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Since the original work on the Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS) method of projection begin in 1959, at attempts have been made to incorporate state of the art technology in the evolving forms of the procedure. In May of 1996, one of these was initiated with the assistance of Dr. Gilbert Roth. It involved developing a web site on the internet at http://www.owt.com/isi/.

Since then, over 12,000 people have visited this site. Many have contributed responses which may then be assessed by all subsequent viewers. At this time, it appears that this site has the possibility to be an important 21st century e-mail network. Given proper development, it could become an important vehicle for informing students and professionals accomplish this goal, much more time and effort must be put into optimizing the potential of this communication forum. In addition, the existing curiosity about inkblot suggests that the internet could also be developed to become a rich resource for international education, con-salutations and treatment.

Consistent with this, it has been found that the vast majority of viewers have been lay people not trained in projective assessment. Yet, many have expressed considerable interest in inkblot perception as a unique way of understanding themselves and others. They are intrigued by this approach, appreciating that the SIS releases the “inner cry”. They quickly realize that the SIS approach can effectively penetrate beyond the superficial level of everyday social facades and “masks”.

However, the capability to release the “inner cry” of internet viewers is like a sword that cuts both ways. On the one hand, it provides an educational opportunity for the appraisal of oneself in comparison with other internet responds. On the other hand, activation of repressed emotional images and traumatic memories in subjects who have pause unresolved grief can pose problems. While the revised internet page now includes warnings for those in treatment, along with other precautions, this remains a concern. More consultative attention needs to be given to the needs of nonprofessionals.

Dr. Bankey L. Dubey has graciously offered to provide active leadership meeting the demands of both professional and nonprofessionals. In order to assist those interested in reviving formal training and accreditation, he will set up and supervise SIS staff in coordinating and educational program. He has also agreed to coordinate international certification training for therapists who wish to incorporate the treatment versions of the SIS. The later consultative treatment program could be made available to nonprofessional internet viewers.

The funds arising from the above services may be used to augment the Somatic Inkblot Society in India in its many activities. In association with these developments highlighting the leadership role of the Indian Society, the web page will eventually be transferred to Dr. Dubey’s location in Chandigarth. We invite input, suggestions and criticisms from all members of the society in this fascinating team project.


Somatic Inkblot Series is the latest inkblot test. It is a structured, projective, diagnostic instrument and an adjunct to psychotherapy. It has high erectility and content validity. The series was tried on different groups of clinical and normal subjects and was found to have discriminating ability. It was also found to be a successful screening tool during selection in industry. Its reliability, validity, discriminating diagnostic ability and screening value have been emphasized in various issues of Journal of Projective Psychology and Mental Health by many researchers. The test has attracted researchers and clinicians and different parts of the world. The present paper is devoted to readers interested in understanding the Somatic Inkblot Series.


This investigative report is an attempt to trace the salient feature of SIS measure on the basis of subtle common indices of the Rorschach test by Klopfer’s method. The SIS-I and the Rorschach Inkblot Test were administered on 15 heroin addicts and 15-matched normal. Series common indices of the tests were considered as comparative measures assessed on the two samples. Four indices each were proved to be successful discrimination index between heroin addicts and normal. Ambiguity in Rorschach image reported higher number of responses in 5 out of 7 indices. Still lower number of responses of the SIS was reported to be more in the predicted direction.

4. Piotrowski’s Alpha Index Validities with Schizophrenics Varying in Duration of Illness, S.C. Chaudhary and S.G. Jyothi, pages 41-45

Three groups of 20 schizophrenics each with mean length of hospitalization 3.2 months 3.7 years and 11.2 years were given the Rorschach test by Klopfer’s method Conditions for applying Piotrowski’s alpha index were present in 29 schizophrenics out of whom 28 (96.6%) were correctly diagnosed. The alpha index was equally valid for all three groups.
of schizophrenics indicating that the alpha index diagnosis a specific subtype of schizoid – hernia rather than a transited of mild stage of disorder.

5. **Use of SIS-II and Other Projective Test in the Treatment of a Case of Schizophrenia** N.L. Dosajh, pages 46-50.

This is the case history of a girl having early schizophrenia. The case-history shows the etiology of this disease, which has been systemically worked out and confirmed. Various therapies including projective tests like Somatic Inkblot Seers-II (SIS-II), Rorschach, “d” Test and TAT have been used for treatment. A general plan of etiology and treatment of early schizophrenia of less than five years duration has been suggested. Taking this case study as an illustration, SIS-II has been found to contribute a lot to the treatment to the patient.


The report describes a preliminary attempt to examine the Interco relations between TAT Alexithymia indices (proposed by Volant’s et. Al. (19867) in normal adolescent population and to explore the fictiveness of these indices from other constructs such as emotional usability and emotional control.


Psychotherapeutic use of projective techniques is not new. These techniques have been on use quite some time. The recent emphasis through the use of SIS makes it a rich and more pleasurable experience. A new way of looking at one’s thoughts, perceptions and behavior (including one’s emotions) helps n modifying an correcting one’s philosophy of life as well as one’s maladaptive thoughts, feelings and actions.

8. **A Comparative Study of Managers and Students on SIS-II**, M.P. Singh and Padma Dwivedi, pages 63-68.

The present study aims at studying the difference of responses on SIS-II variables of managers and students. He sample consists of 50 managers and 100 students. Findings showed significant differences in total number of responses animal responses and sex responses, where no significant differences were found in other response categories. Pathological responses were negligible in both the groups.

9. **The Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS) and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR)**, Wilfred A. Cassell, pages 69-70.

Most readers of this journal are quite familiar with the various forms of the Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS). Previous reports have described how the SIS enables clinicians to release the “inner cry” of suffering individuals. Unlike most other projective tests, the SIS asks the subject to rate responses o an anxiety threat subjective retag scale. It specifically determines in order, the three inkblots considered to be most disturbing. The one ranked highest has subsequent port-traumatic dreams of such events. Using that SIS inkblot on the answer sheet as a stimulus object for projective perception, the therapist has the capability re-test situations of activating past traumatic imagery for therapeutic reprocessing.