual vector for five out of six of these subjects and a definite tendency toward sexual immaturity and ambivalence in masculine-feminine identification. This tendency was supported by an acceptance of dependent, clinging oral needs in five out of six cases. This trend in the contact vector supported the interpretation of genital immaturity in the sexual vector.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Szondi profiles of these + subjects lay in the emotional control vector. In every case but one there was strong evidence of tension and discomfort concerning emotional control. All these subjects showed signs of an intense emotional life and strong tendencies toward self expression. There were control factors in every case and ambivalence as to handling emotions. In every case the intense emotions tend to break through self-control and behavior is probably oscillating and inconsistent with periodic emotional outbursts.

In every case, the ego vector showed evidence of strong outgoing needs to fuse with the environment. These needs were satisfied in a number of ways. In some cases there was complete

conscious acceptance of them, in others unconscious projection and autism, or sometimes introjection.

There was, then, tension and subjective discomfort in the area of emotional expressiveness and aggressiveness throughout this category of self-attitude. There were definite elements of control indicated but the emotions seemed too intense for adequate repression. Outgoing "extrovert" needs seemed satisfied in a number of ways but were never repressed. The conflict in regard to self-control was evidenced in the ego vector also.

The U+ category The subjects classified in the U+ category of self-attitude exhibited the same general trend as the + category subjects in all the Szondi test vectors, with the exception of the sexual vector, which was such an important deep, causal factor for the + category subjects. With the U+ category subjects there was only one drive factor in the sexual vector. There seemed to be less tension in the sexual vector for this category, there being excellent sublimation indications for the majority of these U+ subjects. There was less evidence of acceptance of outgoing needs in the ego vector. The tension over emotional expressiveness and aggression was in evidence but was not so intense as in the + category.

The U category The most striking feature of the Szondi analyses of the subjects in the U mirror self-attitude category is that the drive, or most significant, deep, root factor, for nine of these twelve subjects was found in the ego vector. The ego vector was also

an ordinary root, or causal, factor for another one of these subjects. The outgoing, fusing "extrovert" needs were in clear evidence but were handled adequately, without any sign of repression, in eight out of the twelve cases. There were elements of control in evidence but the control seemed balanced and flexible.

Considering both the ego and emotional control vectors, there were evidences of emotional expressiveness and outgoing "extrovert" needs on the one hand and self-control on the other, as in the + category. However, unlike the + category subjects, the subjects in the U category seemed to have well-integrated adult control. There were neither the signs of subjective tension and conflict between control, and intense expressive emotions as in the + category, nor the stifling of self-expression and outgoing needs by rigid control as in the - category.

As in the + category of self-attitude, the sexual vector contained either a drive or a root factor for eleven out of twelve of these U category subjects. However, here there was evidence of the tension and ambivalence found in the + category in only one case. Ten of these twelve subjects showed signs of either active aggressiveness, healthy, integrated, unrepressed, sexuality or good sublimation. Also, these subjects did not display the same rigid pattern of passive dependency in the contact vector as was the case with both the + and - category subjects.

Flexibility of control characterized the handling of the drives for fusion and self-expression. In all cases there were excellent indications for sublimation. Self-control here seemed

well-integrated and adult.

The U- and - categories There is a striking similarity in the Szondi results of all the subjects classified under the U- and - categories of self-attitude on the basis of distorting mirror results. The Szondi results for these subjects proved to be thematic in all four vectors. In every case there was rejection and repression of the outgoing, fusing, "extrovert" needs of the ego vector. This was in direct contrast to the + category). The contact vector indicated non-aggressive, dependent object relationships. The tendency throughout the sexual vector was toward passive withdrawal, a need for tender emotion. The emotional control vector was, perhaps, the most important in the - and U- subjects' profiles. Throughout both categories, in every case but one, it was a drive or root factor. The area of emotional control seemed to be the most significant one for these subjects. They exhibited signs of strict control and emotional shyness. The tendency was definitely rigid and anti-exhibitionistic.

In the U- category the tendencies were very similar to those in the - category of self-attitude. There was the same strict control and rejection of "extrovert", fusing needs exhibited in the ego vector. Control was clearly evident in the emotional control vector also, although not quite to the same extent as in the - category.

Throughout both these categories rigid self-control was evident in every case. There was exhibited throughout a rejection

of self-expressiveness and outgoing tendencies. Clinging dependency and passive withdrawal were general. The pattern was rigid throughout the - category but moderated somewhat, in degree, in the U- category, although the general direction and quality of the Szondi results remained constant throughout both categories.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

1. INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

It has been possible, then, to divide the subjects into five self-attitude categories on the basis of distorting mirror results. The Szondi test results of the subjects were thematic in each mirror category. The basis of differentiation between the subjects of the five mirror categories, as revealed by the Szondi test, was the realm of self-control in general and emotional expressiveness in particular. That is, in comparing the distorting mirror results with Szondi results, there does seem to be a correlation between self-control, or superego influence, on the one hand, and self-attitude as revealed by the distorting mirror on the other.

The + category in the mirror self-attitude classification consisted of those subjects whose self-sentiment was inflated, unrealistically optimistic. As revealed by the relationships of their five mirror images, the concept of the actual self resembled the concept of the ideal self rather closely. But the concept of the ideal self was not at all close to reality and thus the concept of the actual self was inaccurate. Such a subject would probably set too high standards for possible achievement in the light of his capabilities. Therefore, difficulties could be anticipated as the result of extremely high moral and ethical (superego) standards which such a subject could not live up to. The Szondi profiles of these + subjects did show definite signs of tension and ambivalence as to superego

control and the handling of emotional expression and self-assertion.

"Obviously, in some cases this tension breaks down the reality principle...by allowing the concept of the actual self to approach the ideal self in defiance of realism...in the unadjusted neurotic to a considerable extent, there is a self-indulgent vagueness about the extent to which the real self departs from the ideal self."¹

The subjects of the - mirror self-attitude category were those whose self-sentiment was depressed. As shown by the relationships amongst their mirror images, their concepts of the actual self tended to be inaccurate and very much unlike their concepts of the ideal self. Such a subject would probably have high moral and ethical ideals but would definitely underestimate his own capabilities and exaggerate his limitations for achievement of ideals. The results which could thus be expected theoretically are born out by the Szondi results of these subjects. They showed signs of strict superego control, repression of fusing, "extrovert" needs and emotional expressiveness. The superego influence was the most salient factor in the profiles of these subjects showing strict control, repression and passive withdrawal.

The subjects in the U category of mirror self-attitudes, were those who manifested a relative unconcern in regard to their facial images and hence their self-concepts. It should be noted

¹ Raymond B. Cattell, Personality, A Systematic Theoretical and Factual Study (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950), p. 650.

here that the recorded interviews made after the subjects had been tested with the distorting mirror apparatus gave additional confirmation of this unconcern inferred from mirror results. The subjects in the U category especially, and some of those in the U+ and U- categories tended to be the ones who manifested relatively less interest in their appearance and seemed less concerned about cultural standards of beauty and less conscious of such standards being culturally determined. For the U category subjects the inconsistent image relationships suggest that the concepts of the ideal and actual self are not well differentiated. These two concepts seem to be integrated into a well-functioning unity. This unified self-concept, for these U subjects, tended to be accurate, in touch with reality. Such subjects probably have a healthy, accurate realization of their limitations and capabilities. The superego probably does not set up standards too rigid for possible fulfillment. The Szondi results for these subjects showed few signs of tension over emotional expressiveness and superego control in general. There was a lack of repression of outgoing needs, and good sublimation indications, and well-integrated flexible self-control.

The U+ and U- categories of self-attitude as determined by the distorting mirror, are, as has been stated, between+ and U and U and - respectively. They represent subjects who did not fit into the U category, who revealed self attitudes similar in kind to+ and - but differing in degree. The Szondi results bore out these

classifications. The correspondence of Szondi to mirror results was not exact, but did show very clear and definite trends. It must be remembered that none of the subjects tested gave pathological-type profiles on the Szondi test. Therefore, some overlapping of results was to be expected.

The Szondi test, then, revealed differences in emotional expressiveness and self-control in general as differentiating the five mirror self-attitude categories from one another. This result is in general agreement with the theoretical formulations of both Stagner and Cattell. Stagner mentions that two of the major definable personality traits are emotional sensitivity and self-expressive behavior or self-confidence.² Cattell feels that the self-sentiment is probably a second-order factor embodying the G factor of Integrated Character, the C factor of Emotionally Mature, Stable Character, and the K, or superego factor.³ To the latter he assigns perhaps the greatest importance. "Essentially the self-regarding sentiment must depend on some categorical, unquestionable, and, at least, originally unconscious demands of the superego....The self-regarding sentiment...is a structure overlapping with the ego and conscious superego for it is determined by both realistic and moral considerations."⁴

² Ross Stagner, Psychology Of Personality (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1937), pp. 115-51.

³ Cattell, op. cit., p. 657.

⁴ Ibid., p. 245.

Also McDougall states "I have shown how this sentiment of self-respect or self-regard becomes, in the course of normal development, a decisive factor, dominating the course of conduct and of character-formation. The very difficult expositions of Freud on this topic...lead me to suppose that this highly complex and important sentiment appears in his system under at least two different names; when he discusses dreams, we hear much of a 'Censor', a guardian of the morals and proprieties of the subject; when he discusses neuroses, we hear much of an 'Ego and an 'Ego Ideal'"⁵.

II. GROUP RESULTS

Age Differences A superficial consideration of the group results shown in Table II on page 48 indicated an age difference. There were as many children in the U category of most satisfactory adjustment as there were adolescents and adults combined. This seemed surprising at first as one would expect mature, realistic, well-integrated self-attitude to be a correlate of adult development. It must be remembered, however, that one of the most striking features of the Szondi analyses of + category subjects was tension in the sexual vector, and that all the child subjects were premenarcheal girls and sexually immature boys. Stone and Barker reported that "post menarcheal girls were more interested in their physical appearance, reported more heterosexual interests and activities, had more tendency to avoid vigorous physical exertion, indulged in more daydreaming, and were more concerned over conflicts in family life."⁶ and that "analysis of the test

⁵ McDougall, Outline of Abnormal Psychology (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1926), p. 164.

⁶ Phyllis Blanchard "Adolescent Experience In Relation to Personality And Behavior", Personality And The Behavior Disorders, J. McV. Hunt, editor (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1944), p. 693, citing Stone and Barker.

responses revealed that the more sexually mature boys (those whose urine had high hormone content) had greater interest in personal adornment, heterosexual activities and strenuous competitive sports than the less sexually mature boys (those whose urine had low hormone content)."⁷ Blanchard suggests that "the sexual drives are not the only ones to be reinforced at puberty. The aggressive impulses and all the other id-drives are also strengthened and intensified"⁸ mentioning also that "Nunberg also speaks of the adolescent conflict between the reinforced sexual drives and the super-ego's standards of behavior and sees the outcome of this conflict within the personality as important for the establishment of a well integrated personality."⁹

It seemed probable, then, that the high degree of healthy integration of superego control shown in the children's group by mirror and Szondi results is indeed good integration but at a lower level. These sexually immature subjects might be expected to give more U reactions as they do not have to cope with all of the factors (at least not on the same level) in which conflict and ambivalence were thematic in the Szondi results of the + category subjects and in which passive withdrawal was evidenced in the Szondi results of the - category subjects. Superego control and integration did not have to contend with mature sex drives in the case of the child subjects and less tension and conflict was to be expected.

Sex Differences. In looking at the group results in Table II page 48, there did seem to be a sex difference in regard

7 Ibid, p. 694.

8 Ibid, p. 698.

9 Loc. cit.

to self-attitude. There are no males at all listed in either the U- or - categories. All the male reactions were in the U, U+, or + categories. The female distribution is spread over all five self-attitude categories. The females account for all of the U- and - subjects. There seemed to be a difference between male and female in the + category of self-attitude as there are five males but only one female listed in this group. There are twice as many males as females in the U category of best integration. However, when the three middle categories U+, U, and U- are taken collectively there are about the same number of males as females listed.

However, there was undeniably a difference of two to one in the U category, and there is no reason why the children's results should not have affected both male and female results equally unless some sex difference were indicated. More males, then, in this sample of subjects showed flexible self control, well-integrated self-expressive drives and a lack of repression on the Szondi test and realistic, well-integrated, unconcerned self-attitudes, in mirror results. There was also a tendency for the males who did depart from the categories of best adjusted self-attitude to fall into the + category. No males were listed in the U- and - categories of repression and withdrawal. The female tended to have more extreme self-attitudes in both directions, having a monopoly on the - and U- categories. These results are in general accord with Stagner's statement that "Men are alleged to be more self-confident and less emotional...Questionnaire studies have confirmed the popular belief to the extent that there is a difference

in average score when men and women are compared with reference to the traits of self-confidence and emotionality."¹⁰ The recorded interviews also bear out this sex difference showing that the females tended to be more concerned with their appearance and cultural standards. But any generalization as to general male-female differences must be very tentative because of the relatively small numbers of either sex, taken alone, in any one mirror category of self-attitude.

111. Tracings

There is no doubt that photographs are more inclusive, more detailed and dynamic than tracings. The negative and low positive correlations of photograph and tracing results indicated that tracings cannot be taken as substitutes for, or used in conjunction with, the more expensive photographs, in most cases. Tracings are valuable in showing the subject his results and getting his reactions to them during the testing period itself before the photographs can be developed. The subject knows what sort of images he has made only a few minutes previously and these tracings help him to recall them. It therefore seems justifiable to use tracings in this way and also as supplementary to photographs which are badly distorted because of the combination of angular disparity between eye and camera lens, and a greatly distorted mirror surface.

IV. SERIAL EFFECTS

It was evident from the time graph shown on page 25 that there was considerable increase in efficiency in handling the

¹⁰ Ross Stagner, Psychology Of Personality, (New York: McGraw Hill Book Company, 1937), p. 146.

apparatus after the initial image had been achieved. There did not appear to be appreciable improvement in time thereafter. In fact the time taken to make the C image showed an increase. This was to be expected as both the I and C image require a more imaginative and creative effort than n and N. For everyone's subjective concept of the way he looks is fairly familiar to him, whereas I and C take some thought before a conception is crystallized. More experimentation with the apparatus is necessary in creating these two images as they are not as clear and exact conceptions as n and N.

Therefore no consideration was given to improvement because of practice, in interpreting the judges' evaluation of n and N in the "B" and "C" relationships, as no steady time decrement was apparent after the first image had been made.

V. RELIABILITY

Reliability is the consistency of a test with itself, the extent to which it will yield the same results if repeated. An examination of the "C" relationship responses revealed that there were no significant differences in regard to either age or sex. However, there was a split in the responses which cut through age and sex. About half the subjective normal images were judged to be more like I than O, and about half more like O than I. The "C" relationship alone was investigated with a group of ten subjects in a small pilot study conducted previously to this investigation for the purpose of finding out if the distorting mirror apparatus was at all workable. The results of this pilot study coincided exactly with the "C" relationship

results of this investigation. This gives some indication that the distorting mirror test is reliable. Also, as Munn states "A test is reliable if results obtained in measuring different individuals, or the same individuals, at different times, are comparable."¹¹ The time and cost involved in utilizing Munn's second method of reliability determination did not seem consonant with the scope of this investigation. Therefore Munn's first-mentioned method had to be used to verify the reliability of the mirror test. That is, if the results obtained with different subjects were comparable, the mirror test could be considered reliable. As subjects with similar profiles, as indicated by the Szondi test, did tend to display characteristic mirror image constellations, the mirror apparatus may be said to have given reliable results.

VI. LOCATION OF THE SELF

As the use of the distorting mirror apparatus in determining self-attitude is based on the assertion that the self is usually localized in the face, it cannot be claimed that the results of this investigation have given added experimental support to this theory of Horowitz and Murphy.¹² Horowitz's findings form the rationale for the approach used in this investigation. However, an attempt was made to determine verbally in what body part or parts, if any, each subject localized his self. Twenty-three of the subjects definitely indicated in their interviews that they located the self in the face or one of its features. The remaining seven had difficulty in giving any definite location whatsoever.

¹¹ Norman L. Munn, Psychology, The Fundamentals Of Human Adjustment (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1946), P. 403.

¹² Gardner Murphy, Personality, A Biosocial Approach To Origins And Structure (New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1947), p. 509.

CHAPTER VI

Summary, Conclusions and Suggestions For Further Study

1. SUMMARY OF THE EXPERIMENT.

(1) The experiment was undertaken to develop a means of determining self-attitude, using a distorting mirror apparatus, and to determine whether or not any definite personality characteristics are related to self-attitude thus determined.

(2) Each subject made, with the distorting mirror apparatus, an ideal facial image, a caricature, and two subjectively normal facial images under standardized conditions. Thirty subjects were used. Half of the subjects were male, half female. Ten of them were children, ten adolescents and ten married adults. A means of recording results photographically was employed.

(3) Three different relationships, holding among the various facial images each subject had produced, were determined, using the decision of a total of one hundred and twenty judges,

(4) The facial images produced by the subjects were regarded as being expressive of various aspects of the self-percept or internal frame of reference. From the relationships holding among them, inferences were made as to the relationships holding among the concept of the ideal self, the concept of the actual self (the theoretical components of the self-concept) and reality. (The self-concepts were inferred from the self-percepts revealed by the distorting mirror. Perhaps the distinction between

self-percept and self-concept here is somewhat artificial for Cameron comments that there is only a "hypothetical differentiation between 'perceptual' and 'conceptual' thinking; and upon inspection this will be found to reduce to little more than the ancient narcissistic flattery that granted rationality to adult human thought but denied it to children and animals".¹ McDougall also states "in my view, we may by abstraction distinguish the intellectual conception of the self from the instinctive or conative dispositions involved in the sentiment of self-regard. But as a concrete reality, this sentiment of self-regard is one functional whole, a mental system that functions as such."²)

The rationale for the whole approach of using facial images to determine self-attitude is the work of Horowitz, previously cited, indicating the general localization of the self in the head or its sub-parts.

(5) From the direction and degree of the three relationships, in each case, self-attitude was deduced. The subjects were divided into five self-attitude categories on this basis. Self-attitude or self-sentiment was considered to be the quality of the self-concept as inferred from mirror results.

(6) Each subject was given a Szondi personality test. The results of the mirror experiments and the Szondi tests were

¹ Norman Cameron, "The Functional Psychoses", Personality and the Behavior Disorders, J. McV. Hunt, editor, (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1944) p. 904.

² William McDougall, Outline Of Abnormal Psychology (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1926) p. 164.

compared. Certain characteristics, as revealed by the Szondi test, were found to be typical of each of the five mirror categories of self-attitude.

11. CONCLUSIONS

(1) The distorting mirror apparatus seems to be a practical, easily workable equipment.

(2) Photographs appear to be the only adequate method of recording results. Tracings can probably only be used with justification in a supplementary and definitely secondary role.

(3) The use of judges to establish the three relationships was highly successful. The degree of agreement among them was sufficiently high to permit self-attitude to be determined for every subject.

(4) The criteria for determining self-attitude were sufficiently precise for consistency of placement of each subject in one of the five mirror categories of self-attitude.

(5) Self-attitude, as determined by the distorting mirror technique, seems to be a second-order factor. The related source characteristics comprising this second order factor of self-attitude are revealed by the Szondi test to be emotional expressiveness, the handling of outgoing, fusing "extrovert" needs and the degree of superego control, especially in the sexual area. Thus the self-attitude, as determined by distorting mirror results, appears

very similar to Cattell's conception³ of self-sentiment and McDougall's self-regarding sentiment.⁴

(6) There does seem to be a clear age difference with regard to self-attitude. There were more children in the category of well-integrated self-attitude than either adolescents or adults. This is probably because the children, being in the latency period, were relatively free of sexual tension in their Szondi profiles. Therefore, the superego did not have to cope with the aspect of sexuality which proved so important a factor in the other two groups' Szondi profiles, and integration of self-attitude was easier to achieve.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

(1) Although there were definite indications of the reliability of the distorting mirror results, as mentioned in Chapter V, it would probably be worthwhile to conduct a test-retest investigation with a number of subjects as a further check on reliability.

(2) Although some indications of a sex difference with regard to self-attitude have been noted, the numbers of males and females in each of the five mirror self-attitude categories did not seem sufficiently large to warrant any valid conclusions being drawn. An interesting approach would be to test for sex

³ Raymond B. Cattell, Personality, A Systematic Theoretical and Factual Study (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1950) p. 657.

⁴ William McDougall, op. cit., p. 526

differences with the distorting mirror apparatus using a larger group of subjects.

(3) Many interesting investigations might be undertaken in comparing distorting mirror results with results from introspective self-ratings, aspiration level techniques and with other personality measures than the Szondi test.

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APPENDIX A

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE DISTORTING MIRROR APPARATUS

DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE DISTORTING MIRROR APPARATUS

Several methods of attack seemed feasible when the problem of construction was tackled. Sectional mirrors, the use of lenses, and the use of liquids were all briefly considered and even more quickly discarded because of overriding practical adverse considerations in each case. The approach which seemed most promising of success was to use as a mirror, a highly polished flexible metal sheet. If this could be pushed and pulled in some systematic way, distortions would be produced. The mirror itself is a piece of blackiron $9\frac{1}{2}$ " x $11\frac{7}{8}$ " x $1/32$ ". This piece of metal was chrome plated. The main part of the apparatus is a second piece of blackiron identical to the first in dimensions but not chrome plated. Onto the back of this second piece of metal, "handy clamps" were soldered. "Handy clamp" is a trade name of a nut and bolt unit. The bolt has a small metal plate at its end which turns free of the bolt. Thus when this metal plate is soldered to the sheet of blackiron, the bolt is free to turn in the nut. Therefore, when the bolt is turned through the nut, one way or the other, it pushes or pulls the sheet of blackiron to which it is attached. Twenty of these "handy clamps" were soldered to the second piece of blackiron in three rows of four. The rows were $2\frac{3}{8}$ " apart vertically and $2\frac{3}{8}$ " apart horizontally.

This sheet of blackiron with its twelve clamps was then attached, or fused, with the first, chrome plated, sheet. This was accomplished by drilling a large number of very small holes (approx. 100) through the second sheet of blackiron and soldering through these holes on to the mirror sheet. Two sheets of blackiron had to be used as soldering the metal plates of the "handy clamps" directly on to the back

of the chrome-plated sheet would have caused unevenness and distortion in the polished surface.

Then the nuts of the "handy clamps" were fixed solidly in a heavy wooden backing. By turning the screws the mirror is pushed or pulled in a limited area, as all the screws surrounding it hold the surface around it rigid. The whole assembly was then mounted on an iron frame-work which, when placed on a table and clamped to the table for rigidity, places the center of the mirror at about average eye level. Now, by sitting in front of this mirror and reaching behind it and turning the screws, a subject would be able to change, in an orderly and localized way, the size and shape of any part of his face.

APPENDIX B

INDIVIDUAL "A", "B" and "C" RELATIONSHIP RESULTS

and

CORRELATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC AND TRACING RESULTS.

Note: (E is used throughout for capital sigma designating summation).

TABLE III

"A" RELATIONSHIP WITH TWENTY JUDGES USING PHOTOGRAPHS

	I	C	DEGREE	
			<u>E</u>	<u>M-</u>
1. 0	6	14	42	3
2. 0	17	3	64	3.8
3. 0	1	19	41	2.2
4. 0	18	2	47	2.6
5. 0	13	7	33	2.5
6. 0	4	16	34	2.1
7. 0	19	1	22	1.2
8. 0	10	10	21-13	2.1-1.3
9. 0	7	13	30	2.3
10.0	20	0	80	4
11.0	15	5	48	3.2
12.0	14	6	50	3.6
13.0	20	0	65	3.3
14.0	4	16	57	3.6
15.0	16	4	48	3
16.0	1	19	61	3.2
17.0	20	0	48	2.4
18.0	12	8	25	2.1
19.0	17	3	48	2.8
20.0	18	2	68	3.8
21.0	15	5	36	2.4
22.0	12	8	31	3
23.0	19	1	68	3.6

TABLE III(continued)

"A" RELATIONSHIP WITH TWENTY JUDGES USING PHOTOGRAPHS

	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>	
			<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>
24. 0	19	1	83	4.4
25. 0	14	6	46	3.3
26. 0	9	11	20	1.8
27. 0	12	8	22	1.8
28. 0	2	18	75	4.2
29. 0	18	2	65	3.6
30. 0	17	3	69	4.1

<u>COMBINATIONS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY</u>
10-10	1	30
11-9	1	29
12-8	3	28
13-7	2	25
14-6	3	23
15-5	2	20
16-4	3	18
17-3	3	15
18-2	4	12
19-1	5	8
20-0	3	3

"A" RELATIONSHIP - TWENTY JUDGES USING TRACINGS

	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>
1.0	17	3	16.0	18	2
2.0	7	13	17.0	17	3
3.0	7	13	18.0	20	0
4.0	16	4	19.0	3	17
5.0	15	5	20.0	17	3
6.0	16	4	21.0	19	1
7.0	7	13	22.0	20	0
8.0	18	2	23.0	2	18
9.0	17	3	24.0	2	18
10.0	16	4	25.0	17	3
11.0	19	1	26.0	10	10
12.0	1	19	27.0	15	5
13.0	18	2	28.0	8	12
14.0	16	4	29.0	17	3
15.0	9	11	30.-	17	3

"B" RELATIONSHIPS - TWENTY JUDGES USING PHOTOGRAPHS

	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>			<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>	
			<u>E.</u>	<u>M</u>				<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>
1. n	16	4	56	3.5	16.n	16	4	51	3.2
N	2	18	29	2.2	N	0	20	69	3.5
2. n	7	13	50	3.8	17.n	20	0	64	3.2
N	17	3	64	3.8	N	9	11	25	2.3
3. n	0	20	50	2.5	18.n	18	2	29	1.6
N	0	20	59	3	N	3	17	48	2.8
4. n	8	12	35	2.9	19.n	17	3	57	3.6
N	18	2	70	3.9	N	14	6	51	3.6
5. n	9	11	19	1.7	20.n	17	3	62	3.7
N	18	2	66	3.7	N	16	4	60	3.8
6. n	13	7	44	3.4	21.n	16	4	49	3.1
N	7	13	42	3.2	N	5	15	37	2.5
7. n	18	2	60	3.3	22.n	18	2	72	4
N	12	8	34	2.8	N	16	4	53	3.3
8. n	6	14	45	3.2	23.n	19	1	62	3.3
N	11	9	28	2.5	N	5	15	36	2.4
9. n	4	16	66	4.1	24.n	19	1	66	3.5
N	12	8	57	4.8	N	13	7	36	2.8
10.n	16	4	60	3.8	25.n	10	10	17	1.7
N	2	18	62	3.4	N	14	6	54	3.9
11.n	18	2	67	3.7	26.n	18	2	41	2.3
N	5	15	31	2.1	N	14	6	28	2
12.n	20	0	79	4	27.n	19	1	52	2.7
N	3	17	69	4.1	N	5	15	28	1.9
13.n	17	3	76	4.5	28.n	9	11	40	3.6
N	13	7	30	2.3	N	9	11	37	3.4
14.n	3	17	57	3.4	29.n	20	0	78	3.9
N	14	6	42	3	N	18	2	53	2.9
15.n	20	0	83	4.2	30.n	20	0	86	4.3
N	12	8	29	2.4	N	17	3	55	3.2

COMBINATIONS	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
10-10	1	60
11-9	5	59
12-8	4	54
13-7	6	50
14-6	5	44
15-5	4	39
16-4	7	35
17-3	8	28
18-2	9	20
19-1	3	11
20-0	8	8

"B" RELATIONSHIP - TWENTY JUDGES USING TRACINGS

	<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>I</u>	<u>C</u>
1. n	3	17	16. n	11	9
N	9	11	N	11	9
2. n	9	11	17. n	19	1
N	9	11	N	17	3
3. n	15	5	18. n	1	19
N	8	12	N	12	8
4. n	16	4	19. n	16	4
N	20.0	0	N	8	12
5. n	16	0	20. n	5	15
N	18	2	N	15	5
6. n	13	7	21. n	20	0
N	6	14	N	7	13
7. n	6	14	22. n	20	0
N	6	14	N	18	2
8. n	17	3	23. n	15	5
N	7	13	N	4	16
9. n	3	17	24. n	11	9
N	6	14	N	7	13
10. n	19	1	25. n	11	9
N	19	1	N	10	10
11. n	17	3	26. n	9	11
N	15	5	N	8	12
12. n	12	8	27. n	10	10
N	5	15	N	5	15
13. n	20	0	28. n	14	6
N	19	1	N	12	8
14. n	12	8	29. n	13	7
N	12	8	N	14	6
15. n	15	5	30. n	20	0
N	9	11	N	12	8

TABLE VII

"C" RELATIONSHIPS - TWENTY JUDGES WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

		<u>I</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>				<u>I</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>DEGREE</u>	
				<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>					<u>E</u>	<u>M</u>
1.	n	6	14	54	3.9	16.	n	15	5	38	2.5
	N	5	15	32	2.1		N	3	17	48	2.8
2.	n	11	9	37	3.4	17.	n	7	13	36	2.8
	N	12	8	43	3.6		N	11	9	30	2.7
3.	n	3	17	46	2.7	18.	n	13	7	22	1.7
	N	0	20	66	3.3		N	13	7	18	1.4
4.	n	17	3	50	2.9	19.	n	8	12	33	2.8
	N	16	4	58	3.6		N	15	5	53	3.5
5.	n	4	16	49	2.9	20.	n	6	14	48	3.4
	N	14	6	48	3.4		N	5	15	51	3.4
6.	n	6	14	53	3.8	21.	n	15	5	45	3
	N	7	13	45	3.5		N	15	5	43	2.9
7.	n	19	1	59	3.1	22.	n	9	11	42	3.8
	N	19	1	62	3.3		N	5	15	58	3.9
8.	n	15	5	44	2.9	23.	n	12	8	37	3.1
	N	13	7	41	3.2		N	3	17	19	1.1
9.	n	6	14	33	2.4	24.	n	3	17	70	4.1
	N	15	5	58	3.9		N	14	6	40	2.0
10.	n	3	17	58	3.4	25.	n	11	9	18	1.6
	N	12	8	29	2.4		N	12	8	46	3.8
11.	n	16	4	65	4.1	26.	n	3	17	50	2.9
	N	11	9	16	1.5		N	0	20	77	3.9
12.	n	10	10	43, 45	4.3, 4.5	27.	n	16	4	51	3.2
	N	3	17	46	2.7		N	2	18	37	2.1
13.	n	16	4	67	4.2	28.	n	9	11	40	3.6
	N	12	8	25	2.1		N	5	15	54	3.6
14.	n	1	19	58	3.1	29.	n	4	16	68	4.3
	N	11	9	29	2.6		N	8	12	40	3.3
15.	n	15	5	58	3.9	30.	n	15	5	65	4.3
	N	3	17	56	3.3		N	14	6	48	3.4

COMBINATIONS

FREQUENCY

CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY

10-10	1	60
11-9	7	59
12-8	7	52
13-7	5	45
14-6	7	40
15-5	12	33
16-4	5	21
17-3	10	16
18-2	1	6
19-1	3	5
20-0	2	2

TABLE VIII

"C" RELATIONSHIP

TWENTY JUDGES USING TRACINGS

	I	O		I	O
1. n	2	18	16.n	17	3
N	7	13	N	12	8
2. n	4	16	17.n	13	7
N	20	0	N	10	10
3. n	4	16	18.n	15	5
N	7	13	N	7	13
4. n	16	4	19.n	10	10
N	6	14	N	16	4
5. n	0	20	20.n	4	16
N	3	17	N	15	5
6. n	7	13	21.n	16	4
N	18	2	N	0	20
7. n	12	8	22.n	19	1
N	14	6	N	10	10
8. n	6	14	23.n	5	15
N	19	1	N	3	17
9. n	2	18	24.n	13	7
N	3	17	N	9	11
10.n	18	2	25.n	16	4
N	20	0	N	0	20
11.n	4	16	26.n	9	11
N	18	2	N	8	12
12.n	17	3	27.n	8	12
N	12	8	N	19	1
13.n	17	3	28.n	10	10
N	0	20	N	7	13
14.n	7	13	29.n	16	4
N	16	4	N	18	2
15.n	0	20	30.n	0	20
N	12	8	N	4	16

TABLE IX

CORRELATION OF "A" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "A" RELATIONSHIP TRACINGS

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>$\frac{x}{(X-Mx)}$</u>	<u>$\frac{y}{(Y-My)}$</u>	<u>$\frac{xy}{(X-Mx)(Y-My)}$</u>	<u>$\frac{x^2}{(X-Mx)^2}$</u>	<u>$\frac{y^2}{(Y-My)^2}$</u>
14	3	6.9	-3.63	-25.30	43.58	13.18
3	13	-4.03	6.37	-25.67	16.24	40.58
19	13	11.97	6.37	76.25	143.28	40.58
2	4	-5.03	-2.63	13.23	25.30	6.92
7	5	-0.03	-1.63	.05	.00	2.66
16	4	8.97	-2.63	-23.59	80.46	6.92
1	13	-6.03	6.37	-38.41	36.36	40.58
10	2	2.97	-4.63	-13.75	8.82	21.44
13	3	5.97	-3.63	-21.67	35.64	13.18
0	4	-7.03	2.63	-18.49	49.42	6.92
5	1	-2.03	-5.63	11.43	4.12	31.70
6	19	-1.03	12.37	-12.74	1.06	153.01
0	2	-7.03	-4.63	32.55	49.42	21.44
16	4	8.97	-2.63	-23.59	80.46	6.92
4	11	-3.03	4.37	-13.24	9.18	19.10
19	2	11.97	-4.63	-55.42	143.28	21.44
0	3	-7.03	-3.63	25.52	49.42	13.18
8	0	0.97	-6.63	-6.43	.94	43.96
3	17	-4.03	10.37	-41.79	16.24	107.54
2	3	-5.03	-3.63	18.26	25.30	13.18
5	1	-2.03	-5.63	11.43	4.12	31.70
8	0	0.97	-6.63	-6.43	.94	43.96
1	18	-6.03	11.37	-68.56	36.36	36.36
1	18	-6.03	11.37	-68.56	36.36	36.36
6	3	-1.03	-3.63	3.74	1.06	13.18
11	10	3.97	3.37	13.38	15.76	11.36
8	5	0.97	-1.63	-1.58	.94	2.66
18	12	10.97	5.37	58.91	120.34	28.84
2	3	-5.03	-3.63	18.25	25.30	13.18
3	3	-4.03	-3.63	14.63	16.24	13.18
<u>E = 211</u>	<u>E = 199</u>			<u>E_{xy} = 167.59</u>	<u>E_x² = 1075.94</u>	<u>E_y² = 855.21</u>
<u>MX = 7.03</u>	<u>MY = 6.63</u>					

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{E_x^2}{N}} = 5.99$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1075.94}{30}}$$

$$= \sqrt{35.86}$$

$$= 5.99$$

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{E_y^2}{N}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{855.21}{30}}$$

$$= \sqrt{28.51}$$

$$5.34$$

$$r = \frac{E_{xy}}{N \sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$= \frac{-167.59}{30 (5.99) (5.34)}$$

$$= \frac{-167.59}{959.598}$$

$$= -.17$$

TABLE X

CORRELATION OF "B" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "B" RELATIONSHIP WITH TRACINGS

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	(X-MX)	(Y-MY)	<u>xy</u>	<u>x²</u>	<u>y²</u>
17	4	9	-3.75	-33.75	81	14.06
11	18	3	10.25	30.75	9	105.06
11	13	3	5.25	15.75	9	27.56
11	3	3	-4.75	-14.25	9	22.56
5	20	-3	12.25	-36.75	9	150.06
12	20	4	12.25	49	16	150.06
4	12	-4	4.25	-17	16	18.06
0	2	-8	5.75	46	64	33.06
0	11	-8	3.25	-26	64	10.56
2	2	-6	5.75	34.50	36	33.06
7	7	-1	-0.75	.75	1	.56
14	13	6	5.25	31.50	36	27.56
14	2	6	-5.75	-34.50	36	33.06
14	8	6	0.25	1.50	36	.06
3	14	-5	5.25	-26.25	25	27.56
13	9	5	1.25	6.25	25	1.56
17	16	9	8.25	74.25	81	10.56
14	8	6	0.25	1.50	36	.06
1	4	-7	-3.75	26.25	49	14.06
1	18	-7	10.25	-71.75	49	105.06
3	2	-5	-5.75	28.75	25	33.06
5	15	-3	7.25	-21.75	9	52.56
8	0	0	-7.25	00.00	0	60.06
15	17	7	9.25	64.75	49	85.56
0	3	-8	-4.75	38.00	64	22.56
1	7	-7	0.75	5.25	49	.56
8	17	0	9.25	00.00	0	85.56
8	6	0	-1.75	00.00	0	3.06
5	0	-3	-7.75	23.25	9	60.06
11	8	3	0.25	.75	9	.06
9	4	1	-3.75	-3.75	1	14.06
9	20	1	12.25	12.25	1	150.06
1	0	-7	-7.75	54.25	49	60.06
3	11	-5	3.25	-16.25	25	10.56
19	2	11	-5.75	-63.25	121	33.06
8	17	0	9.25	00.00	0	85.56
4	3	-4	-4.75	19.00	16	22.56
12	6	4	-1.75	-7.00	16	3.06
15	3	7	-4.75	-33.25	49	22.56
5	4	-3	-3.75	11.25	9	14.06
0	4	-8	-3.75	30.00	64	14.06
13	15	5	7.25	36.25	25	52.56
0	2	-8	-5.75	46.00	64	33.06
2	4	-6	-3.75	22.50	36	14.06
5	1	-3	-6.75	20.25	9	45.56
16	15	8	7.2	58.00	64	52.56
9	1	1	-6.75	-6.75	1	45.56
13	7	5	-0.75	-3.75	25	.56

CORRELATION OF "B" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "B" RELATIONSHIP WITH TRACINGS
(cont)

<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>x</u> (X-MX)	<u>y</u> (Y-MY)	<u>xy</u>	<u>x</u> ²	<u>y</u> ²
9	10	1	2.25	2.25	1	5.06
10	6	2	-1.75	-3.50	4	3.06
11	2	3	-5.75	-17.25	9	33.06
12	6	4	-1.75	-7.00	16	3.06
10	1	2	-6.75	-13.50	4	45.56
15	15	7	7.25	50.75	49	52.56
6	11	-2	3.25	-6.50	4	10.56
8	11	0	3.25	00.00	0	10.56
7	0	-1	-7.75	7.75	1	60.06
6	3	-2	-5.75	11.50	4	33.06
0	0	-8	-7.75	62.00	64	60.06
8	3	0	-4.75	00.00	0	22.56
E=480	E=465		E xy=459	E x ² =1632	E y ² =2200.1	
m=8	m=7.75					

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_X &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1632}{60}} \\ &= \sqrt{27.20} \\ &= 5.22 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_Y &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum y^2}{N}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2200.1}{60}} \\ &= \sqrt{36.668} \\ &= 6.06 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{\sum xy}{N \sigma_X \sigma_Y} \\ &= \frac{459}{60 (5.22) (6.06)} \\ &= \frac{459}{1897.99} \\ &= .24 \end{aligned}$$

CORRELATION OF "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH TRACINGS

<u>X</u>	<u>X (cont)</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y (cont)</u>	<u>X-Mx</u>	<u>X-Mx (cont)</u>
14	5	18	3	3.53	-5.47
15	17	13	8	4.53	6.53
9	13	16	7	-1.47	2.53
8	9	0	10	-3.47	-1.47
17	7	16	5	6.53	-3.47
20	7	13	13	9.53	-3.47
3	12	4	10	-7.47	1.53
4	5	14	4	-6.47	-5.47
16	14	20	16	6.53	3.53
6	15	17	5	-4.47	4.53
14	5	13	4	3.53	-5.47
13	5	2	20	2.53	-5.47
1	11	8	1	-9.47	0.53
1	15	6	10	-9.47	4.53
5	8	14	15	-5.47	-2.47
7	17	1	17	-3.47	6.53
14	17	18	7	3.53	6.53
5	6	17	11	-5.47	-4.47
17	9	2	4	6.53	-1.47
8	8	0	20	-2.47	-2.47
4	17	16	11	-6.47	6.53
9	20	2	12	-1.47	9.53
10	4	3	12	-0.47	-6.47
17	18	8	1	6.53	7.53
4	11	3	10	-6.47	0.53
8	15	20	13	-2.47	4.53
19	16	13	4	8.53	5.53
9	12	4	2	-1.47	1.53
5	5	20	20	-5.47	-5.47
17	6	8	16	6.53	-4.47

EX = 628EY = 600Mx = 10.47My = 10

CORRELATION OF "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH TRACINGS

$\frac{y}{Y-My}$	$\frac{y}{Y-My}$ (cont)	$\underline{x^2}$	$\underline{x^2}$ (cont)	$\underline{y^2}$	$\underline{y^2}$ (cont)
8	-7	12.46	29.92	64	49
3	-2	20.52	42.64	9	4
6	-3	2.16	6.40	36	9
-10	0	12.04	2.16	100	0
6	-5	42.64	12.04	36	25
3	3	90.82	12.04	9	9
-6	0	55.80	2.34	36	0
4	-6	41.86	29.92	16	36
10	6	42.64	12.46	100	36
7	-5	19.98	20.52	49	25
3	-6	12.46	29.92	9	36
-8	10	6.40	29.92	64	100
-2	-9	89.68	.28	4	81
-4	0	89.68	20.52	16	0
4	5	29.92	6.10	16	25
-9	7	12.04	42.64	81	49
8	-3	12.46	42.64	64	9
7	1	29.92	19.98	49	1
-8	-6	42.64	2.16	64	36
-10	10	6.10	6.10	100	100
6	1	41.86	42.64	36	1
-8	2	2.16	90.82	64	4
-7	2	.22	41.86	49	4
-2	-9	42.64	56.70	4	81
-7	0	41.86	.28	49	0
10	3	6.10	20.52	100	9
3	-6	72.76	30.58	9	36
-6	-8	2.16	2.34	36	64
10	10	29.92	29.92	100	100
-2	6	42.64	19.98	4	36

$$\Sigma x^2 = 1660.68$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 2338$$

CORRELATION OF "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH PHOTOGRAPHS WITH "C" RELATIONSHIP WITH TRACINGS

<u>xy</u>	<u>xy (cont)</u>
28.24	38.29
13.59	-13.06
-8.82	- 7.59
34.70	0
39.18	17.35
28.59	-10.41
44.82	0
-25.88	32.82
65.30	21.18
-31.29	-22.65
10.59	32.82
-20.24	-54.70
18.94	- 4.77
37.88	0
-21.88	-12.35
31.23	45.71
28.24	-19.59
-38.29	- 4.47
-52.24	8.82
24.70	-24.70
-38.82	6.53
11.76	19.06
3.29	-12.94
-13.06	-67.77
45.29	0
-24.70	13.59
25.59	-33.18
8.82	-12.24
-54.70	-54.70
-13.06	<u>-26.82</u>

E xy = 12

$$\sigma_x = \frac{\sum Ex^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{1660.68}{60}$$

$$= 27.678$$

$$= 5.26$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{\sum Ey^2}{N}$$

$$= \frac{2338}{60}$$

$$= 38.97$$

$$= 6.24$$

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{n \sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

$$= \frac{12}{60 (5.26) (6.24)}$$

$$= \frac{12}{1969.3440}$$

$$= .006$$

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE INTERVIEW

and

INDIVIDUAL SZONDI ANALYSIS FOR EACH SUBJECT

SAMPLE INTERVIEW

FEMALE ADOLESCENT

Interviewer:- Now what do you think of when you think of yourself?

Subject: What do you mean?

I: Well when I say----- (subject's name) what is the first thing you think of?

S: Me.

I: Any definite image or not?

S: Well there's no distinct outline but, sure an image, a picture.

I: Of what?

S: Of me.

I: Yes, but is this image all of you, or just a part of you - your hand for example?

S: Oh, its my face - my mouth especially, I guess.

I: Why your mouth especially?

S: Its too big - I've always been conscious of that.

(Distorting mirror test intervened here)

I: Now what were you trying to make in the ideal and caricature?

S: Well, I've had the impression my face was very round and that's what I tried to do in the caricature - make it very round. That's what I attempted to do. The other one (ideal) I made it thinner - and with a higher brow.

I: And do you think you achieved what you were trying for?

S: Oh - yes, pretty well. The caricature was easier though.

I: Good, well now do you think that this tracing (n) is more like your ideal here or more like this(caricature).

S: Oh - this is more on the lines of the caricature.

SAMPLE INTERVIEW (cont)

I: And what about this one (N).

S: Well, its a little longer - but its really more like this (caricature) too.

I: You told me you tried to make a longer, thinner face for an ideal.

Now where do you think we get standards like that? What I mean is, where do people get their conception of how they'd like to look?

S: I don't quite see - .

I: Well you said if you could change your face you'd make it thinner - right?

S: Yes.

I: So why do you think that you feel a thinner face than your own is preferable? Is it a sort of absolute standard which we all have innately?

S: Oh I see what you mean. No, no its certainly not absolute. Its a socialization I guess.

I: Can you explain that a little more.

S: So - well - to be very frank, you associate round, fat, faces with babies. Well, my cheeks - I somewhat get the impression my face is round and babyish. In the last while when people think I'm younger than I am - it happened quite recently - it bothers me. Perhaps that's why - well it happened last night as a matter of fact.

I: Your conscious of your face being too round because people are always noticing it?

S: Yes, sure - but I'm conscious of my figure too.

I: Well which do you think is of more importance to you personally - the face or the figure?

S: Well, from a female point of view they're both important. With men its different. I haven't thought about it much. Oh - general appearance,

SAMPLE INTERVIEW (cont)

and the face, they effect what you can wear.

I: Then you can't really say which is more important?

S: Well-generally I suppose the face is. I suppose you'd say it was closer to ego or something (laughs). It hits people first in a way.

I: Oh - why do you think so?

S: Oh well - I mean you always see your face in the mirror. And when you talk - you talk to a person's face. You always see people's faces most of the time.

SUBJECT NO. 1 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The tendency tension quotient in the case of this subject is 1.4. As this falls between the "normal" limits of 1 and 5 it cannot be used diagnostically in itself but only in conjunction with other signs in estimating the subject's degree of control or rigidity.

The drive class, in this case, is P minus hy. This vector then, the paroxysmal or emotional control vector, should give the key to the most characteristic part of this subject's total personality. The minus hy suggests a degree of emotional shyness, a well-functioning superego. This factor is never loaded throughout but is constant and thus indicates a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies, a retiring nature. On the other hand, the open e factor probably does not indicate a "living out" of ready emotional discharge. It probably indicates an intense emotional life subjectively in spite of inhibition of expression. This conclusion follows from the indications of emotional control shown throughout the whole profile.

Besides minus hy, the other two root factors are the minus k and plus p of the schizophrenic or ego vector. This minus k, plus p configuration corresponds to Deri's Stage VI of ego development and indicates again a strong tendency for somewhat strict emotional control. There is a willingness to conform shown here, a fight against the "extrovert" p needs. The tension of emotional needs is undoubtedly strong (plus p) giving rise to a tension between internal inhibition and the desire for self expansion.

Next is the subject's contact vector indicating the general area

of the subject's object relationships. In this case four out of six of the d reactions are plus-minus and the same proportion of the m reactions are plus. Both of these factors are, in this case, symptomatic. These constellations indicate a probability of consciousness of ambivalence, or even tension, in regard to object relationships. There is, perhaps, a certain insecurity as to the permanence of such existing relationships. But there is more likely to be a discrepancy between attachment to a specific object and many, often almost equally desirable, objects. Oral needs are definitely accepted, however. This subject has a need for dependence emotionally, a need to cling for love and support. Her emotional role is probably non-aggressive, even passive. But good ethical control is indicated and all difficulties are probably subjective. The possibilities for "successful" sublimation are good here.

The sexual vector shows a basic ambivalence in sex identification. (plus-minus h). This is supported by the two open m reactions in profiles $\overline{LV}$ and $\overline{V}$ which indicate immature sexuality. This factor fluctuates greatly but is loaded only once and has balancing squares. For this reason the dominant open s and minus s indicate non-aggressive behavior, a withdrawal from conflict. Minus s shows non-acceptance of aggression and open s shows either a lack of strength of aggressive drive or a transformation into more intellectual energy, an abstract manipulation of concepts.

The series of profiles as a whole indicates a well-functioning "normal" subject. None of the factors are ever

heavily loaded and the balancing squares are frequent throughout. The profile interpretations are thematic. All vectors indicate a quiet, self-controlled individual who is emotionally passive and dependent and probably sublimates successfully on an intellectual level. Indicated throughout is non-aggression, conformity and a rather strict self-control. The tendency tension quotient can now be taken as additional support for a strong factor of self control. A ratio of 1.4 definitely rules out the possibility of an uninhibited "extroverted" type and suggests the opposite direction i.e. control.

SUBJECT NO. 2 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The instinct, or drive class, for this subject is c plus m. The key to his personality, then lies in the contact, or object relationships vector. This was the vector with the heaviest latency proportion. There is, in this case, a constant but not loaded m plus d open configuration. The open d is the factor of greatest symptomatic importance. That is, his outward behavior shows a lack of tension. He has no great effort in cathecting a love object and is easy-going outwardly, probably not making much effort to cathect any one particular object. There is no need shown for possessive, anal type, relationships and no drive for active object manipulation.

The plus m in this vector points to sublimated oral needs, a need to cling for love and support. The plus m in conjunction with plus h, shows genital immaturity, probably frustrated oral needs leading to a constant search for oral-type passive gratification which is undoubtedly often frustrated, the subject being male. He is probably pleasant socially and although cathecting easily and then clinging to the love object with an aversion to relationship change, makes new relationships easily once the old ones are actually broken off. The frustration tolerance for people giving this configuration is usually low and the characteristic attitude is hedonistic. There is usually good sublimation capacity through abstract material as the configuration is common for artists. The open m in profile II is probably not vital as it is not a drastic change in loading.

It probably merely reflects an incident of living out of the oral need.

The sexual vector is next for consideration as both its factors are root factors for this subject. They show opposite valences and the h factor is loaded five out of six times. The one incident of plus h plus s fits the general picture so far, as it indicates a somewhat childish sexuality, an unrepressed behavior, and a type for whom sexual activities are more important than love objects. However, the most constantly recurring pattern is plus h minus s which shows an acceptance of tenderness and a rejection of the need for aggressive manipulation which fits in nicely with the preceding vector. This constellation indicates a sensitive, submissive, dependent person, interested probably in the conceptual or symbolic. It is a strong indication of socially positive sublimated manifestations. Typically intellectual activity is combined with aggression here in activities of the "serving humanity" type. The minus s, however, is only loaded once.

The next vector for consideration is the ego vector whose p plus factor is also a root factor. This vector is also next to the contact vector in proportional relation of latencies. The k factor fluctuates between k minus and k plus-minus. The k minus indicates a willingness to conform, to organize the ego. There is also an awareness of this need and it is fulfilled by both introjection (plus k) and repression (minus k). However, neither is able to eliminate tension completely. (This tension is caused by the constant plus p). There is a fight for narcissistic independence by introspection

and a probable awareness of his own problems. He is likely to approach his emotions intellectually.

However, p is continually plus and is twice loaded. This shows the need to cathect outside objects. That is the subject identifies with the need for emotional contact with the environment. There is the "extrovert" tendency to fuse with something outside the self. This factor is associated also with a need to express emotions which is often sublimated in artistic or creative productivity. The indications are again for a highly social, effectively sublimating, idealistic individual.

Finally, we come to the paroxysmal or emotional control vector. The e factor varies greatly here but all three e minus reactions and the open e suggest unstable emotional equilibrium, perhaps merely a lack of tension over emotional control, an impulsive spontaneity since there is no constant loading in either factor and there are balancing squares.

Minus hy suggests simultaneous emotional control. But hy is not a root factor in this profile and probably indicates some subjective discomfort over emotional tension, especially as the symptomatic factor is open d which indicates easy-going outward behavior.

Generally then, this subject is highly social, easy going and pleasant. He has the "extrovert" tendency of fusion into his environment. There is frustration of oral passive needs which leads to a subjective emotional tension which is

probably successfully sublimated on a symbolic level and also handled with intellectual awareness through introspection. The problem of narcissistic independence of the ego versus his outgoing "extrovert" tendencies is also probably handled intellectually and through sublimation. He is easy-going and expressive on the surface, but subjectively feels some emotional tension due to his frustrated oral needs. The profile is generally of a "normal" type in that it shows no heavy or consistent loading. The tendency tension quotient in this case is 1.3 showing, in itself, very little diagnostically but generally supports the conclusions drawn from the rest of the profile as to the subject's degree of control.

SUBJECT NO. 3 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The drive class for subject No. 3 is Ss - . The sexual vector is most important diagnostically in this case as minus s is the most important root factor and open h is the most symptomatic factor in the profile. Open h, the factor indicative of outward behavior, shows this subject's need for tender love. This passive, submissive reciprocity is lived out. Open h, when as constant as in this profile, is usually indicative of a low sexual energy.

Minus s, the root factor, and the "key" to the most characteristic aspect of the subject's personality, shows that there is tension in the area of aggression. This dominating, active drive is not accepted by the subject. There is a counter-identification to the active role of the organism dominating its environment. This factor, in conjunction with open h, is strongly indicative of non-aggressive behavior, even of a low level of physical activity. This tendency for withdrawal from conflict is often accompanied by feelings of insufficiency when minus s is loaded as in this profile.

The contact vector, indicating the type of the subject's object relationships, is of prime importance also in this profile as both the minus d and the plus m are constant throughout and are both root factors (i.e. factors with low symptomatic reaction tendency). The minus d is loaded only once but the plus m is loaded heavily five times out of six. The minus d plus m pattern is constant throughout all six profiles. Again the indications

are for a passive idealistic individual. This constellation shows a need to hold and cling to one specific strongly cathected object. This loyalty is also supported by the one minus h minus s reaction in the first profile. All this implies a general dislike of change in object relationships. The constant minus s, in conjunction with this configuration, supports a diagnosis of passivity, cathecting of objects without much motor exertion to secure them. The subject identifies with a need for oral gratification and dependency. The heavily loaded plus m again stresses a basically passive attitude to objects and, because of heavy loading, probably an anxiety about loss of love objects or a fear of loss of emotional support. This factor also indicates unsatisfied oral needs.

Next is the ego vector whose patterning is predominantly minus k plus p. This shows the organizing aspect (minus k) working against acceptance of plus p needs for emotional contact with, or a fusing with the environment. The strong loading of the predominant minus k is indicative of a strong willingness to conform and an acceptance of environmental limitations. (this is the opposite of infantile autism.). The two plus-minus k reactions are perhaps not of much importance. There is no complete reversal. In fact the change is minor involving the replacement of only one square in each case. Balancing squares are frequent.

However, the tension of the p type needs is sufficiently strong that the needs to break through to, at least, near

consciousness, despite repression. This ego vector configuration expresses both internal inhibition and desire for self expansion. There is probably a conscious concern with the subject's own needs but she perhaps feels overwhelmed by environmental reality. Again the two incidences of open p suggest the strength of the k factor in eliminating subjective experiencing of a need tension caused by the p needs. That is, some discharge with regard to environmental objects no doubt takes place, but probably through some substitute channels as the "extrovert" p needs are rejected (minus k). It is revealing to note, in this connection, that while p plus is only loaded twice, minus k is loaded four times out of six. Minus k with open p suggests active repression inhibiting projection of the subject's needs into the environment.

Finally there is the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Here the e factor varies greatly. It changes from plus, through plus-minus, to minus. But there is never heavy loading and there are many balancing squares. This suggests an ambivalence in handling aggression, a subjective conflict. The superego is probably strong but not entirely integrated. Control is also shown by the minus s and plus m factors which are both heavily loaded.

The hy factor fluctuates back and forth between open and minus. There is no loading here and there are sufficient balancing squares. This indicates again a well-functioning superego. It is a denial of exhibitionistic needs. The open hy points to a need for some emotional discharge, probably through

sublimation. This is indicated elsewhere throughout the profiles also.

The tendency tension quotient is 2.2 which is within the "normal" range and not, therefore significant in itself. It is a further check, however, in conjunction with the rest of the profile, on the subject's degree of control.

On the whole then, the picture is of a basically passive, non-aggressive type. There is a need for tender love, a rejection of active dominance. There is a need for oral gratification which is probably largely frustrated and an anxiety about loss of a changing dependency status. Throughout there are indications of a strong, active superego. Control is thematic in this profile and rejection and repression of outgoing "extrovert" tendencies. The subject is a non-aggressive individual who characteristically withdraws from conflict. Passivity probably reaches the point of a low level of physical activity and a lethargy about securing cathected objects. There is some subjective conflict over superego control, but emotional expression is probably fulfilled through sublimation. However, the profile is not of a pathological type. Loading is not too evident or too heavy and balancing squares are frequent. Changes in sign usually take place gradually.

SUBJECT NO 4 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is Ss plus.

The sexual vector is most important here for its h factor is also the most symptomatic factor in the profile series. Plus s is constant throughout and is heavily loaded throughout, having no balancing squares. It implies action of the organism on the environment. The subject identifies with outwardly directed tension. A certain aggressive vigor is indicated, a facing of reality instead of withdrawal. This strength of plus s makes a high amount of physical activity probable.

While the s plus is the deep "causal" root factor, h, the symptomatic factor here, is indicative of overt behavior. The h factor varies through all four modes. This indicates an ambivalence in regard to the need for a passive, recipient role. It helps to compensate for the heavy loading of s plus which could otherwise imply antisocial aggression. A certain lack of tension is indicated for this passive need by the open h in profiles IV, V and VI especially since the change in actual numbers in all cases is not great.

The second "causal" or deep root factor in this set of profiles is plus p of the ego vector. The p factor remains plus throughout, while the other ego factor k, is predominantly minus with one plus in profile V and one plus-minus in profile VI. The predominant pattern, then, is minus k, plus p, which implies a certain tension resulting from a conflict between inhibition and self expansion. It indicates a certain conscious attempt to conform

socially. Minus k implies a discharge of p needs through substitute channels as these needs are not wholly acceptable to the superego. However, p plus is the root factor, it is much more constant and loaded much more heavily than k minus. Therefore, the plus p needs for contact with the environment, for an outgoing fluid ego are very strong and probably quite conscious. The need for self expression, self assertion or aggressiveness, is there (also indicated by the very strong plus s), but there is probably a subjective and conscious conflict over its expression (minus k).

Next is the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector. It has five minus e reactions out of six and five out of six minus hy reactions. There is no heavy loading in either and there are some balancing squares. For this reason the one instance each of open e and open hy are probably not of diagnostic importance. The dominant pattern, then, is minus e minus hy. Thus there is simultaneous control in hy and lack of control in e. The minus e indicates that emotions accumulate ready to burst out into expression but that actual discharge is consciously barred or delayed (minus hy). That is, the superego tends to reject exhibitionist tendencies. Fitting this into the whole test pattern there is probably a consciously resented drive for spontaneous, impulsive emotional expression which leads to unresolved tension and, therefore, subjective discomfort.

Finally, in the contact vector, both factors fluctuate.

The d fluctuates between minus d and open d but is not loaded and usually makes a change of merely one or two choices. This probably shows a general lack of tension in the sphere of object relationships and implies rather loose object relationships. The m factor also fluctuates between minus, plus, and open, but is never loaded and has adequate balancing squares. This indicates a certain ambivalence as to oral needs. It is a question for this subject of whether or not to cling to environmental objects. This implies again indecision, frustration and unsatisfactory object relationships.

The tendency tension quotient is 5, and is, therefore, indicative of a lack of utilization of control mechanisms. In this case, it is probably quite safe to assume that the subject is one who exercises a modicum of control.

In brief, the subject's root factors indicate a definite recurring theme of aggressive activity and identification with outgoing "extrovert" ego tendencies. He is probably quite spontaneous and impulsive in emotional expression. There is, on the whole, a general indication of lack of rigid self control. However, there are definite indications of a conscious ambivalence toward expression of his deep root drives. There is a certain weak identification with self control in regard to emotional expression, oral needs, and object relationships. However, the outgoing aggressive tendencies are deeper, more constant and heavily loaded. What identification there is with control probably

results in subjective, conscious discomfort and tension. The control mechanisms are present consciously but are probably not capable of coping adequately with the strong outgoing aggressiveness which characterizes his "causal" drives. The pattern of the profiles is of the "normal" type without excessive loading, with a healthy amount of modal change and sufficient balancing squares.

SUBJECT NO. 5 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

For this subject there are two vectors equal in latency proportion. Thus there are two different drive or instinct classes, Phy minus and Sch plus p. First of all, in the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector the predominant configuration is open e minus hy. Open e is one of the most symptomatic factors for this subject. There is one instance of minus e but it involves a change of only two choice positions and there is little loading in the factor. There is also one instance each of open hy and plus-minus hy but there is no loading here either and each change involves only a one-choice displacement.

The subject's overt behavior, then, reflects a certain spontaneity of emotional discharge. However, the root factor (minus hy) indicates a rather well-functioning, but probably not too rigid, superego. This denial of exhibitionistic tendencies does not mean (especially in conjunction with open e) the lack of that need in the personality. This configuration most probably reflects a subjectively experienced conflict and tension as to the desirability of revealing or concealing feelings. This is backed up also by the once instance of plus-minus hy and the lack of loading and number of balancing squares in the minus hy. There is probably an intense emotional life here and a need for emotional expression which is checked to a large extent by an efficient superego.

The second drive class for this subject is the ego vector. Here the dominant configural pattern is plus-minus k, plus p.

Plus-minus k is constant throughout, except for two shifts to the minus position. These shifts each involve only one shift of a single choice and there are balancing squares. Plus p is constant five out of six times and is never loaded. There is a very complex ego constellation, extremely rare in a child of this age. It has a high correlation with superior intelligence. The ego here is highly structured and the pattern is evidence of a well-developed personality which is strong enough to accept part of its needs without resorting to autism. Plus-minus k shows an awareness of the need (minus k) to organize the ego and to conform. This is attempted by both introjection (plus k) and repression (minus k). Neither, however, are sufficient to completely overwhelm the outgoing p plus (root factor) needs to cathect. But plus-minus k shows a simultaneous fight for narcissistic independence. This subject achieves a flexible but definitely conscious handling of needs through introspection. The minus k component shows a willingness to conform, a strong need to organize the ego. There is probably an awareness of problems. This vector constellation again indicates a subjective anxiety which can, however, be hidden to a great extent in overt behaviour because of the strong ego organization.

The other root factor in this series of profiles is the m plus factor of the contact vector. Plus m is constant but loaded only once. It occurs in conjunction with a predominant minus d which is likewise not loaded. There are two switches to open d but these changes involve displacement of only one choice. The minus d

is an indication of attachment to one specific object. This implies, as minus d is constant, an almost exaggerated loyalty in relationships. This is of the nature of a somewhat unrealistic attachment attitude. Once an object is cathected, this subject will be extremely inflexible as to giving it up. The plus m is an indication of an oral need to cling for love and support. It implies non-aggressive, even passive, object relationships with a dislike for relationship changes. This whole configuration suggests good sublimating ability as did the ego vector. Again it is another indication of good ethical control. This is also a typically adult configuration showing organization and self-control rare in such a young person.

The last vector to be considered is the sexual vector. Both factors here are in the most symptomatic category. Plus-minus s is constant throughout while open h is found five out of six times with one, one choice shift. This symptomatic configuration is typical of children. There is a lack of tension in the vector and needs for passive reciprocity seem to be lived out adequately. There is some ambivalence in handling aggression correlated with an ambivalence in masculine-feminine identification common at this age. Again this constellation is indicative of good sublimation for appropriate, socially approved, discharge of tension. There is further indication of the exhibitionist needs noted in the P vector and coming in early puberty and adolescence.

The tendency tension quotient is 1.3 within the "normal" range, and is not diagnostic in itself. Within the framework of the

profiles as a whole, however, it indicates, or supports the indications of a well-functioning, but probably not too rigid control.

The test pattern is of a "normal" type. There is no excessive loading and no dangerous amount of difference in factorial modes. Balancing squares are common and there is not an over-rigidity of factorial modes. This subject achieves an adult balance between self-expression and repression. There are outgoing and exhibitionistic tendencies but there is a highly organized ego structure and the factor of self-control is thematic in the profiles. There is a certain amount of anxiety indicated in regard to narcissistic vs "extrovert" tendencies and in regard to handling aggression. However, there are many indications of well-functioning sublimation. Oral needs are lived out adequately. The subject is non-aggressive and conforming in behavior. There are needs for self-expansion and expression which are kept in check by an efficient superego. Self-control and balance of drives, which are typically adult, are in evidence and the subject is, therefore, perhaps rather more controlled and introspective than most of her peers.

SUBJECT NO. 6 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is in the contact vector, C m plus. The root factor m plus, occurs in five out of six profiles. As the m plus is never heavily loaded, the one instance of plus-minus m is probably not significant. The other contact factor, d, varies evenly between the minus and open positions. But since this does not involve a great change in the number of choices in any case, the open d probably does not indicate a draining of the d needs but rather the relative weakness of these drives. This, in conjunction with minus d, indicates a tendency to cathect one particular object. It implies a dislike of change in object relationships, a refusal to give up the love object once cathected. There is a refusal to identify with anal possessive and aggressive object relationships.

Plus m, the root factor, indicates an identity with the need for oral gratification. Subjects giving this pattern are usually non-aggressive, even passive, leaning on love objects for support. There is a need for dependency manifest in this vector. The whole configuration implies good ethical control on an adult level which is unusual in a young girl.

The other root factors are both in the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Plus e minus hy are constant throughout although neither is heavily loaded. This configuration again shows strong indications of a strict emotional control.

The subject is probably a highly ethical type with few exhibitionistic tendencies and manifesting no antisocial behavior. A very strong superego is implied here. She probably has strong emotions which, however, are not easily expressed. The unbroken consistency of this configuration points to a too rigid emotional control. In a person of this age, this configuration suggests precocious superego development.

The sexual vector contains both of the most symptomatic factors in this profile series. All six s reactions are plus-minus. The h factor is plus, plus-minus, and open with almost equal weight in each. But none of the h reactions are loaded and there are balancing squares. All this indicates a certain lack of tension in the sexual vector, which is to be expected in a pre-pubescent child. There is some ambivalence shown in regard to sex identification, and perhaps limited conflict over the need for passive, tender love. Plus-minus s implies an ambivalence in handling aggression (as in P vector) and in regard to masculine-feminine identification (as with the h factor). There are good sublimation indications, however, and the pattern seems altogether normal for a subject of this age.

In the ego vector, k is split between minus and open reactions. However k is not loaded and there are not great changes in the number of choices from open to minus reactions. The same holds true for the p factor, which is evenly split between plus-minus and plus. This probably indicates some degree of flexibility. The p outgoing needs are in evidence indicating the need for emotional

contact with the environment. But there is conflict in regard to this fusing need. The subject is probably largely aware of this conflict (plus p) but partly unconscious of it (minus p). This could result in subjective unhappiness as a manifestation of a crisis in the relationship to love objects.

The k factor shows up an attempt to maintain narcissistic independence by a fight against the acceptance of the id demands (plus p). A certain rigidity is again revealed. The id impulses, which are not repressed, are largely fulfilled in the ego itself (open k). There is, however, an ambivalence, a shaky balance, in this vector.

The tension tendency quotient is .66 which is well below the "normal" minimum limit and is, therefore, of some significance. We can probably very safely say that this subject is overcontrolled in her behavior. The subject, then, is a passive, non-aggressive type refusing to identify with possessive manipulative anal characteristics. She has a rich subjective emotional life, in all probability, but is not emotionally expressive. There are evidences of a certain amount of p need but the most striking fact about the profile series is the constantly and definitely recurring indications of strict self-control. There is a strong and active superego suppressing "extrovert" tendencies and emotional expression. Definite over-control is indicated by such a profile series in such a young subject. However, the profiles are not abnormally loaded

or constant. This subject has good capacities for sublimation and is probably a quiet, unaggressive, emotionally shy, controlled child in behavior.

SUBJECT No. 7 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive factor is S h plus. Plus h is constant and is heavily loaded. This root or "causal" factor shows a deep need for, or identification with, a passive, submissive, recipient, tender love. With such constancy and loading it is indicative of immaturity sexually which is to be expected in the young girl. The other sexual factor, plus-minus s, is a symptomatic factor. This factor points to an ambivalence in handling aggression. It is indicative of an exhibitionistic tendency in behavior and an ambivalence in masculine-feminine identification which goes with the sexual immaturity of the loaded plus h.

The paroxysmal or emotional control vector contains another root factor, minus hy. Minus hy is manifested in five out of six profiles. The single open hy is probably indicative of a draining or living out of this need. This factor implies a deep-seated emotional shyness but does not preclude the possibility of an intense emotional life which is incapable of adequate expression. Because of the constancy, and frequent loading of minus hy, this probably means that exhibitionism is apparent in behavior but is not adequate to relieve intense emotional need tensions. The e factor is plus, open and minus, but predominantly open, and the plus e is not loaded. This configuration indicates an ambivalence as to handling emotions, but on the whole implies expressive overt behavior. This was also shown up on the loaded constant minus hy. Superego control is in evidence however.

The final root factor is the minus k of the sexual vector. Minus k occurs five out of six times but is never loaded. Plus p occurs here four out of six times, and where it changes to open p there is not a great change in the number of choices. Minus k plus p is the predominant pattern but neither factor is heavily loaded. The organizing aspect of the ego (minus k) combats acceptance of outgoing, fusing p plus needs. There is self-control manifested here but the tension of the p needs is strong and breaks through into consciousness (plus p). This is typical at puberty when the id impulses (p) are strengthening. There is tension as internal inhibition vies with self-expansion. Typical of this pattern is verbal wordliness in conjunction with real life awkwardness. The subject is probably concerned with her own needs (for self-expansion) but feels overwhelmed by reality. A high aspiration level is typical of subjects giving this configuration. When this too high level is not reached, feelings of failure result which often lead to extreme overt behavior. This was also indicated in plus-minus s and minus hy. There is an acceptance of environmental limitations indicated and probably a conscious, but burdensome, attempt to conform.

The last vector to be considered is the contact, or object relationship, vector. Here minus d occurs four out of six times with no loading. When open d changes to minus d there is little change in the absolute number of choices which

would indicate not that the need was being drained, but rather that it is merely a weak drive. Minus d implies a refusal to identify with the anal characteristics of possessive, active manipulation of objects. This is in line with the plus hy reactions. It is probably difficult for this subject to invest libido in new objects. That is, she resists change in object relationships. She probably tends to become attached to one particular object instead of many.

The m factor of the contact vector is one of the most symptomatic factors, indicative of overt behavior. It fluctuates, but is mainly open. When it is plus or minus it is never loaded. This shows a probability of oral traits being discharged which is still another indication of sexual immaturity. This is another indication of superficial exuberance, although there is a certain ambivalence as to oral needs which fits in nicely with the plus-minus s which was another symptomatic factor. Probably the subject tries to get enjoyment from the environment but feels it to be somewhat futile. There is a probable dissatisfaction with object relationships.

The tendency quotient is 2 and within "normal" bounds. It supports the conclusion about self-control drawn from the profile series.

The test pattern is not of a pathological type. It is neither overloaded nor too constant, and there is sufficient factorial correlation of mode. It will be noticed that both symptomatic factors, indicative of overt behavior, point to

superficial exhuberant, exhibitionistic behavior. This is also strongly suggested in the P vector. However, the drive factor and the other root factors, which are underlying "causal" factors, indicate a non-aggressive, emotionally frustrated, self-controlled individual. There is ambivalence as to aggression, object relationships, and self-control itself. There are definite outgoing p needs. But self-control, a feeling of environmental omnipotence, and a conscious fight to conform, are manifest in the deep "causal" factors. There is a great amount of control but still a fight against strong fusing needs. This tension and ambivalence, running right through the profiles, leads this subject to exhibitionistic expression which, in turn, calls for greater control and does not itself satisfy the strong emotional needs.

SUBJECT NO. 8 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's tension tendency quotient is 1.4 which is not diagnostic in itself, falling between the "normal" boundaries of 1 and 5. There are two drive or instinct classes in the set of profiles. That is, both the sexual and the paroxysmal vectors have equal degrees of latency.

The first drive class is the plus h of the sexual vector. Plus h is constant throughout and is also loaded. It indicates an identification with a submissive, passive, reciprocity, a need for tender love. This is, of course, typical and normal for this subject's age and sex. The s factor of the vector varies from plus-minus to plus to open. It suggests an ambivalence in handling aggression and in regard to masculine-feminine identification. There seems to be a leaning toward active manipulation of objects suggested. This is all probably indicative of a healthy fusing of the two needs (tender love and aggression).

The second drive class is the minus hy of the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector. Minus hy is constant through five out of six profiles. This constancy suggests that the interpretation of minus hy in this case is that of frustrated exhibitionistic drives. That is, the subject is probably emotionally expressive, but her emotional life is so intense, that her exuberant behavior is not adequate to relieve tension. Along with minus hy, plus-minus e occurs five out of six times. Again this is an indication of ambivalence in handling aggression. There are probably frequent

expressive outbursts but subjective conflict. That is, the superego may be strong but not integrated,

Next is the contact vector both factors of which are most symptomatic and, therefore, indicative of outward behavior manifestations. Both open d and open m recur in five out of six profiles. This configuration indicates that object relationships are not an area of concern for this subject. She probably appears easy-going, exuberant, and hedonistic. People with the carefree attitude usually indicated by this constellation often expect to be taken care of and do not feel the least doubt that they will be in all things. This configuration is another indication of the expected genital immaturity. It implies that oral traits are discharged in behavior. Subjects of this type usually cathect easily available objects, making little effort to secure any particular object. There are good sublimation capacities shown.

The last vector to be considered is the ego or Sch, vector. Here four out of six of the k factors were open. The change to minus and back again to open was gradual and exhibited balancing squares. The p factor was minus four out of six times, with small gradual changes to two plus-minus reactions. The predominant pattern, then, is open k minus p. This is a very primitive ego picture. It indicates low structurization, a fluid, undifferentiated, infantile ego. It is Deri's Stage I of ego development

and is indicative of complete adualistic fusion of self and environment. There is unconscious projection of needs into the environment. The subject is undoubtedly guided by her emotions which find ready expression in action. This was also indicated by plus-minus e and the s factor. This is a picture of an emotionally infantile subject with a probability of good sublimation. This is autistic, egocentric, infantile "extroversion".

The profiles, as a whole, are not pathologically unbalanced or weighted and show the healthy, normal amount of flexibility. Here we have a girl who is easy-going and exhuberant in behavior. She is often emotionally expressive and adaptable. Her "causal" root factors show a healthy, but immature, sexuality. However, her emotional life seems so intense that even her exhibitionistic behavior is not sufficient to relieve its tension. There is, therefore, a pronounced ambivalence in regard to aggression which yields subjective conflict and overt outbursts. Her ego picture is very infantile, showing an adualistic, fusing, outgoing "extroversion" and emotional immaturity.

SUBJECT NO. 9 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

There are two drive or instinct classes in this series of profiles. The first of these is minus k in the Sch or ego vector. Minus k is constant throughout and also loaded. The p factor is evenly divided between minus and plus-minus. But the changes from minus to plus-minus are small and the plus-minuses are of the 2:3 variety. Thus the dominant trend is toward minus p. The Stage IV configuration minus k minus p, therefore, predominates. This indicates an ego successfully broken down by the strength of the environment. This type of subject realizes that conformity to environment is the path of least resistance. Introjection is completely given up (no plus k). All this is indicative of a relatively balanced ego. There is probably a wholly unconscious projection of needs without any awareness of the process. This ego stage is typical of the latency or post Oedipal period. Such subjects are usually realistic, "down to earth" types who indulge in little introspection.

The second drive class, or vector of equal latency proportion with Sch, is the plus m of the contact vector. Plus m is constant and loaded four times. The d factor fluctuates from minus to open but the fluctuations are very small involving little choice change. This shows (plus m) an identification with the need for oral gratification. This means a passive attitude to love objects. Love objects are leaned on for emotional support by such subjects. There is, perhaps,

because of plus m constancy and loading, an anxiety about possible loss of emotional support. This subject probably exhibits warm social attitudes. She cathects easily available objects (open d) and then clings to one specific object. There is a dislike of change of object relationship indicated (minus d). However, new relationships are probably easily made once old ones are actually broken off. Minus d indicates a refusal to identify with anal, manipulative, possessiveness. The subject is probably passive in object relationships, making no motor efforts to secure love objects.

The sexual vector contains one of the most symptomatic factors in the profiles, plus-minus s. This factor is given four out of six times. The two instances of plus s are achieved with no great change in number of choices. This indicates an ambivalence in handling aggression and in sex identification usual at the subject's age level. Good sublimation is indicated, as is a lack of tension in the entire vector. There is, again, an identification with the need for tender recipient love which seems to be satisfactorily lived out (open h). This is to be expected in a girl of this age.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector also contains a highly symptomatic factor, hy. Hy is open four out of six times. The two instances of minus hy are not loaded and are achieved with little change in number of choices. This configuration suggests a well-functioning but not rigid superego.

Manifestations of expressive needs are probably being achieved. It is likely that the subject shows emotional reactions quickly. All indications are for a sufficient but not overly rigid, control. The e factor is twice plus-minus, twice plus, once minus, and once open. It is never loaded and illustrates a good flexibility rather than pathological switches. The plus e is an indication of good ethical control. The minus e suggests, however, rejection of a too rigid control of emotional expression. An ambivalent attitude to aggression is suggested. This probably results in some subjective conflict. This subject probably has fairly good self-control but frequent outbursts of expressiveness.

The tendency tension quotient is 1.2 which is not diagnostic in itself, but supports the conclusions drawn from the profiles. We can safely say that there is the same amount of forces functioning in the direction of self-control as there are channels for discharging need-tensions.

The profiles show a good "normal" distribution of modes, loading and balancing squares. Throughout this profile, there are almost equal indications of control and discharge. There are repeated indications of an overtly fairly expressive, non-aggressive, sociable individual. There are indications of superego control, but they are never the strong indications of a rigid superego but rather of a well-functioning type allowing for a certain amount of outgoing expression. There are both

"introvert" and "extrovert" signs, and if this subject were labelled her type would be "ambivert". There is an ambivalence as to handling of aggression, a conscious conflict between control and discharge.

SUBJECT NO. 10 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the plus m factor of the contact vector. Plus m is given constantly and is continually loaded. The d factor is open for five out of six profiles and its one instance of plus d is merely of the 2:0 type. The d factor is also one of the two most symptomatic in the profiles. The predominant pattern, then, is plus m open d. This indicates oral needs which are, perhaps, sublimated (plus m) and a lack of the anal type need for possessive, manipulative object relationships (open d). Open d also suggests a subject who lacks strong object attachments. Object relationships are probably loose, and easily accessible objects are usually cathected. Usually such subjects cling to the cathected object and resist changes in object relationships. But new relationships are easily and quickly made once the old ones are broken off. Plus m indicates a deep need for a passive relationship, a clinging to the love object for support. This is also indicated, in the profiles, by plus h. As m is loaded, this subject probably is anxious about losing such emotional supports. Such subjects are usually pleasant socially and have a hedonistic attitude and low frustration tolerance. They engage in a constant search for gratification of, often frustrated, oral needs but can usually sublimate quite successfully.

Another root or "causal" factor in this profile series is minus hy of the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector. Minus hy is constant but not loaded. The e factor is three times minus and three times open. However, the changes from minus to open and back again

are small and gradual. Minus hy is usually indicative of a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies and of emotional shyness. But because minus hy is so constant, and is found in conjunction with open and minus e, it is probably indicative of an intense emotional life and somewhat frustrated exhibitionistic tendencies. That is, behavior is probably quite expressive emotionally but is still not adequate to relieve emotional drives. The minus s in the sexual vector suggests sublimation of such emotional needs.

The minus and open e suggest a lack of tension in regard to emotional control, a ready discharge. This implies restless, spontaneous behavior. Thus, there is simultaneous superego control (minus hy) and lack of control (e). Emotions accumulate and press for discharge but discharge is either somewhat curtailed or is inadequate to relieve tension. The result is probably emotional tenseness and anxiety, a subjective discomfort.

The second root factor here is minus s, in the sexual vector. Minus s is constant, but not heavily loaded. The h factor is plus, four out of six times. It is not loaded and effects a gradual change to open h and back to minus h again, showing a quite "normal" flexibility. Minus s plus h is predominant and shows an acceptance of the need for tender love and a rejection of aggressive manipulation. This subject then, is basically dependent, submissive and sensitive, probably interested in the symbolic or conceptual. These passive needs seem to be lived out and good, socially positive, sublimation is indicated.

The p plus-minus factor of the ego vector is the second of this series' symptomatic factors. Plus-minus p is given five out of six times and is loaded. The k factor is minus, four out of six times. Its two instances of plus-minus are effected gradually and display balancing squares. The predominant pattern is minus k, plus-minus p. Minus k indicates an attempt to maintain the narcissistic integrity of the ego. Open d also suggested this. This is the factor of discipline and self-control. Objects are not consciously incorporated into the ego and repression is the control mechanism. There is an acceptance of environmental limitation and a combating of p needs. Introjection has been discarded.

The symptomatic factor, p, shows an almost conscious conflict in regard to the outgoing fusing, "extrovert" tendencies. The subject seems to be partly aware of these needs (plus p) and partly acts them out unconsciously (minus p). There is indicated an unconscious projection of needs of this kind without any awareness of the process whatsoever. Such subjects think that their actions are determined purely by the objective character of the environment. The fusing p tendencies seem to cause conflict here. The outgoing needs are undoubtedly strong but there is tension resulting from conflict between internal inhibition (minus k) and self expansion. This leads to a subjective tenseness, an overstrained ego. Sublimation is again indicated. Intellectual creation probably serves for emotional discharge.

The tendency tension quotient is 1.4. This is within the "normal" bounds. This is supportive of conclusions drawn from the profiles. There are practically the same amount of self-control forces as channels for need tension discharge. The entire profile series is well-balanced and flexible with no pathological signs.

Here there is a passive, clinging, oral type subject with strong deep needs for submissive dependence. Active, aggressive, manipulation is totally rejected. On the surface, she seems to be a socially pleasant, almost easy-going type. Relationships do not seem intense and are easily made. Emotions seem to be expressed quite readily. Outgoing, "extrovert" needs are quite strong and are often acted out unconsciously. But there is conflict with regard to such fusing needs. There are indications of superego control fighting against such self-expansive tendencies. Emotional expressiveness is likewise an area of some tension. Control is suggested in this area also although it is not sufficiently strong to block discharge. Both of these areas of control cause a certain amount of subjective tenseness. There are indications of both control and lack of control throughout this profile series. The control factor seems to result in subject discomfort rather than in curtailment of overt expressiveness. The repeated manifestations of sublimation must also be kept in mind. This subject seems to be a well-functioning, reasonably expressive and spontaneous person with some subjective conflict over control of her strong emotions and expansive tendencies.

SUBJECT No. 11 - SZONDI TEST

The drive or instinct class for this subject is the plus m of the contact vector. Plus m is the only root factor of the profile series. It is constant but not heavily loaded. The other C vector factor is d, which is three times minus and three times open. The change from minus to open and back is fairly gradual, however. This configuration shows an individual with sublimated oral needs, one who accepts the need to cling for love and support (plus m). She is probably a non-aggressive, often passive, and optimistic individual. She cathects easily available objects (open d) but forms unrealistic attachments with an intense loyalty and attachment to one particular object (minus d). Open d suggests no need for anal-type possessive relationships and indicates a socially pleasant person with, perhaps, the hedonistic attitude typical of subjects giving this pattern of choices. Well-functioning, but not rigid, adult control and good sublimation, probably intellectualistic, is indicated. The pattern suggests a well-balanced easy-going quality of object relationships.

The ego vector shows no consistent patterning. The p factor is plus three times, minus twice, and open once. The k factor, which is a symptomatic factor along with d and e, is twice minus, twice plus-minus, once plus and once open. The changes are sometimes abrupt, although none are mirror reactions in either factor. This vector is difficult to interpret but suggests an ambivalence, rather than merely "normal" flexibility, in this area. The profiles for this vector are not patterned pathologically but do indicate a

certain amount of subjective tension over simultaneous autism and self-control (plus k minus p vs, minus k plus p). This implies a need to fuse with libidinal objects and a simultaneous desire to be rid of emotional ties to the environment (plus-minus k). The subject undoubtedly experiences contradictory tendencies which probably lead to oscillating behavior. Intellectual sublimation is also indicated.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector contains the third symptomatic factor, e . The e is open three times, plus twice, and minus once, but the changes are gradual. The h factor is minus three times, plus once, and plus-minus twice. The changes are again gradual and the factor is never loaded. The h factor suggests an ambivalence and subjective conflict (as did the ego vector) concerning emotional expression. The question for this subject is probably whether or not to reveal her feelings. Artistic or intellectual sublimation is often adequate for subjects giving plus-minus h . Emotional control is indicated by plus e and probably the subject's behavior is, as a result, inconsistent, although steady discharge may easily be effected through sublimation.

In the sexual vector, the s factor is minus four out of six times and is loaded three times. The h factor is plus three times, minus twice, and open once, but the changes are gradual. Minus s indicates a rejection of aggressive manipulation. Outward motoric energy may be converted to more intellectual energy as has been indicated elsewhere also. This suggests a probable low level

of physical activity. The h factor indicates a certain ambivalence of the need for passive, recipient, tender love. It usually implies ambivalent sex identification.

The tendency quotient is 2.5 indicating only that control factors and avenues of discharge are not too disproportionate in weight. This series of profiles has not the rigidity of the psychotic nor does it exhibit the swift mirror changes of the schizophrenic. It is very flexible and this flexibility is probably an indication of well-functioning, healthy, "normality".

This subject then is a non-aggressive, overtly easy-going type, although her behavior, in particular emotional expressiveness, may be oscillating and inconsistent. She has definite outgoing "extrovert" needs and rich emotions but there is a measure of control in both these areas which may result in subjective conflict. However, subjective tension is probably resolved by successful sublimation on an intellectual level.

SUBJECT NO. 12 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the minus h factor of the sexual vector. Minus h is constant and is moderately loaded. The s factor is open five out of six times and its one change to minus is not abrupt. The prevailing configuration, then, is minus h open s. Minus h is a counter-identification with the need for tender, recipient affection. This does not mean that such needs are lacking. It can mean a reaction formation, and probably does in this case as m is constantly plus. This type of person is often cool on the surface and is sublimating effectively on an intellectual level. Open s indicates discharge in the area of activity and aggression. There is no tension here because of constant living out of such drives. Subjects giving open s are usually active and efficient. Open s, especially with minus h, indicates good sublimating ability.

The first root factor of these profiles is plus e of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Plus e is constant and is not loaded. The hy factor which is symptomatic, is plus-minus four out of six times. The change to the two minus hy's and back to plus-minus is gradual. Hy is loaded throughout. The dominant configuration is plus e, plus-minus hy. The plus e indicates good ethical control, an active superego. This type is often moralistic, but this configuration, in conjunction with open s indicates temporary behavior inconsistencies. The subject's apparently strong aggressive impulses probably lead to guilt feelings, although her aggression is not likely turned into overt motor aggression.

The plus-minus hy suggests a subjective experiencing of conflict and tension. The question is whether or not to show her emotions. Good sublimation is again indicated (as it was with plus e and minus h). This configuration is found infrequently with persons of the subject's age.

The other root factors in this profile series are the minus d and plus m of the contact vector. Both factors are constant throughout and neither is loaded. Minus d suggests strong attachments to specific objects. Once an object is cathected, a subject of this type, will usually be very unwilling to give it up. This is also indicative of a rather exaggerated loyalty. Good sublimation is once again indicated. Plus m shows an acceptance of the need to cling for love and support, a non-aggressive need. Along with the need to hold and cling to strongly cathected objects, is indicated good adult ethical control which, along with plus e, serves to balance out open s.

The k factor of the ego, or Sch, vector is symptomatic and is open five out of six times. The p factor is plus four out of six times and is loaded. The changes are balanced and the one instance of an open reaction probably indicates temporary draining. This configuration indicates that p, outgoing, needs are driven up toward conscious manifestation in the cathecting of outside objects with libido. Conflict has been decided in favor of the plus-p power. Need tensions are released in objects of the environment, perhaps by sublimation. Open k indicates the acceptance of the dynamic urgency of plus p needs by the ego. There is an attempt to decrease the distance between the

self and the environment. This subject needs to be in love with something. Numerous sublimation indications would suggest some sort of idealistic concepts. Such subjects want a fusion into the object with complete lack of object resistance. As this is impossible these subjects are often frustrated. There is indicated a revolt against the unyielding environment rather than a withdrawal. There is usually no pretense of self-sufficiency with this configuration, but a fight against environmental resistance. There is usually a tenacity in pursuit of goals accompanied by a lack of much introspection. This whole configuration shows a need for self-expression and is a counter-indication of overt anti-social behavior.

The tendency tension quotient is 2.2 which is not in itself very diagnostic. It can merely be concluded from it that neither the strength nor numbers of control mechanisms is very disproportionate to the strength or numbers of channels for discharging need-tension. This agrees with the rest of the interpretation quite well. The profile series does not exhibit pathologically rigid structuring. There are many balancing squares and changes in mode are usually gradual. There is no overloading and yet the trends are very definite. This subject seems to have a need for tender affection and a need to cling for love and support. However, these needs seem to have been frustrated, resulting in a reaction formation. As a result, the subject's overt behavior is cool, active and efficient. Sublimation

indications are very numerous and intellectual sublimation is probably the outlet for her subjectively experienced conflict over emotional expression or concealment. She has very strong "extrovert" outgoing fusing needs. There is probably a conscious acknowledgement of these needs and an active fight against environmental resistance. Along with these plus p needs, good adult ethical control is shown (plus e and minus d plus m), and there are counter-indications of overt anti-social aggression. This subject's self-expansive, aggressive tendencies, and also her frustrated needs, seem well-balanced by good superego control and effective sublimation.

SUBJECT NO. 13 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the minus h factor of the sexual vector. Minus h is constant five out of six times and is not loaded. The s factor is symptomatic and is three times minus and three times open. As there is no great change in the number of choices from minus to open, the choices probably do not indicate draining but merely a weakness of the s needs.

Minus h indicates that this subject does not want to accept the need for tender affection. It does not mean that such needs are lacking as minus h is constant. It probably indicates reaction formation. There are indications here of sublimation probably of an intellectual or artistic type. Minus s shows that aggression is not accepted. Outward motor energy is probably translated into intellectual energy, abstract behavior or manipulation of concepts. Non-aggressive behavior is, at any rate, indicated. The open s is another sign of probable sublimation and shows the weakness of aggressive needs. This configuration can often mean difficulties in heterosexual adjustment. There seems to be an inclination to sublimation rather than primary discharge. Such subjects typically have high frustration tolerance.

The first of the root factors in this profile series are in the ego vector where both factors, k and p, are root factors. Plus p is constant but not loaded. The k factor is minus four out of six times and is not heavily loaded. It is once plus and once open, but the changes are gradual with flexible balancing

squares. The plus p minus k configuration, then, is predominant. This configuration is Deri's Stage VI of ego development.

This configuration shows the organizing aspect of the ego which fights against the acceptance of p needs. It indicates an acceptance of the power and limitations of the environment, a willingness to conform. Good self-control is indicated, the subject not believing in his own omnipotency. Plus p, being constant, indicates the great strength of his p, or "extrovert" needs. These needs probably break through to near-consciousness in spite of repression. There is a tension indicated between self-expansion and internal inhibition. There is no autism here. There are probably great ego ideas, plans, etc. but a feeling of inability to realize them. Such subjects typically have such a high aspiration level that they experience many feelings of failure and are thus driven to somewhat extreme performances. The subject is probably highly social, attempting consciously to conform. However, such attempts are burdensome.

The contact vector factors, d minus and m plus are likewise both root factors. Minus d is constant five out of six times and is loaded. Plus m is constant four out of six times but its changes are gradual and exhibit balancing squares. This minus d plus m configuration shows a need to hold and cling to strongly cathected objects. (This is corroboratory evidence for minus h being a reaction formation).

Plus m indicates the acceptance of the need to cling for love and support, while minus d shows strong attachments to specific objects. Such subjects are usually non-aggressive and enjoy intangibles as objects of object relationships. This configuration is evidence of a well-functioning type of object relationship. Once cathected, objects are not easily given up. Exaggerated loyalty and unrealistic attachments are indicated. Sublimation is again evidenced.

The last vector is the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Here hy is plus minus four out of six times. It is not loaded and its changes are gradual with balancing squares. The e factor is plus three times, plus-minus once, minus once, and open once. However it is not loaded and its changes are also gradual.

Plus hy shows an identification with the need to exhibit emotions perceptibly. It is often an indication of easy expression of a somewhat shallow emotional life. There is a weakness of barriers between the emotional and motor areas. Typical of this reaction is role playing to attract attention. Such subjects usually need an audience. Plus e shows the effect of ethical superego control and, with plus hy, often indicates behavior inconsistencies. The subject is probably ambivalent in handling emotions and experiences, a subjective emotional conflict. The open e indicates emotional discharge and the e, guilt feelings over emotional discharge. Minus e indicates the same tendencies as plus hy. The subject has a fairly strong superego but it is

not integrated and periodic outbursts are probable (minus e). However, any antisocial urges are probably not transmitted into motor activity.

The tendency tension quotient is 2.7 well within "normal" limits and, therefore, of little value diagnostically. The profile series shows a healthy flexibility with balancing squares, no overloading, and mirror reversals.

This subject, then, is not aggressive in any antisocial fashion. Any aggression seems well sublimated into conceptual or artistic activities. He has a need for tender affection to which he has formed a reaction. There is also need for intense, clinging, object relationships. There are very strong outgoing, p, "extrovert" needs which he fights against. This leads to tension and feelings of failure which, in turn probably lead to exhibitionistic behavior. This is also indicated by his strong need to express his emotions overtly. There is self-control but the strength of the urge for emotional expression seems to break through into frequent periodic outbursts or emotional discharge.

SUBJECT NO. 14 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

In this case the drive or instinct classes are two in number. The first of these is the minus p of the ego vector. Minus p occurs four out of six times. There are two open p's but the changes are gradual and the factor is not loaded. The k factor, which is symptomatic is open three times and minus three times. However the nature of the change does not seem drastic enough to indicate any clinical symptoms.

Minus p indicates the subject's unconscious projection of needs into the environment. It parallels the fluid undifferentiated ego of infancy. This factor indicates little differentiation between ego and environment. The ego is broken by the strength of the environment. This configuration is frequent in children of this subject's age. Introjection is seldom used as a mechanism (no plus k) and the subject is object, not ego, oriented. This is the configuration of autistic projection. The subject is probably realistic in that he takes things at face value and indulges in a little introspection. This childish ego configuration is to be expected at this age. Specificity of love objects seems of little importance as this configuration occurs in conjunction with plus h and plus s.

The second drive class here is plus d in the contact vector. Plus d is constant four out of six times but is not heavily loaded. The m factor is three times minus, twice open and once plus. It is not loaded, the changes are gradual, and

there are balancing squares, however.

The subject apparently identifies with anal characteristics. There is, again, evidence of interest in outside reality. There is need to control, pursue, and manipulate objects. Such subjects are often possessive, competitive and obstinate. There are again typical characteristics of young boys of this age. The m factor indicates some ambivalence in regard to the need to cling to environmental objects. There is a weakness indicated in the drive (open m) and generally a denial of the need to lean on others. There is a high frustration tolerance usually associated with this configuration and little sublimation. The subject seems to have a need of eager, aggressive pursuit of many objects, with no great attachment to particular objects for themselves.

The sexual vector contains two root factors plus h and plus s. Plus h is constant but not loaded as is also plus s. Plus h plus s indicates a fusion and acceptance of both the tender submissive needs and the aggressive "extroverted" needs. A healthy unrepressed sexuality is indicated. Objects seem less important than the fused action traits. (This was also indicated in the Sch vector). Again the interest in the real and the material is stressed. This is also a typical picture of childhood.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector also contains two root or "causal" factors, minus e and minus hy. Minus e is constant five out of six times. There is a gradual change to one open reaction which, as the factor is loaded, probably indicates a temporary draining or living out of the need.

Minus hy is constant for five out of six profiles also. It also changes gradually from one open reaction, probably indicating draining. Minus hy is not, however, heavily loaded.

Minus e minus hy shows simultaneous control (minus hy) and discharge (minus e) of emotions. Minus e indicates that emotions accumulate ready to burst out, while minus hy indicates that actual discharge is barred or delayed. This probably leads to subjective discomfort and unresolved emotional tension and is frequently found in children. Minus e shows a rejection of strong control and, with plus s especially, emotional outbursts are likely. The subject seems impulsive, restless, with a rather lax superego. He acts out id impulses spontaneously. In this case, as minus hy is constant, instead of control it may merely indicate a frustration of strong exhibitionistic drives. That is, the subject could be expressive in behavior, but not sufficiently so to relieve tension.

The tendency tension quotient here is 9. This is well outside the "normal" boundaries of 1 to 5. We can assume that we are dealing with a person who exercises too little control in regard to living out his drives. We must remember, of course, that the subject's age mitigates this conclusion somewhat. At any rate, the subject is not controlled to any appreciable extent, and tends to act out his needs in an uninhibited way.

This profile series has fair flexibility and no extreme overloading. There are no mirror reversals and there are the normalizing balancing squares. The only symptomatic factor for the subject is k. His ego has been broken down by p needs. He is object, not ego oriented. In overt behavior he is probably realistic and interested in objects at their "face value". The drive class shows us that there is little differentiation between ego and environment. There are strong p "extrovert" needs but they are undoubtedly unconscious. He is autistic and projects his needs into the environment. He cannot be said to be egocentric because self-awareness and introspection are foreign to him. There is shown a recurrent interest in outside reality and aggressive manipulation of it. There is a healthy childish sexuality and denial of oral characteristics. There is some self-control but the subject is most probably quite expressive emotionally, the outbursts being frequent. The subject seems impulsive, restless with a minimum of superego control. He is not, it must be stressed, egocentric and does not introject. He is autistic and unself-conscious, unaware of his p needs.

SUBJECT NO. 15 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

There are two drive or instinct classes in this profile series. The first of these is the minus h factor of the sexual vector. Minus h is constant five out of six times and is heavily loaded. The s factor is plus three times and open three times but the changes are gradual and there is no loading of this factor.

Minus h indicates that the subject does not want to accept the need for tender personal affection. This does not mean that such a need is lacking. In fact, as h minus is constant and heavily loaded, a reaction formation is suggested. This is seldom found at the subject's age. The complete switch from plus to a series of minus h's after profile I indicates repression of plus h needs for tender, recipient love. The s factor indicates that the subject identifies with outwardly directed tension. A high degree of physical activity and aggressiveness is usual in such cases. Subjects of this type tend toward active manipulation of objects. They play the active "extrovert" role of initiators. The subject probably inclines to face reality rather than with-draw from it. Open s shows a measure of actual discharge of activity and aggressiveness. It suggests active behavior.

This subject's second drive class is the plus p of the ego vector. Plus p is constant and loaded. The other ego factor, k, which is a symptomatic factor, is plus three times, open twice and plus-minus once.

Plus p shows the subject's awareness of his outgoing, fusing needs. Plus k is the organizing aspect of the ego identifying with these needs. There seems to be an attempt to turn object libido into narcissistic libido. However, this is not wholly possible as the plus p "extrovert" needs are strong. As there is a lack of repression (no minus k), emotions rise to consciousness and the subject probably cannot "lose himself" in emotional situations. Such a configuration is usually correlated with the high intelligence. There is indicated a need to assert himself but this may take place on a sublimated level as good sublimation is indicated both here and in the sexual vector. This subject's outwardly directed libido seems to be equally as strong as his need to introject (plus k) for narcissistic, autistic, self-sufficiency. There is conflict indicated between fusing with, or detaching from, the environment. There is some success in eliminating part of this tension in favor of p needs (open k). The ego partly accepts the p needs. There is probably a conscious desire to fuse into environmental objects. But such subjects expect no resistance from the environment itself. This is, of course, impossible and leads to feelings of frustration. Subjects with this configuration typically revolt against environmental resistance. They are usually tenacious in goal pursuits and have a definite need for self expression. There is a tension here between the attempt to create psychic harmony by having the id impulses fulfilled in the ego (open k plus p) and the attempt at narcissistic introjection

for autistic self-sufficiency (plus k plus p).

The next vector is the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector which contains the factor minus hy. Minus hy occurs four out of six times. The two open reactions occasion no great difference in the number of choices and the factor is not loaded. The two open reactions, under such circumstances, probably indicate a weakness of the drive rather than a temporary draining as living out of the drive. The e factor of this vector is symptomatic and occurs open three times, plus twice, and minus once. However, the changes are gradual and the factor is not loaded.

Minus hy indicates superego control of emotional expression, a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies. Emotions are probably strongly felt but not easily expressed (minus hy, plus e). Plus e suggests an active superego rare in children of this age. The open reactions in both hy and e indicate a lack of tension over emotional control. It indicates that libidinal manifestations are being achieved. Considering the rest of the constellation, this may merely indicate behavior inconsistencies. There seems to be a balance here as there was in the ego vector. The minus hy drive's apparent weakness, in addition to open e and open hy, suggests a certain lack of tension and an easy-going quality in this area. But minus hy and plus e are rare in children of this age and do indicate a measure of control which is probably strong. This all probably results in behavior inconsistencies.

The last vector is the contact vector. This vector contains the symptomatic d factor which is three times minus and three times plus. The m factor is plus four out of six times but is not loaded. Its two open reactions are achieved by gradual changes.

Plus m indicates identification with a need for oral gratification, probably achieved by sublimated oral activity (open e). There is indicated a need to cling and hold to specific objects (plus m, minus d). There is probably a constant search for oral gratification. Such subjects are usually socially pleasant. They cathect easily available objects and then cling to them with exaggerated loyalty. There is an inertia to change in object relationships (plus m, open d). However, new relationships are usually easily made by such subjects when old ones actually are broken off (open e). A good, precocious adult ethical control is indicated here.

The tendency tension quotient is 15 which is well outside "normal limits". This indicates a subject who exercises little control in living out his drives. His behavior is probably restless, agitated and erratic. The loading in this profile series is not too heavy, except in h minus. There are no mirror reversals, however, and the changes are gradual. There is good evidence of balancing squares throughout.

Looking at the symptomatic reaction of the subject there appears to be a rather confused picture. First of all, there are the indications that he is active and aggressive and, to a certain extent, lives out a manipulative, initiator role (s plus, s open). The second symptomatic factor k, shows tension and conflict between fulfilling outgoing, "extrovert" needs in the ego and maintaining narcissistic integrity. Likewise, in the e factor, which is also symptomatic, we find evidences of lack of tension over emotional control (open e), libidinal manifestations being achieved, and strong superego control rare in children (plus e). The drive classes show that the subject probably has formed a reaction against the need for tender affection. This is also born out by his identification with, and need for, oral gratification. The second drive class indicates very strong outgoing "extrovert" p needs. Also the tendency tension quotient is 15 indicating lack of control.

This picture is perhaps confusing but a trend can be noted all through the symptomatic factors. They are all split modally and show tension which is probably manifested in behavior, inconsistencies. The deep "causes" of overt behavior seem to be strong fusing needs and rejected needs for tender recipient love. The overt handling of these root or "causal" factors is ambivalent. There are evidences of active, aggressive, manipulative behavior as well as passive, oral relationships. There is conflict in the handling of p needs in the ego vector.

And although there are many indications of active, aggressive behavior, there are definite indications of control (in the ego vector and the paroxysmal vector). All this, with a tendency tension quotient of 15, points to erratic, inconsistent behavior. It must also be remembered that good sublimation is indicated all through these profiles, and much aggressive, emotional, expressiveness can be handled in sublimated ways. There seems to be a balance here an ambivalence in behavior between restraint and lack of control.

SUBJECT NO. 16 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

There are two drive or instinct classes in this profile series. The first is the p plus factor of the ego vector. Plus p is constant throughout but not heavily loaded. Minus k is constant five out of six times and is moderately loaded. The predominant pattern, then, is plus p minus k which corresponds to Deri's Stage VI of ego development.

In this configuration, the organizing aspect of the ego (k) fights against acceptance of p factor needs. Acceptance of the limitations imposed by the environment is indicated. The subject no longer has the infantile belief of subjective omnipotence (minus k). There is an element of self-control, a willingness to conform. Plus p shows that the tension of outgoing needs is so strong as to break through to near consciousness despite repression shown by minus k. There is a tension between the drive for internal inhibition and self expansion. Such subjects usually have a conscious concern of their own needs but feel overwhelmed by environmental reality. Aspiration level is usually set high above achievement capability which leads to failure, and, in turn, to extreme performances. The subject is probably highly social, attempting consciously to conform but experiencing the attempt as burdensome. Plus p, in conjunction with plus s, indicates self assertive behavior.

The second drive class here is the m factor of the

contact vector. This m factor is minus three times and open three times but the changes are very gradual and the factor is not loaded. This factor probably indicates weakness of the drive. The d factor here, which is symptomatic, is open four out of six times. The two minus reactions are achieved by gradual changes and the factor is not loaded.

Open d indicates a lack of tension in the area of object relationships. Object relationships do not seem to be an important problem to this subject. There is an easy-going character shown which suggests loose object relationships. A certain social indifference is to be expected because of an apparent denial of the need to lean on others (open d with minus m). Such a pattern is frequent at the subject's age and indicates an unstable, unpredictable discarding of objects. Open d, open m suggests an adaptable, hedonistic individual. Such subjects are somewhat carefree and expect to be taken care of as a matter of course. Genital immaturity is indicated. The subject is still at the oral rather than genital stage. There are good indications here for sublimation.

Both factors of the sexual vector are root factors, These "causal" factors are plus h and plus s which are both constant and not heavily loaded. Plus h plus s shows signs of fusion and acceptance of the opposing needs for tender love and active, aggressive manipulation. This is a good indication of

healthy unrepessed sexuality. With this usually goes an interest in the more material aspects of life. Such a picture is typical for a child of this age.

Both factors of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector are root or "causal" factors. Both minus e and minus hy are constant and not loaded. This configuration shows simultaneous control in one factor (minus hy) and lack of control in the other (minus e). Minus e is an indication of emotions accumulating ready to burst out, while minus hy indicates that actual discharge is barred or delayed. As this configuration is constant, anxious tension and subjective discomfort probably result from the unresolved emotional equilibrium. There is probably an intense emotional life, and perhaps the subject seems emotionally expressive on the surface, but the amount of discharge is still insufficient to relieve frustration.

The tendency tension quotient is, theoretically, infinity. It is always hard to attribute definite interpretations to numerical values based on the scoring of responses in a projective technique like the Szondi Test. Here we should be inclined to say that this subject is one with too little control in living out his drives. However, this must be tempered by the rest of the profile. Also it must be remembered that, although there are no subjective symptom reactions, there are also relatively few objective symptom-factors.

The profile series is not characterized by heavy loading, Changes take place gradually and modal changes are not drastic or swift. There are no mirror reversals and flexibility is fairly good. There is only one symptomatic factor, open d, which indicates that the subject's overt behavior is somewhat easy-going, adaptable and carefree. The root factor indicates a healthy, unrepressed, juvenile sexuality but some discomfort and tension over emotional control. It is at least safe to say that the subject's emotional expressiveness is not adequate to relieve the tension of his probably intense emotions. There is also control and conflict shown in the ego vector. The ego picture is a highly structured one and, although p, "extrovert", fusing needs are very strong, there is a fight against their acceptance, a willingness to conform and a large measure of self control. The interpretation on a whole, then, must take into account all of this as well as the tendency tension quotient. The subject's behavior is probably easy-going and carefree and although seeming reasonably expressive emotionally, he is unable to relieve frustration by sufficient emotional exhibitionism. All through his "causal" factors are to be found indications of deep self-control and some conflict between internal inhibition and self expansion. Good sublimation is indicated throughout.

SUBJECT NO. 17 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the minus hy factor of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Minus hy is constant throughout and is not loaded. The e factor, which is symptomatic, is constant four times out of six as open. It changes gradually from plus to plus-minus to open. The prevailing configuration, then, is minus hy open e.

Open e indicates that emotions are discharged readily. There seems to be a mechanism available for steady emotional discharge. Open e, with e plus and e plus-minus suggests a certain ambivalence in handling aggression. There are probably behavior inconsistencies such as periodic emotional outbursts. In other words, the superego is not well integrated. Minus hy shows the superego influence and a probable frustration of exhibitionistic drives. This subject probably has strong emotions and fairly expressive behavior which, however, is not sufficient to relieve the frustration.

The h plus factor of the sexual vector is a root factor in this profile series. Plus h is constant but not heavily loaded. The s factor is minus five out of six times and is loaded. The predominant pattern is plus h minus s. This indicates a dissociation of the need for tender, submissive, love and the need for active "extrovert" manipulation. As the configuration is constant and the minus s loaded, there is a possibility of some disturbance in the sex sphere, especially as the subject is male. However, the danger is diminished somewhat by a consideration of his age. Such a configuration is not rare at puberty when a certain amount of sexual

disturbance is to be expected. The need for tenderness is accepted, but the need for aggressive manipulation rejected. The subject is basically dependent, submissive. Such subjects are usually sensitive and detached from the material. They are interested in the conceptual or symbolic. There are good indications of socially positive sublimation manifest in the profile series.

The open p factor of the ego vector is symptomatic for this subject. Open p is constant five out of six times. Its one change to plus p is effected with very little change in absolute number of choices. The k factor is open three times and minus three times. However, its changes are gradual, there is little change in the number of choices, and the factor is not loaded.

Open p shows that this subject experiences no tension over the need to fuse into the environment. Calmness is indicated here. With open k, open p means that tension has been eliminated by living out the need to fuse into outside objects. But minus k implies that this occurs by means of substitute channels. The p need is not really accepted by the ego or superego. The original course of id impulses is deflected into "acceptable" environmental objects. Sexual immaturity and newly strong sex urges at this age can lead to evacuation of disturbing needs from the ego by way of defense (open p). The superego, in this configuration, is conscious of the implicit danger of id impulses. Characteristic active behavior is often sublimated artistically by such subjects. No matter how fusing and outgoing this subject may appear on the surface, there always remains an encapsulated part of his personality which is "private". The ego seems fairly flexible, in this configuration and largely adjusts

to environmental requirements, but part of it is rigid and narcissistic, resisting change by environmental influences.

The contact vector contains plus m and minus d for this subject. Plus m is constant five out of six times and the one instance of its being open probably indicates a temporary living out of the need. Minus d is constant for four out of six profiles. It is once plus and once plus-minus, but has gradual changes and balancing squares. Plus m minus d shows the need to cling and hold to strongly cathected objects. Minus d indicates attachment to one specific object. It shows a rejection of anal possessiveness and aggressiveness (as did minus s). Plus m indicates the acceptance of the need to cling for love and support (this parallels plus h). This subject is non-aggressive, and there are, once again, indications of the enjoyment of the intangible. Once cathected, an object is never given up by subjects of this type. They form unreal, exaggeratedly loyal, attachments. There is evidence of good adult ethical control and a large measure of sublimation.

The tendency tension quotient is 4.3 which is within "normal" limits and is therefore not of diagnostic significance. The profiles are flexible, there is no heavy loading and no mirror reversals. There are good indications of balancing squares and gradual modal changes.

This subject, as shown by the root factor of the ego vector, experiences no real tension in regard to living out his outgoing p needs. However, superego control is in evidence and

and his fusing needs are probably sublimated into "acceptable" channels. Other root factors show a certain tension and conflict in the sexual sphere characteristic at puberty. The subject is basically non-aggressive. He is probably interested in the conceptual and sublimates well. Control is shown in several places but is probably not too well integrated as his drive class shows insufficient control to keep his strong emotions completely under control. Symptomatically his behavior is reasonably outgoing and fusing and he is probably quite emotionally expressive (although this expressiveness may be erratic). There is a certain narcissistic tendency also.

SUBJECT NO. 18 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The drive or instinct class here is the s plus factor of the sexual vector. Plus s is constant and is heavily loaded, indicating strong tension in this factor. The h factor is twice plus-minus, twice minus, once plus, and once open. The changes here are gradual and there are balancing squares. Plus s shows an identification with the need for active manipulation of objects, the need to be strong, aggressive, and intruding. Such subjects fight reality and usually have little interest in intellectual pursuits. Such a pattern is fairly common at this subject's age. The h factor indicates an ambivalence concerning the need for tender love. There is perhaps an ambivalence over sex identification. Subjective conflict is indicated. This does not mean that needs for tender love are lacking. With such a strong plus s, it may imply a reaction formation to tender, submissive love.

The first root or "causal" factor is the minus hy of the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector. Minus hy is constant but not loaded. The e factor is plus, four out of six times. It is plus-minus twice but the changes are gradual and do not involve any great changes in the number of choices. There are also balancing squares in evidence. The predominant pattern is minus hy plus e.

This configuration shows good superego influence. This is a counter-indication of antisocial aggression. Emotions are felt strongly but there is some difficulty in adequate and sufficient expression indicated. Perhaps there are guilt feelings concerning his very strong aggressive urges (plus s). The constant hy minus probably

indicates expressive emotional behavior which is inadequate to relieve the frustration of extremely strong emotions.

The second root factor is the minus p of the ego vector. Minus p is constant five out of six times. It is open once which probably indicates a temporary draining of the factor. The factor is not loaded. The k factor is open three times and minus three times. The changes are gradual and there is not much change in the number of choices. The k factor is not loaded.

Minus p indicates a need to fuse with the outside world which is not recognized by the individual. Such subjects do project their personalities into the environment but are not conscious of doing so. They tend to act according to their emotional needs through unconscious projection. The configuration indicates that the ego has been largely broken down by the strength of the environment. There is no introjection (plus k) and hence, little differentiation between the self and the outside world. This subject, then, is probably realistic and accepts the world at face value. This is again an indication of non-intellectual interests. There is evidence of some autism and animistic thinking guided by the emotions. Again there are the indications of the love object being of less importance than the act itself.

Finally there is the contact vector which contains both symptomatic factors of this profile series. The m factor is open throughout. The d factor is open, four out of six times. It is minus twice but the changes are gradual and there is not much change

in the number of choices. Open d indicates a lack of tension in the area of object relationships. Object relationships seem no real problem to this subject. Loose object relationships are indicated, one object easily being substituted for another. Such subjects cathect easily available objects, making no great efforts to get specific objects. Open m indicates the discharge of oral traits. This is part of the subject's overt behavior rather than a dynamic source of unconscious energy, as both factors here are symptomatic. Indications are that this subject indulges excessively in some oral activity. The oral stage has not yet given way to genital maturity here. This type of person is usually easy-going, adaptable, hedonistic with a carefree "happy-go-lucky" attitude.

The tendency tension quotient here is 3.8 well within the "normal" 1 to 5 limits. We must rely primarily, therefore, on the rest of the profile for diagnosis. There is fair flexibility in this profile series, except in s plus which is also heavily loaded with no balancing squares. This factor is also the drive class and for these reasons is the most important single item in the test. But the strength and rigidity of this factor does not seem pathological when consideration is given to the profile series as a whole.

This subject's symptomatic factors, then, show an individual whose behavior is easy-going, adaptable and carefree. His drive class, which is heavily loaded and rigid, shows strong needs for active, aggressive "extrovert" object manipulation.

The root factors indicate strong outgoing fusing needs satisfied through unconscious projection and autistic, animistic thinking. There is evidence of strong emotions and some superego control of their expression. There is a possibility of guilt feelings concerning his very strong aggressive tendencies and reaction formation against needs for tender affection. His behavior is probably expressive but insufficient to relieve his emotional pressures.

SUBJECT NO. 19 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

There are two drives or instince classes in this profile series. The first is the plus h factor of the sexual vector. Plus h is constant and is not loaded. The s factor which is symptomatic, is plus-minus throughout and is heavily loaded.

The plus h shows an identification with the need for tender, recipient, submissive love. This passive, yielding yearning is often indicative of sexual immaturity. The plus-minus s, which is heavily loaded, indicates subjectively experienced conflict and ambivalence in regard to handling aggression. Such ambivalence, when constant, is often indicative of ambivalence in regard to masculine-feminine identity. Such subjects are usually attracted by unusual work. They are, in this way, often exhibitionistic. This configuration is commonly associated with scientific and artistic sublimation,

The second drive class is the plus k factor of the ego vector which is constant throughout but not loaded. The p factor is symptomatic and is open throughout the profiles. This plus k open p configuration is very rarely given.

This pattern indicates that there has been a great measure of success in eliminating the emotional tension of outgoing p needs as p is completely drained. Object libido seems to have been transformed into a narcissistic libido by means of introjection (plus k). Environmental objects have been given up for a love of the self. That is, there is an identity of love object and the subject himself. Therefore the p "extrovert" needs can be lived

out continuously (open p) as the ego itself becomes the love object. Such introjection usually presupposes intellectual thought and a conceptualizing of emotional needs. This often leads to sublimating id needs in an appropriate profession. Again, this pattern is an indication of ability to derive satisfaction from symbolic activity. Intellectualization usually leads to unemotional and impersonal behavior. There is an effort to rid the self of the need of needing outside objects. Frustration tolerance is probably high as a result of the regenerative effect of introjection. The ego mechanism is not repressed and p needs are continuously lived out.

The root, or "causal" factor in this profile series is the minus d of the contact vector. Minus d is constant but not loaded. The m factor is plus, five out of six times, and is never loaded. Plus m minus d indicates a need to cling and hold to strongly cathected objects. This was also indicated in plus h. Minus d suggests attachment to one specific object, and plus m the acceptance of oral needs to cling for love and support. This configuration suggests that the subject is not aggressive, perhaps even passive. Again it is an indication of enjoyment of the intangible. For such subjects the thought of an object has almost the same emotional value as the object itself. Once cathected, objects are seldom given up by individuals giving this pattern. They form unreal attachments of exaggerated loyalty. This configuration is an indication of good adult control.

The last vector here is the paroxysmal, or emotional control vector. The hy factor is minus, five out of six times.

It is not heavily loaded and changes gradually to a single plus-minus and back again. The e factor is also minus, four out of six times. It gradually changes to two open reactions and has balancing squares.

Minus hy, minus e shows simultaneous emotional control in one factor and lack of control in the other. Minus e indicates the accumulation of strong emotions ready to burst forth. Minus hy indicates that such discharge is barred or delayed. There is probably a tenseness and subjective discomfort here.

The tendency tension quotient, being I, is within "normal" limits and not diagnostic. The profile series is rigid with very little change in mode in any factor. This is often a compulsive sign. However, there are other factors of the profiles as a whole which diminish the importance of this modal rigidity. There is no heavy consistent loading. There are no mirror reversals and there are a good number of all-important balancing squares.

Here is an individual who experiences ambivalence as to handling aggression and emotional expression in general. He is basically passive and unaggressive, however and has the need for tender affection and clinging object relationships. He is very probably interested in the symbolic and intangible. There are clear indications of sublimation. Fair adult control is indicated along with, however, his subjective tenseness over aggression and expressiveness. This is a striking part of the profiles for the

plus-minus s factor is a drive class and is constant and heavily loaded. This subject's outgoing, fusing, "extrovert" needs are very strong. He has solved the problem by means of introjection so completely that he continuously lives out his fusing needs by turning his self into the prime love object. The environment is ignored but "extrovert" needs are lived out by loving his own self.

SUBJECT NO. 20 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the plus p factor of the ego vector. Plus p occurs four out of six times and is loaded. It gradually changes, with balancing squares, to plus-minus. The k factor, which is symptomatic, is open throughout. This open k plus p configuration is very rare.

It indicates that the dilemma of whether to fuse with, or detach from, the environment has been decided in favor of outgoing plus p needs. Need tension is released with objects of the environment. The ego has accepted the fusing needs and presents no internal barrier to them. A state of primary narcissism is indicated (open k). There is usually no attempt at intellectualizing p emotionality with such subjects as this. The subject is trying to decrease the distance between his self and the environment's libido objects. He wants a fusion with the environment and probably looks for complete lack of environmental resistance. A conscious experience of need to fuse is indicated, an effort to re-establish adualism. Subjects giving this configuration fight environmental resistance and do not pretend self-sufficiency. There is usually little introspection but a definite need for self-expression.

The first root or "causal" factor in this profile series is the e factor of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Plus e is constant throughout and is not loaded. The hy factor is minus four out of six times with a gradual change to two open reactions, which does not, however, involve any great change in the

number of choices. This factor is not loaded either. The configuration shows a fairly strict emotional control operative here. This configuration is a counter-indication of exhibitionistic tendencies. Emotions may be strongly felt but are not easily expressed.

The second root factor in the series is the minus s factor of the sexual vector. The s factor remains minus five out of six times and is loaded. There is one open reaction which suggests a temporary, living out of the need. The h factor is plus, four out of six times, and is not heavily loaded. There is a gradual change to two plus-minus reactions but not much change in the number of choices. Minus s plus h is an indication of dissociation of the need for tender love and active manipulation. There is a possibility for disturbance in the sex sphere here. The subject accepts the need for submissive, dependent love and rejects the need for active, aggressive manipulation.

The contact vector contains the m factor, which is symptomatic here. The m factor is plus-minus throughout, is loaded, and indicates an area of strongly experience conflict. The d factor is minus three times and open three times but the changes are gradual and there are balancing squares. It is not heavily loaded and the open reactions probably indicate weakness of the factor rather than draining.

Plus-minus m indicates ambivalence in regard to the need to cling passively to environmental objects. Such subjects

usually try to get enjoyment from the environment but feel that it is impossible. The oral need is there but there seems to be an inability to fulfill it. This factor indicates unsatisfactory object relationships and subjective frustration. Sometimes it indicates experienced basic bisexuality (especially with plus h minus s). The open d probably indicates the weakness of this subject's anal needs. Minus d shows a refusal to identify with anal possessiveness and aggressive object relationships. The subject probably finds it hard to invest libido in new objects and shrinks from change (also shown by plus-minus m). He seems passive in object relationships and makes little motor effort to cathect objects. There is usually a strong attachment to one specific object with such subjects.

The tendency tension quotient here is 1.2 which is within "normal" bounds and cannot, therefore, reveal much about the subject's self-control mechanisms. The profile series seems fairly flexible. There are many balancing squares, and no mirror reversals. The modal changes seem gradual and there is no heavy overloading. There seems to be nothing pathological here.

There is a fair amount of emotional control shown in these profiles, especially in the paroxysmal vector. The subject has a need for tender, dependent love and rejects aggressive manipulation. There is a weakness of active, anal drives, an acceptance of oral, clinging, needs which seem, however, to be incapable of fulfillment. Object relationships are passive and

the subject shrinks from change in this area. Along with this picture of an aggressive, well-controlled, oral type who experiences ambivalence in regard to oral needs, there is the drive class which is in some contrast to the rest of the profile. The subject is shown, by his ego vector, as having very strong outgoing, fusing, "extrovert" needs which are fully accepted by the ego. There is a consciously accepted need for self-expression.

SUBJECT No. 21 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class is the minus p factor of the ego vector. The p factor is minus five out of six times. There is a gradual change to one plus-minus reaction and back again with little change in the number of choices. This factor is not heavily loaded. The k factor, which is symptomatic, is minus, four out of six times. It is once plus-minus and once open.

The minus k, minus p configuration shows that the ego has been successfully broken down by the strength of the environment. Such subjects realize that conformity with the environment is the path of least resistance. The lack of plus k indicates that the introjective defence mechanism has been given up. Environmental standards of behavior and success probably seem very important. There is often an interest in factual knowledge associated with this configuration. The pattern shows object, not ego, orientation. Minus p indicates an unconscious projection of needs through action without awareness of the process. The subject is probably quite convinced that his actions are determined purely by the objective characteristics of the environment. The configuration suggests a realistic, "down to earth" approach, taking the world at face value. Such subjects, overwhelmed by the concrete and real, indulge in little introspection.

The first root or "causal" factors in the profile series are the factors of the sexual vector. Both plus h and minus s are root factors. Plus h is constant but not loaded as

is minus s. This configuration shows a dissociation of the need for tender, recipient love and the need for active, aggressive manipulation. The subject accepts the need for tenderness but rejects the need for aggressive manipulation. This subject is basically passive and recipient and probably sublimates well in a socially positive fashion.

The second root factor in the series is the plus m factor of the contact vector. Plus m is constant throughout and is loaded. The d factor is plus, four out of six times, and changes gradually to two open reactions without much change in the number of choices given. The factor is not loaded. This configuration suggests, as did the ego vector, that object relationships are highly valued (plus d). Both anal and oral needs are accepted. The subject wants to possess objects for the purpose of enjoying them. Sociable behavior is usual here. Such subjects need love and must win support (plus m). There is a desire for knowledge in many diverse fields commonly associated with this configuration.

Finally we come to the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. The e factor, which is symptomatic, is twice plus, twice plus-minus, and twice open. The changes are gradual and the factor is not loaded. Hy is three times minus and three times open. The changes here are gradual without much change in the number of choice reactions and the factor is not loaded.

The configuration shows a certain rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies, an inability to express emotions

adequately. There is emotional shyness suggested which does not, however, preclude an intense emotional life. The factor of self-control is evident but is not overly rigid. The three open reactions in hy and the two in e show this by indicating the weakness of the exhibitionistic drives. The minus e shows superego control also, but again there is ambivalence (plus-minus e and open e). Plus-minus e indicates some ambivalence in handling aggression. The superego does not seem well integrated and the control factor is weak. However, there seems to be no great tension in this area.

The tendency tension quotient is 2 which is well within "normal" bounds and not therefore, diagnostic. The profile series is fairly flexible. The factors are not heavily loaded and modal changes are, on the whole, gradual. Balancing squares are in evidence and there are no mirror reversals. Thus no pathological signs are evident.

In overt behavior this subject is probably generally unable to express his emotions adequately. An intense emotional life is not precluded but is not being adequately expressed to relieve tension. There is some self-control in this area but it is not overly rigid. There is, however, ambivalence in handling aggression. Control is not at all well-integrated. The subject accepts the need for tender love and rejects aggressive manipulation. There is dissociation in the sexual vector. His object relationships are probably highly valued and he accepts both anal and oral needs which indicates a need for love and support and sociable behavior.

His drive class indicates an ego conforming to the environment.

There seems to be an interest in factual knowledge and an acceptance of environmental standards. This subject is realistic, and "down to earth" although engaging in unconscious projection of his needs.

He is object, not ego, oriented

SUBJECT NO. 22 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The drive or instinct class, in this profile series, is the plus p factor of the ego vector. The p factor is plus, four out of six times, and is not loaded. It changes gradually to open and plus-minus and back again to plus. It has balancing squares. The open k factor, which is symptomatic, is constant throughout.

This configuration is rarely found. The conflict between fusing with, or detaching from, the environment has been decided in favor of the plus p, fusing needs. The subject's needs are driven to conscious manifestation, a cathecting of outside objects with libido. Primary narcissism is indicated. The ego accepts plus p needs and submits to p. There is no intellectual neutralizing of the outgoing, "extrovert" needs. The subject makes an apparent effort to decrease the distance between the self and environmental libido objects. He consciously wants a fusion with objects. Such subjects are usually emotionally intense and revolt against the unyielding environment. There is a need for self-expression and limited introspection.

The first root or "causal" factor, in this profile series, is the minus hy factor of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. The hy factor is minus throughout and is not heavily loaded. The e factor is minus, five out of six times, and is not loaded. This configuration indicates simultaneous emotional control in one factor and lack of it in the other. Minus e suggests violent emotions accumulating ready to burst into expression. However,

minus hy indicates that actual discharge is barred or delayed. This constant configuration indicates subjective discomfort and tension.

The second root factor here is the plus h factor of the sexual vector. Plus h is constant throughout and is loaded. The s factor is plus-minus three times, plus once and minus twice. The changes are gradual but the factor is loaded. Plus h shows an identification with the need for tender, passive, recipient love. This factor is a counter-indication of sublimation. The s factor indicates an ambivalence in handling aggression. Such subjects are often attracted by unusual fields of activity, a more or less exhibitionistic manifestation. The ambivalence here is concerned with the choice between aggressive, "extrovert" or non-aggressive behavior. This parallels the tension in the paroxysmal vector.

Finally there is the contact vector which contains the third root factor, minus m. Minus m is constant but not loaded. The d factor is three times minus and three times open. However, the changes are gradual and there is not much change in the absolute number of choices. The three open reactions here suggest a weakness of drive rather than a draining.

Minus m is the denial of the need to lean on others for pleasure and support. There is probably a measure of self deception here as the h factor is plus, constant, and loaded. Such subjects have a high frustration tolerance. Minus d shows a denial of anal needs, and open d indicates that they are weak in this case anyway. This configuration is usually correlated with a difficulty of investing libido in new objects, a shrinking from

change of object relationships. Typical here is strong attachment to one particular object. This is an infrequent configuration. It suggests fixation on a particular object (minus d) and the negation of the need to cling to it (minus m). This often gives a feeling of detachment from reality.

The tendency tension quotient is not diagnostic for this subject, being 2.8 and well within the "normal" range. The profiles are not too rigid. There is little heavy loading and many balancing squares. There are no mirror reversals and the modal changes are gradual. All these are counter-indications of pathological symptoms.

This subject's root or "causal" factors show ambivalence and conflict in two areas. There is unresolved emotional tension as a result of simultaneous emotional control and lack of control. There is also ambivalence in the contact vector. Here, there is cathecting and fixation of one particular object with a simultaneous denial of the need to cling to it. In the third root factor there is indicated a need for tender, passive love and, again, ambivalence, in handling aggression. Ambivalence in regard to control in general runs all through the root factors. The drive class is plus p and the only symptomatic factor of the series is the open k of the same ego vector. This all-important configuration shows that the fusing, "extrovert" needs have been accepted by the ego which submits to them. There is indicated here a conscious need for outgoing p needs and self-expression.

SUBJECT NO. 23 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The drive or instinct classes are two in number in this series of profiles. The first of these is the s plus factor of the sexual vector. Plus s occurs four out of six times and is never heavily loaded. There are two open reactions which are effected by gradual changes. The h factor is open, five times out of six, and is the only symptomatic factor in the profile series.

Plus s indicates an identification with outwardly directed tension. A high degree of physical activity, sometimes even aggressiveness, is usual with subjects giving plus s. Such subjects tend to fight reality. They are the "extrovert" initiators, the active manipulators. Open h shows that the need for tender love is being lived out. There is a lack of tension in regard to this need. It is quite possible that the h need is weak in this case.

The second drive class here is the minus k factor of the ego vector. Minus k is constant and loaded. The p factor is three times plus and three times plus-minus. The p factor is also loaded. Minus k indicates an attempt to maintain the narcissistic integrity of the ego. It is a factor of self-control. The ego fights against acceptance of id demands and attempts to achieve harmony and calm detachment through repression. This subject appears willing to accept environmental limitations and tends to disown the part of his personality corresponding to id demands. There is a resistance to the incorporation of p needs into the ego but the tension of these outgoing needs is strong and they tend to break through to

near-consciousness (plus p) despite repression. There is a tension here between internal inhibition and self expansion (plus-minus p). The subject is probably highly social in a conscious effort to conform. But the effort is burdensome. Some conflict is indicated in regard to fusing needs (plus-minus p). The subject is probably partially aware of them but they seem partly unconscious (minus p).

The plus m factor of the contact vector is a root or "causal" factor in this series of profiles. Plus m occurs five out of six times and is loaded. The d factor is three times minus and three times open but the changes are gradual. Plus m indicates an identification with the need for oral gratification. Unsatisfied sublimated oral needs are probable here (open d). There seems to be a basically passive attitude to love objects, a tendency to lean on them for support. This configuration is a counter-indication of antisocial behavior and indicates good sublimation capacity. Open d plus m suggests no need for anal possessive object relationships. The configuration shows a need to hold and cling to strongly cathected objects. Minus d suggests attachment to specific objects and an inertia to change in object relationships. However, such subjects usually form new object relationships quite easily when once old ones are finally broken off. Plus m indicates an acceptance of the need to cling for love and support and suggests a non-aggressive character. This is in direct contrast to plus s. Such subjects typically display an exaggerated loyalty to cathected objects. Good adult control and sublimation capacities are indicated here.

In the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector, the hy factor is minus, four out of six times. There are two open reactions which probably indicate a temporary living out of the need. The e factor is minus three times, open twice, and plus once. The changes are gradual, and there are balancing squares. The factor is not loaded. This configuration shows emotional control in one factor and lack of it in the other. Minus e indicates strong emotions accumulating for discharge. Open e shows a ready discharge of emotions and no control. However, minus hy suggests that actual discharge is often delayed or barred altogether. This is the control factor opposing emotional outburst. The result is probably subjective discomfort over unresolved emotional tension.

The tendency tension quotient is well within "normal" limits, being 3.5. The profiles exhibit a fair flexibility and not too much constant loading. There are many balancing squares in evidence. Changes are effected gradually and there are no mirror reversals.

This subject is one who experiences ambivalence in regard to emotional control. His root or "causal" factor shows sublimated oral activity and a rejection of anal relationships. The sexual vector, which contains a drive class, indicates that this individual identifies with active, aggressive manipulation and lives out his need for tender, passive love. This manifestation of the need for tender love is the profiles' only symptomatic factor. In the ego

vector there is an attempt at narcissistic integrity through repression of outgoing p needs. However, this repression does not seem wholly successful because of the strength of the fusing needs and there is conflict between internal inhibition and self expansion.

SUBJECT No. 24 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct class, and only drive factor, is the k minus factor of the ego vector. Minus k occurs five out of six times but is not loaded. The p factor is plus-minus, four out of six times. It is once plus and once minus but the changes are gradual. The factor is loaded. The predominant configuration, then, is minus k plus-minus p. The p factor is symptomatic also.

Plus-minus p indicates a conflict in regard to fusing with the environment. The subject is partly aware of the need (plus p) and it is partly unconscious (minus p). Fusing with objects leads to conflict here. Minus k indicates the attempt to maintain the narcissistic integrity of the ego by a calm detachment. Objects are not allowed incorporation into the ego. The id demands are not wanted and not accepted. Harmony is achieved through repression. Such subjects are willing to accept the limitations of the environment. Standards and value judgments from the outside are usually readily accepted. There is probably a striving to emulate popular standards.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector contains two of the profiles" symptomatic factors. The hy factor is open three times. It is once minus, once plus, and once plus-minus. The changes are gradual, however, and there is no great change in absolute number of choices. The e factor is plus-minus, four out of six times. It is once minus and once plus. The e factor is loaded.

Plus-minus e shows that the subject experiences ambivalence in handling aggression. Subjective emotional conflict is suggested here.

Periodic outbursts are usual with this reaction. The superego is strong (as shown also in the ego vector) but does not seem well-integrated. This leads to inconsistency. Open hy indicates that the need to give manifestations of the libido is being achieved. Exhibitionistic needs break through into behavior. The rest of the hy reactions reveal ambivalence as to whether or not to reveal emotions (as did e plus-minus). This is an infrequent configuration for the subject's age. Good sublimation capacities are indicated.

The next vector is the contact vector which contains the symptomatic factor, open d. Open d occurs four out of six times. The m factor is plus. It too occurs four out of six times and is loaded. But its changes from plus-minus m are gradual. Plus m suggests sublimated oral needs. Open d shows that the subject has no need of possessive anal relationships. The subject is probably passive, lacking strong attachment to any one object and having no drive to control or manipulate. There is indicated a need to cling for love and support. Such subjects are usually engaged in a constant search for gratification of their frustrated oral needs and are usually pleasant socially. They typically cathect easily available objects and then cling tenaciously to them. They have an aversion to change in object relationships. However, new relationships are easily made once old ones have been broken. The attitude shown here is hedonistic and the frustration tolerance low. Good sublimating capacity is again indicated.

Finally, there is the sexual vector. Both the s and the h factors are plus. Plus s occurs four out of six times and is not

loaded. Plus h is the same. Both factors have two open reactions indicating a temporary living out of the drives. Plus s plus h is a frequent configuration. It shows fusion and acceptance of the two opposing needs, the need for tender, submissive love and the need for active manipulation. It indicates a healthy unrepressed sexuality. The act is more important, for such subjects, than the search for a love object. There is usually a marked interest in the real and material aspects of the environment.

The tendency tension quotient is 1.09 which is within the "normal" limits and, therefore, has relatively little diagnostic significance. The profiles as a whole are "normal". They reveal good flexibility and are not heavily loaded. The modal changes are not disproportionate and balancing squares are frequent. There are no mirror reversals.

The symptomatic factors show that this subject, on the surface, although having no possessive, anal drives in connection with object relationships shows ambivalence in handling her emotions. A strong, but integrated, superego is indicated and the subject's behavior is probably marked by periodic outbursts. The subject has a need to cling for love and support. Her sexual vector shows a healthy unrepressed sexuality. The ego vector is of great value here. It is not only the drive class vector, but contains the only deep root or "causal" factor in the profiles. Its other factor is also symptomatic. This very important vector shows strong outgoing "extrovert" needs of which the subject is only

partially aware. The fusing demands are not desired by the ego. The ego accepts the power and limitations of the environment and attempts to conform to it by repressing id impulses. Characteristic here is greatly valuing environmental standards and value judgments and attempting to emulate them.

SUBJECT NO. 25 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The drive or instinct class for this profile series is the minus k factor of the ego vector. Minus k is constant and heavily loaded. The p factor is open, four out of six times. It is plus once and minus once but the changes are gradual. Minus k open p corresponds to Stage $\bar{V}$ of Deri's ego development theory. It shows a mechanism of repression. Open p indicates that k is fulfilling its function of eliminating the subjective experience of need tension in the ego. Some discharge in regard to environmental objects takes place, but such discharge takes place by means of substitute channels as the outgoing p needs are not accepted by the ego or superego (minus k). The original id impulses are deflected into "acceptable" environmental objects. Open p shows a forceful evacuation of disturbing fusing needs from the ego.

Both the d and m factors of the contact vector are root or "causal" factors here. Minus d is constant and is moderately loaded. Plus m occurs five out of six times and is loaded. Plus m minus d shows a need to cling and hold to strongly cathected objects. Minus d indicates the tendency to become attached to one specific object. Plus m shows an acceptance of the need to cling for love and support. Once cathected, objects are rarely given up by subjects giving this configuration. They tend to form unreal attachments and exaggerated loyalties. Good ethical control is indicated and, again, good sublimation capacities.

The third root factor is the plus s of the sexual vector. Plus s is constant but not loaded. The h factor is three times plus

and three times loaded. Plus s shows an identification with outwardly directed tension. There is indicated a need for active "extrovert" manipulation. This type of subject typically fights reality rather than withdrawing. A large amount of physical activity is probable and little intellectual interest. Plus h shows an identification with the need for tender, recipient love. Open h indicates a lack of tension here, suggesting that this need is being lived out. Plus s plus h show the fusion of these two opposing needs. They are both accepted and a healthy, unrepressed sexuality is indicated.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector contains the only symptomatic factor in the profiles. This is open e which is constant throughout. The hy factor is three times minus and three times open and is not loaded. Open e and open hy show a lack of tension in the area of emotional control. Emotions are lived out with little difficulty. Such subjects react to everyday experiences as emotional. There is indicated an easy expression of emotions, a certain lack of control. Minus e also indicates rejection of control over emotional outbursts. The subject is probably impulsive, restless, and spontaneous in behavior.

The subject's tendency tension quotient is 16 which is well beyond the upper "normal" limits. It can probably be safely assumed then that this is a subject who exercises little control in living out his drives. It indicates restless, agitated and erratic behavior as does the paroxysmal vector. The profiles have no

pathological signs. They show good flexibility and modal changes are fairly gradual. There is only consistent heavy loading in one factor, minus k. There are no mirror reversals.

This subject's symptomatic factor suggests that his behavior is spontaneous and impulsive. He seems to be emotionally expressive and uncontrolled. The tendency tension quotient also indicates a lack of control. In contrast to these manifestations, suggesting a lax superego, the major root vector, the contact vector, indicates good adult control. Also the ego vector, which contains the drive class, suggests a rigid repressing ego. The case seems to be that control is shown in these deep "causal" factors. It is probable that the superego is aware of the implicit dangers in the strong "extrovert" p, or id, impulses and therefore, channels them into substitute more "acceptable" environmental objects. This is very probable as good sublimation capacities are shown throughout. Thus there are elements of control in this subject's personality. But rather than a total repression of his strong, outgoing, fusing needs, they effect a deflection of his "extrovert" p needs into more "acceptable" channels. Thus the subject's behavior is still active and expressive and his conforming k tendencies are satisfied through sublimation.

SUBJECT NO. 26 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

The subject's drive or instince class is the k minus factor of the ego vector. Minus k is constant throughout but is not heavily loaded. The p factor is open and constant. The p factor is also symptomatic. The configuration minus k open p prevails throughout. This configuration corresponds exactly to Stage V of Deri's ego development theory.

Open p shows that the k factor has eliminated the experienced need tension within the ego. There is probably some discharge in regard to environmental objects but this occurs through substitute channels as the p needs are not acceptable to the ego or superego. A fairly strong superego is evidenced here. Active repression is used as the defence mechanism. Open p illustrates that disturbing needs have been evacuated from the ego completely. There is emotional detachment and a prohibition of the projection of outgoing needs into the environment.

The first root, or "causal" factor in this series of profiles is the minus hy factor of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Minus hy is constant and loaded. The e factor is minus, four out of six times, and is moderately loaded. There is a gradual change to the two plus-minus reactions. Minus hy minus e shows emotional control in one factor and lack of it in the other. Minus e indicates the accumulation of emotions ready to break out. However, minus hy suggests that actual discharge is barred. There is probably subjective discomfort over unresolved emotional tension.

The second root factor is the h plus factor of the sexual vector.

Plus h is constant throughout and loaded. The s factor is plus, four out of six times, and is not loaded. Plus h plus s is a frequent configuration. It shows a fusion and acceptance of the need for tender recipient love and the need for active manipulation. It usually indicates a healthy unrepressed sexuality. The sex act is more important for such subjects, than the search for a love object.

The second symptomatic factor is the open m of the contact vector. The m factor is open throughout. The d factor is plus, five out of six times, and is not loaded. Open m indicates either that oral traits are being discharged or that oral needs are weak. This is part of overt behavior and not a dynamic source of energy in the unconscious. Such subjects are exhuberant, superficially sociable and charming. Oral discharge often manifests itself in many socially positive forms such as acting, orating, etc. Plus d shows an identification with anal possessive characteristics. There is a need for objects. Objects are highly valued. There is a tendency revealed to manipulate and pursue objects (also shown in plus s). Such subjects are systematic, controlling, collecting types. In view of this, open m seems indicative of the relative weakness of the oral needs rather than a living out process.

The tendency tension quotient here is 4.3, within "normal" limits and not diagnostic. The profiles are rather rigid, although there is some flexibility. There is some heavy loading but it is not too persistent. There are no mirror reversals and there are a fair number of balancing squares. However, there are certain danger

signs. The minus k open p of the ego vector, in conjunction with a constant and loaded minus hy, is often indicative of compulsion, conversion hysteria, or hypochondria. Although the profile series does not seem pathological these are the danger spots.

This subject's deep root or "causal" factors show a healthy unrepressed sexuality but indicate some conflict in regard to emotional control. There is tension over emotional control. There are strong emotions indicated and a need for emotional expression. But there is a definite control factor inhibiting free expression and causing subjective discomfort. There is an identification with anal, manipulative possessiveness and an indicated weakness of oral needs for passive dependence and support. The drive class vector, which also contains a symptomatic factor, shows strong outgoing p needs which are repressed by the control factor (minus k). A fairly strong superego is indicated which will not accept the fusing needs. However, these needs are sufficiently strong to secure at least some discharge. This discharge is deflected by the control mechanism into more "acceptable" channels.

SUBJECT NO. 27 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive, or instinct, class is the minus k factor of the ego vector. Minus k is constant throughout and is moderately loaded. The other ego factor, plus-minus p is the only symptomatic factor of the profile series. It too is constant and loaded. Plus-minus p indicates that there is a conflict in regard to p fusing needs. The subject is partly aware of the need (plus p) but it is also partly unconscious (minus p). Fusion with environmental objects seems to cause some conflict. Minus k shows the ego's attempt at narcissistic integrity. The subject strives for a calm detachment from the environment by not allowing the incorporation of objects into the ego. Id demands are not desired nor are they accepted. Harmony is attempted through repression. The outgoing needs are present and are partly conscious but the subject is willing to accept the limitations of the environment and tends to repress such needs.

The first root, or "causal" factor of this profile series is the plus s factor of the sexual vector. Plus s occurs five out of six times but is not loaded. The h factor is plus, five out of six times, and is not loaded. This configuration indicates a fusion and acceptance of the need for tender, recipient love and the need for active manipulation. It shows a healthy, unrepressed sexuality. For such subjects, the sex act is often more important than the search for the love object. There is probably an interest in the real and material objects of life rather than the symbolic or conceptual.

The second root factor here is the minus hy factor of the

paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Minus hy is constant throughout and is loaded. The e factor is three times open, twice plus, and once minus but there is not much change in the total number of choices throughout. Minus hy usually indicates a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies. However, as it is loaded and constant, it suggests rather a frustration of strong expressive desires. There is probably a strong superego frustrating exhibitionistic needs. Plus e also suggests this strict superego control. There is some evidence here of ambivalence and emotional conflict over expression (plus e and minus e). The open e shows a mechanism of discharge and indicates that periodic outbursts are probable in spite of self-control.

Finally there is the contact vector. The m factor is plus, five out of six times, but is not heavily loaded. The d factor is three times minus, three times open. As there is not much change in absolute number of choices, the open d indicates that the d drive is probably weak. Plus m shows an identification with the need for oral gratification. This indicates dependent, leaning, object relationships. It is a counter-indication of antisocial behavior. Such subjects are usually pleasant socially. Open d suggests a weakness of anal needs, an easy-going type of subject. Object relationships seem to constitute no great problem here. Minus d indicates a refusal to identify with anal, possessive needs. Such subjects are usually exaggeratedly faithful. They form unreal attachments, attaching themselves to specific objects which they refuse to give up. They do, however, usually cathect easily

available objects. Good ethical control and good sublimation capacities are indicated. Plus m open d again shows oral needs and good sublimation capacities. There is usually a constant search for gratification of frustrated oral needs by subjects giving this configuration.

The tendency tension quotient in this case, is 1.3. This is within the "normal" range and hence, not diagnostic in itself although it does serve as supporting evidence for the conclusions drawn from the profiles and bears them out. There is fair flexibility in this profile series, although there are some signs of rigidity. The series is not pathologically structured, however. The changes are gradual, and there is no heavy overloading or mirror reversals.

This subject seems to be a somewhat easy-going, unaggressive type. He identifies with dependent, passive oral needs rather than anal possessiveness and aggressiveness. The subject's root factors indicate a healthy, unrepressed sexuality and some ambivalence as to emotional control. The factor of self control seems strong but there are signs of some conflict over expressiveness and periodic discharge is probable. The subject seems to have strong, but frustrated, needs for self-expression. In the drive class vector is also found the only symptomatic factor, plus-minus p. There is a conflict indicated in regard to fusing "extrovert" needs. These needs are present and are partly conscious. However, the ego strives for calm detachment from the environment by repression of the outgoing needs.

All through the profiles there are evidences of strong self-

control. This control is shown in the ego, paroxysmal, and contact vectors. Repression of outgoing tendencies is the salient feature of the drive class. But strong outgoing needs are indicated as are strong, if frustrated, needs for self-expression. There are also indications of good sublimating capacities.

SUBJECT NO. 28 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive or instinct, class is the minus hy factor of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Minus hy is constant but not heavily loaded. The e factor is open and is also constant. Open e is symptomatic. Minus hy shows a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies. It indicates an emotional shyness, an inability to express emotions perceptibly. It is a sign of a well-functioning superego. Open e, with minus hy, probably indicates a weakness of the e drives rather than a draining. That is, there seems to be a lack of mounting aggressiveness, little storing up and releasing of energy. There is indicated a general lack of tension in this area.

The first root, or "causal" factor in this profile series is the plus h factor of the sexual vector. Plus h occurs four out of six times. It is once minus and once open but is not loaded and shows little change in the absolute number of choices throughout. The s factor, which is symptomatic, is consistently plus-minus and is loaded. Plus h indicates an identification with the need for tender, recipient, submissive love. It suggests a passive yearning. The plus-minus s shows ambivalence in handling active "extrovert" manipulation. However, good sublimation capacities are indicated for appropriate discharge of such tension.

The second root factor is the minus k factor of the ego vector. Minus k occurs five out of six times and is not loaded. Plus p occurs four out of six times and is not loaded. Its two incidences of being open indicates a temporary draining. The configuration k

minus, p plus corresponds to Deri's Stage VI of ego development.

It indicates that the organizing aspect of the ego (minus k) fights against acceptance of the outgoing p needs. The subject accepts the power and limitations of the environment and is willing to conform. This is evidence of an accentuated self control. Plus p shows that the tension of the outgoing "extrovert" needs is so strong that they break through to near-consciousness despite repression. There is tension between internal inhibition and self-expansion.

In the contact vector, the m factor is open four out of six times. It is twice plus but there is never much change in the number of absolute choices. The d factor is three times plus-minus, twice plus, and once open. The plus-minus reactions are loaded. Open m indicates a discharge of oral traits. This is part of manifest behavior rather than a dynamic source of energy in the unconscious. It usually indicates excessive indulgence in some oral activity such as acting, speaking, smoking, singing, etc. Such subjects are usually superficially charming and sociable. The plus-minus d indicates an ambivalence as to whether to search for more objects for possession or to cling to old ones. Subjects of this type often feel insecure as to the permanence of their object relationships. Objects are highly valued (plus d) and loss of possession is a constant potential danger.

The tendency tension quotient is 1.7 in this case. It is within "normal" bounds and not, therefore, diagnostic, in itself. The profiles show good flexibility and are not heavily overloaded. There is never much change in the absolute numbers of choices when modes vary. There are no mirror reversals.

On the surface, this subject probably shows little aggression and feels no real tension in the area of emotional control. However, she probably feels some ambivalence as to handling active manipulation, but good sublimation capacity is indicated. The subject identifies with the need for tender love and feels insecure as to the permanence of her object relationships. She probably indulges excessively in some oral activity. The root factors show both a deep need for tender love and a tension or conflict between internal inhibition and self-expansion. The ego tends to repress "extrovert" drives. The drive class also shows control. An emotional shyness and inability to express emotions freely is indicated.

SUBJECT No. 29 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive, or instinct, class is minus k of the ego vector. Minus k is constant throughout and loaded. The p factor, which is symptomatic, is plus-minus five times out of six. Plus-minus p shows a conflict in regard to fusing with the environment. The subject is partly aware of this need (plus p) but it is partly unconscious (minus p). The outgoing p tendencies cause a conscious conflict here. Minus k indicates an attempt at narcissistic integrity of the ego. Detachment is achieved by not allowing objects to be incorporated into the ego. Id demands are not accepted. Harmony is attempted by means of repression (minus k). The subject is willing to accept environmental limitations. Standards and value judgments from outside are usually readily accepted. Such subjects typically strive to emulate popular standards.

The second drive class, for the subject, is plus m of the contact vector. Plus m is constant and loaded. The d factor which is symptomatic is plus-minus, five out of six times, and is moderately loaded. Plus m shows an identification with the need for oral gratification. There is a need to cling to objects for pleasure and support. Such subjects enjoy the love objects and lean on them for support. A warm social attitude is usual with plus m. Such subjects give and want positive emotions. This factor is a counterindication of antisocial behavior. Plus-minus d indicates an ambivalence as to whether to look for more objects or to cling to old ones. There is often a feeling of insecurity as

to the permanence of object relationships with this factor.

The paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector contains both this subject's root factors. The hy factor is minus throughout. The e factor is minus, four out of six times. It is twice plus but there is little change in absolute number of choices. This configuration shows a simultaneous control and lack of control. Minus e indicates strong emotions building up but minus hy indicates that actual discharge is often barred or delayed. This probably leads to subjective discomfort from unresolved emotional tension. There is probably an intense emotional life here coupled with a shyness of expression. Minus e suggests impulsiveness, restlessness. The superego influence is there but does not seem integrated. Periodic outbursts are probable. Plus e also suggests temporary behavior inconsistencies.

Both factors of the sexual vector are symptomatic. The h factor is open, five out of six times. The s factor is open, five out of six times, also. Open h shows the need for passive reciprocity being lived out. There is a lack of tension here. Open s indicates discharge in the area of activity and aggression. Active, efficient behavior is indicated. There seems to be little sex tension as the needs are lived out and the vector is drained.

The tendency tension quotient is 1, which is within "normal" limits and not, therefore, diagnostic. The profiles are slightly rigid but there is some flexibility. There is no constant heavy overloading and modal changes are gradual. There are many

balancing squares and no mirror reversals. There are no real pathological signs in the series.

This subject's behavior, as revealed by symptomatic factors, indicates a conflict in regard to fusing needs. These needs are strong but are only partly conscious, because of repression. There is also ambivalence in the area of object relationships. The subject probably feels insecure about the permanency of object relationships. The root, or "causal" factor shows some subjective discomfort because of an intense emotional life and a shyness of emotional expression. The subject reveals no sex tension at all and her behavior is probably active and efficient. One of the two all-important drive classes indicates a control factor trying to achieve narcissistic integrity and psychic harmony through repression of p needs. But these "extrovert" needs are strong and break through to consciousness despite repression. The second drive class shows a need for oral gratification. This indicates a warm social attitude and a relationship of pleasure and support from love objects.

SUBJECT No. 30 - SZONDI ANALYSIS

This subject's drive class is minus hy of the paroxysmal, or emotional control, vector. Minus hy occurs five out of six times and is not loaded. The e factor is open five out of six times. The e factor is the subject's only symptomatic factor. Minus hy shows a rejection of exhibitionistic tendencies. It indicates the control or superego factor. Here it is constant but not loaded at all, and has balancing squares. This indicates that the superego is not very rigid. Control does not have to be strong here as open e shows a weak e drive. That is, the subject does not tend to accumulate great emotional tension and release it in sudden discharges. There is no tension, in the area of emotional control. This configuration shows then, a certain control element which is, however, not so rigid as to prevent a steady moderate, but sufficient, amount of discharge. There is no problem here in the area of emotional control as no tension is evidenced whatsoever.

The first root factor is the minus d factor of the contact vector. Minus d is constant and moderately loaded. The m factor is plus, five out of six times and is loaded. This configuration indicates the need to hold and cling to strongly cathected objects. Minus d shows a refusal to identify with anal possessiveness and aggression and indicates attachment to particular objects. Plus m indicates the need to cling for love and support. Such subjects are basically optimistic and unaggressive. Once cathected, an object is seldom given up by subjects giving this configuration. Unreal attachments of exaggerated loyalty are common

although good sublimation capacities are indicated.

The second root factor is the plus h of the sexual vector. Plus h is constant and moderately loaded. The s factor is three times plus, once open, once minus, and once plus-minus. The s factor does show signs of ambivalence in handling aggression. But there are balancing squares and the changes in absolute number of choices is small. The predominant configuration indicates a fusion and acceptance of the needs for tender love and active manipulation. A healthy, unrepressed sexuality is suggested. There is often an interest in the real and material aspects of life on the part of such subjects. The sex act is usually of more importance than the search for the love object.

In the ego vector, the k factor is minus, five out of six times, and is not loaded. The p factor is three times open and three times minus, but there is not much change in the absolute number of choices. Minus k is the factor showing the attempt to maintain the narcissistic integrity of the ego by repressing outgoing p needs. The minus p indicates a need to fuse with the outer world. This need, however, is not recognized by the subject, it is unconscious. The weakness of the p minus reactions and the occurrence of open p, indicates that the k factor has fulfilled its function. It has eliminated the experience of need tension within the ego. Some discharge in connection with environmental objects takes place (open p) but this discharge is deflected toward "acceptable" objects, as the "extrovert" p needs are not accepted, as such, by the ego or superego.

The tendency tension quotient here is 5 which is the top limit of the "normal" range. This suggests a definite lack of strict self-control. The profiles are fairly flexible, although rigid in several factors. There are no mirror reversals or comparable pathological signs. Modal changes are not abrupt and many balancing squares are in evidence. Loading is not too heavy or constant.

The drive class vector of this subject is very important as it also contains the only symptomatic factor in the profile series. It shows a lack of tension in the area of emotional control. There is a certain control element which, however, is not rigid. It does not have to be because the symptomatic factor indicates a weak e drive. There is constant and sufficient discharge, but this discharge need not be great to live out the weak e need. The first root factor shows that the subject has a need for oral gratification. There is a rejection of aggressive needs. The second root factor indicates a healthy unrepressed sexuality. The ego vector shows that the narcissistic integrity of the ego is maintained, by means of repression. However, the p needs are strong and do gain expression. These 'extrovert' needs are deflected, however, toward objects "acceptable" to the ego and superego. This is the profile of a well-functioning efficiently sublimating individual.