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Winter Congress Sees Coming Together After Difficult Times

Changing Mood of Participants Reflects Congress Events

Perhaps the most striking thing about the 1979 Winter Congress was the difference between the mood of the participants when they arrived in San Diego and when they left a few days later. As the Congress began, there was apprehension and fear; people were tense and even anxious about what would happen with regards to the ethics situation. They were wondering how bad the conflict might get, how the voting of proxies would be carried out, and what kind of outcome could come from all of this. People seemed unsure about how much they wanted to get involved — to invest themselves in the process and risk of getting embroiled or to stay on the sidelines and ride it out. And then, slowly, things began to change.

Many factors contributed to the shift in mood. There was the opening session with Hedges saying, "Let's work together," and Alan's talk in which he focused on issues rather than personalities and helped people to see more clearly those things which we all need to work on changing in our organization. There was the wisdom of the Program Committee in responding flexibly (even if with some frustration) to create the Open Forum so that members could get their questions answered by Ruth; they put authenticity above planned schedules many times during the week. In the organizational development sessions people had a chance to talk together, and they began to see, through sharing their dreams and goals and disappointments with the ITAA, that there are more similarities than differences. There was the Business Meeting with its non-game playing atmosphere, where people talked and were heard straight, and the heal-in afterwards reinforcing the great caring that underlay all the difficulties. Finally, there was the Board's decision to hold its meeting around the ethics issue at a time when people could come without having to give up attending theory sessions. The mood had indeed changed - to one of conciliation, of responsiveness. The feeling seemed to be that we have come together; that, while we have differences, they are around common interests. ITAA had weathered the storm and people left with a sense of pride in themselves and in the organization. Healing had happened.

—Matti Gerschenfeld

Winter Congress Overview

Winter Congress has four major aspects — current business, organizational development, theory exploration and community building — and each of these was advanced in important ways at the San Diego meeting.

Current business included committee, Board and membership meetings (summarized elsewhere in this issue). Committee chairpersons gathered for a joint

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The following is a summary paraphrasing the Eric Berne Memorial Scientific Award address given by Fanita English at the 1979 Winter Congress. The full text will be published in a future issue of the TAJ.

Love and Concern as Rackets: A Look at People's Temple

Fanita began by thanking those who had nominated and voted for her. She reminisced about how puzzled Berne had been about the cause of rackets and his concern that, whenever he reacted negatively to his clients' rackets, they experienced him as being insensitive to their feelings. This stimulated Fanita's interest in exploring the causes of rackets. She had planned to discuss her material with Berne at the Summer Conference in 1970, but instead, there was the shock of his death and then, the illness and subsequent death of her mentor, David Kupfer. She finally overruled her grief over their deaths and wrote the article. It was too long for the *TAJ* and she would have given up on it had not Frank Ernst, as guest editor, supported her, eventually agreeing to publish it in two sections.

Originally Fanita had planned, in this address, to discuss the process whereby she had identified her own rackets of toughness and courage; how she used to experience such attitudes as "real," (which is the typical misapprehension people have when it involves pervasive rackets) only to recognize, relatively recently, that often such attitudes would surface as substitutes for grief and/or anxiety. She often regrets her improved self-awareness, since feelings of grief or anxiety are much more uncomfortable for her than courage or toughness. However, now she also sees that *all* limits to self-awareness ultimately reduce a person's level of humanness. Therefore, even the attitudes that seem easy only serve to maintain a misleading Parent or Adapted Child rather than the integrity of the **total** individual, including her free Child and her creativity.

The substance of what Fanita did choose to discuss was the application of her theories about rackets to the relationship between Jim Jones and his followers, which culminated in the tragedies at Jonestown, Guyana. To do so, she referred to articles

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State of ITAA by President McClendon

Discussion About Ethics Issues Continues at Winter Congress

The following are published here as part of our ongoing presentation of information regarding the ethics investigation of Jacqui Schiff. They include Jacqui's response to the Board's November meeting, summaries of the open forum and business meeting at Winter Congress, and the Board's latest communication to Jacqui Schiff after their meeting in San Diego.

Jacqui Schiff Responds to November Board Decision

December 12, 1978

Dear Madam President and Trustees:

On behalf of Jacqui Schiff, I am authorized to make the following reply to your letter of November 30, 1978.

Jacqui Schiff acknowledges receipt of the Board's decision of November 29, 1978, contained in the letter of November 30, 1978.

Jacqui Schiff does not accept the Board's decision as the judgment of her peers as she does not consider the Board of Trustees to be truly representative of her professional peers; that is, the general membership of ITAA. She does not believe that her professional peers would condone or support the illegalities and other unethical acts which have occurred during these proceedings and which are still being covered up. She does not believe that the general membership would condone or support the Board's demonstrated lack of concern for these acts.

Jacqui Schiff does not believe that either the investigation or proceedings into her professional conduct have demonstrated or developed any new information and, further, that the information that has been presented to substantiate the charges is information that is widely known throughout the membership of ITAA.

Jacqui Schiff believes that the outcome of the hearing is the result of manipulation by certain individuals who had predetermined viewpoints and dishonest motives as well as others who were covering over their own embarrassment at being willingly or unwittingly drawn into supporting the dishonesty. Jacqui Schiff believes that other individuals on the Board were frightened by their involvement in similar acts.

Finally, she believes that certain members of the Board constituted a group of sincere, honest individuals who were simply overwhelmed and unable to be heard due to the manipulation and cover-up.

We trust that you will be willing to give this reply the same publication in the *Script* as stated concerning Jacqui Schiff's acceptance of the decision.

Very truly yours,
Law Offices of R. Jay Engel
Frederic A. Campagnoli

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Winter Congress

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meeting at which they discussed issues concerning licensure and certification and the need to integrate international concerns into each committee. In addition, the Ethics Committee was involved in a discussion about how ethics recommendations could be examined by the membership for discussion and approval and the possibility of regional training in the ethics area.

Organizational development originally included two sessions led by Richard Underhill and Ken Wallgren. One of these evolved into the Open Forum (see page 4.) In the other, members explored their wants for the ITAA, and the obstacles as well as the options available. The first priority seemed to be to create a healthy organization that tolerates wide differences. There was also a strong desire for an organization that is educational and certifying, with some people interested in pursuing licensure. Another desire expressed by many was for a warmth and closeness they remembered from previous years. There was a fear that the personal relationships which had been so important were being lost in an emphasis on bureaucracy.

Theory exploration focused on the growing edges in TA and on TA and other modalities. The presentations were made to be questioned and expanded upon with the help of process leaders. We hope that, in the future, position papers can be developed from these sessions. The foundation for this and a model for creative interchange was certainly laid this year. The Congress closed with a panel which discussed how different schools would treat the same person. (See below for summaries of theory sessions.)

Community building comes through the planned and unplanned periods of relaxation and recreation. This Congress offered an unusual range of options which were not only creative, but also flexible enough to withstand both the elements and schedule changes. Thursday evening there was a highly-praised buffet-banquet and then Friday saw the "Picnic on the Green" rained out. However, the box lunches from the latter served well for floor-sitters and midnight snackers and then in the evening, those who wanted to experience local restaurants and to meet new people made up parties for dinner out. Thanks to the rescheduling of exams, there was plenty of room on the dance floor, and those who were around on Saturday were treated to a spectacular disco dance exhibition and lessons in the Latin Hustle. There was much more — from the Capers wine and cheese reception to quiet walks along the bay, from a walk in the zoo to a smoke-filled room of card players, from comments at meetings to honoring Fanita at a reception in her honor — and it all involved the most important of all the elements to make up the Winter Congress, people meeting people.

Kudos go to the Program Committee for their fine job in putting together such a special experience. Thanks to Ken Wallgren, Dick Underhill, Matti Gerschenfeld, Herb Hamsher, Sandra Landsman, and Sue Hutchins. The Committee, in turn, wants to express their gratitude to those process leaders who gave time and energy to building community and facilitating dialog at the Congress: Sandra Landsman, Laura Cowles, Elaine Childs-Gowell, Reba Frohlich, Bob Payne, David Greenbaum and Donna Wack. Finally, thanks go to Marianne Fraticelli, Congress Co-ordinator, and the rest of the ITAA staff for their work to make the 1979 Winter Congress a success.

— Jonathon Wagner
Winter Congress Committee Chairperson

Winter Congress Theory Sessions

You Make Me Feel So Bad, presented by Jonathon Wagner. Parts of the human nervous system which control emotions are not connected to the cerebral cortex (i.e., under cognitive control). Therefore, telling a client to control feelings, may be telling him/her to do something that cannot be done. It is possible to control behavior based on feelings and it would be more appropriate to teach this. There was debate from participants who stated that they want to feel they have control over their emotions.

Wagner also suggested that "it's a therapist's responsibility to get clients past mad, glad, sad and scared" to feeling guilty. After some objections to the word "guilty," participants discussed the difference between functional (constructive) guilt and dysfunctional or racket guilt. Guilt is useful when it motivates us to do something.

— Reba Frohlich

Ego States: Do They Exist in the Whole Person, presented by Ed Gurowitz. The presenter was looking for ways of integrating TA into holistic psychological theory. One of the basic assumptions in TA is that ego states are an inherent and natural part of the personality structure. Berne drew an analogy of ego states to the organs of the body as being necessary and organic to the functioning of the personality. The experience of many therapists, especially those coming from a holistic and transpersonal frame of reference, is that the existence of ego states may be a function of the course of child development, and that, while they may possibly be necessary for normal personality development, this development may not end organically with the establishment of ego states, but may continue to the point where the relationship between the ego states changes and where, finally, their very existence becomes problematic.

— Reba Frohlich

A Good Therapist Encourages Moral Behavior, presented by Norman James. James presented a brief overview of the theories of moral development and then expanded on the Piaget/Kohlberg school. An example helped participants separate the moral decisions from the process of deciding. It is the process of deciding that determines moral development. Moral development is based on an innate sense of justice and is a reflection of the reasoning process. In TA terms, it is a movement from Little Professor hunches about what is right and how to get along in the world, to Adult reasoning based on principles of justice. Knowing the process of development is helpful in therapy since it follows along with social development. Knowing the process of development is useful in helping persons with character disorders move into cooperative positions and sometimes even to the more mature level of legal rights.

— Jonathon Wagner

Structure, Function and Nonsense, presented by Harris Peck. Harris presented a Matrix showing aspects of structural and functional analysis and related these concepts to abstract and concrete systems theory.

The emphasis of the group's thinking and discussion centered on change at both the structural and functional levels of personality, various possibilities for influencing that change, and the relatedness of structure to function.

Structure and function (abstract and concrete systems) are both amenable to change, although because of how the structural system is organized, change at this level occurs more slowly and its process is less easily reversible.

— Donna Wack

Is TA Individual Treatment or Group Process, presented by Matti Gerschenfeld. Discussion centered on the distinction between groups run on the principles of group process using TA, and those run as individual TA therapy in a group setting. A major consideration was that in the individual therapy situation, "I'm OK - You're Not OK" on the part of the therapist is promoted. If the therapist sets up group norms by saying what will happen, when it will happen and what kinds of interaction can occur, then a one-up, one-down situation is maintained. Using group process techniques where there is permission for group members to participate in an interactive, on-going way, promotes awareness of ego states and a chance for change and growth.

— David Greenbaum

Who Cares About Theory - It Works, presented by Sheppard Gellert. Without theory, facts are a mob; with theory, facts are an army. What comes first — the theory or the practice? Do you have to have a theory in order to be effective? A theoretical framework gives people a structure from which to organize their experience. It is a way of validating experience and organizing information. Theory helps the therapist audit himself. Sometimes theory can be wrong, but it works as a tool to focus energy on specific ways of doing things. Everyone has a model by which they structure their experiences. The discussion also focused on ESP and parapsychology; the area has been discredited partly because there is no theoretical framework to explain things and to fit them into the cause-effect framework.

— Elaine Childs-Gowell

Summaries of two other presentations were unavailable at press time: Neuro-Linguistic Programming, presented by Steve Lankton and Mike Brown, and For Living Creatively - A TM is Not Enough, presented by Lois Johnson.

Key-Note Speaker Beigel Clarifies ITAA Organizational Structure

As key-note speaker at the San Diego Winter Congress, Allan Beigel presented (to a very enthusiastic audience) his stimulating, provocative point of view about ITAA in relationship to the US mental health scene. Beigel draws his ideas from an extensive background in community mental health and various national associations, as well as a term on the President's Commission on Mental Health.

Beigel posited three main types of mental health organizations: those emanating from a traditional disciplinary model, such as American Psychiatric Association, NASW, AAMFT, etc.; the organization of organizations, such as the National Council of Community Mental Health Centers; and organizations emanating from a conceptual base, a theoretical construct which leads to therapeutic techniques. He placed ITAA in the latter group.

The typology of the organization, Beigel said, gives direction to what the organization is about, how it is perceived, what it attempts to do, and how it orients to its goals. And he considers it likely to be destructive for an organization to attempt to be more than one type.

For organizations growing upon a conceptual base like ITAA, Beigel listed five important objectives:

1. to gain recognition and acceptance of the concepts and techniques, including gaining followers;
2. as a necessary adjunct to the first objective, to provide education to individuals who are interested in the constructs and techniques;
3. as a concomitant responsibility, to promote evaluation and research which is well thought out and responsibly conducted, and to provide a forum for discussion and dissemination;
4. to serve as a forum for information exchange. This is especially important in an international organization because of the impact of cultural differences upon the understanding and interpretation of theory and technique, and the imperative need to carry on intellectual and scientific debate in the interest of clarifying;
5. to monitor the ability of individuals who enlist in the theory and technique by joining the organization. This is essential for the credibility of the organization, and entails two aspects:
   a. certification through a process which establishes, at various levels, the ability of the individual to understand and apply the theories and methods,
   b. an ethics process.

What Beigel believes should *not* be objectives of an organization of this type include three important items: securing third-party reimbursement for members; getting licensure for the practice of transactional analysis; and major efforts in the legislative realm. In each case he sees these as both inappropriate to an organization of this type (that is, one which emanates from a base of specific theory), and unrealistic in terms of any hope of success of achievement, thus being a drain on the resources of the organization.

Beigel expressed concern that some members may have the expectation that membership in ITAA will help them earn their livings, whereas his conviction is that such an expectation is inappropriate to an organization of this type.

He pointed to the fact that within ITAA there exists both a group of members who are also members of one of the traditional mental health disciplines, and a group of members who have no such affiliation. Beigel suggests this may be a big problem, as the interests of the former group may be focused on educational and scientific considerations, while the latter group may be more invested in achieving standing among mental health professionals through their membership in ITAA. If these or other differences are not examined, serious fragmentation may result.

The dangers ahead, said Beigel, are critical. "ITAA has arrived at adolescent conflict; latency has ended." New resolutions and redecisions, or reaffirmations of earlier decisions, are needed. We need to address the questions of ITAA's purpose, and to define our boundaries and our limits.

— Nancy Porter

Fanita's EBMSA Address

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she wrote in addition to the ones for which she received the EBMSA, namely "Racketeering" and "I'm OK - You're OK for Real."

Fanita referred to two complementary personality types which she called Type I (Helpless or Bratty) and Type II (Helpful or Bossy). For purposes of this discussion she indicated that, in their extreme manifestations, these two types can better be referred to in Jean Jacques Rousseau's terminology as "Slave" types and "Tyrant" types. Type I - "Slave" types - have a way of finding Type II - "Tyrant" types - and vice-versa. They relate to one another by "racketeering" in complementary transactions of positive strokes, and then, eventually, with negative strokes when whatever mutually held belief system they establish fails to solve their problems. Finally, there may be switches due to "Fight/Flight" physiological reactions to frustration. Increased attempts at violent dominance, one way or the other, may follow. Such complementary patterns may develop in friendships, families, sub-groups or whole cultures.

Type I operates from an existential position of "I'm not OK - You're OK" and Type II operates from "I'm OK - You're Not OK." However, in their extreme, both positions are maintained more and more rigidly to defend against an underlying sense of total Not-OK. The feelings of total Not-OK tend to be total helplessness and confusion in Type I and a craving for absolute power to offset murderous rage in Type II.

Racket feelings or attitudes substitute for awareness of underlying feelings. In the case of Jones' followers, rackets of hope, admiration, enthusiasm for work, and self-sacrifice replaced hopelessness and anxiety. In the case of Jones and his "upper echelon," rackets relating to benevolence, humanitarianism, social idealism, dedication, and professed wisdom covered up their inherent despair and murderous rage with its compensatory drive for omnipotent power.

In both types, the ability to love became co-opted into a substitution racket within the context of a community of rigidly held beliefs maintained by its own definition of reality. It offered its own, predefined context, with impermeable boundaries that resisted outside influence. Followers and leaders would feed each other by means of mutual complementary strokes. However, these were not truly nourishing since they were motivated by rackets and were offered primarily in support of complementary rackets.

Similarly, love and mutual concern were perverted in Jonestown. There was Jones' possessiveness of Tim Stoen, his adopted son, to the point of encouraging mass suicide of his followers rather than risk losing Tim to his rightful parents. (Jones' lawyer states that it was this issue which was the ultimate trigger.) So, the ability to love others was transformed into a refusal to allow people to operate as themselves. They had to function within the increasingly petrified definition that ran the Jonestown community. (And Synanon also, for that matter.) The concept of "freedom" was equally perverted; the "freedom to choose with love" became "freedom" to obey Jones in whatever direction *he* chose for his followers — whether it regarded money, work, sex, play, or even, eventually, death.

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Fanita shared that one reason she decided to shift the focus of her talk from its original autobiographical intent, was because news of the Jonestown tragedy hit the newspapers while she was doing workshops in Germany. Immediately, parallels were drawn between the rise and fall of Nazism and the rise and fall of the "paradise" in Guyana. (Garry, allegedly a hard-nosed lawyer, had referred to Jonestown as "paradise on earth" after a 10-day stay during which time apparently nothing had come to his attention that might have led him to suspect otherwise.) During her workshops, Fanita was asked,



"can TA concepts help clarify how a seemingly 'good' movement such as People's Temple or Synanon moves on, gathering momentum with more and more followers, only to become increasingly destructive, first to its own members and then also to others when such others question or investigate as Congressman Ryan and the news reporters dared to do?"

Fanita suggested that the roots of the phenomenon go back to the crises of existential despair that all human beings go through at various stages in their lives. (First at about 8 months, then during the two-three year-old period, again at adolescence and finally, at about thirty.) At such stages we confront, with varying resources, the experience of the "Fall from Paradise." In an illusory paradise we could bask in the belief that somehow it is possible to live a good life within the framework of global, omnipotent OK-ness (first with mother, then the world and heaven), free from the awesome confusion that goes with increasing awareness of mutually contradictory attitudes and feelings within ourselves and in the demonstrated behavior of others.

At about age three, all of us developed a position to ward off being flooded too hard by such confusion — complete with fantasies as "slaves" or "tyrants." For most people these feelings and yearnings — and the wishes to escape from recognizing them — remain manageable as fantasies or behavior within the bounds of everyday reality. They get played out only in minor ways through typical stroke transactions. But for many, there remains the unappeased yearning to "Escape From Freedom," as was eloquently described by Erich Fromm in his book of the same name. When such persons are offered the opportunity, by seemingly benevolent tyrants, to be led into a haven of relief from anxiety about autonomous existence, it looks like an offer they can't refuse. At last, there is the prospect of safety — no more anxiety, conflict, recognition of one's less than adequate ability to make difficult existential decisions. There is a Powerful New Parent who can tell you exactly what's Right and Good and how to Belong by being "loved" by this Parent and by the whole community he'll develop. To blend with him, become one with him, as humble members of whatever community he sets up, seems like a happiness worth sacrificing for — here comes all my money, my relationship with former friends and family, my autonomy, for you, Great Leader, who can offer me ultimate answers, make me feel Good by believing in you, and therefore, in the validity of whatever I'm doing.

For a while, the relief from confusion about ultimate issues will, indeed, free the Adult in such individuals. Owning a Good Parent with the Right Answers will help them deal more effectively with narrow realities. Paradoxically, by having relinquished the ability to think for themselves in the broad sense, they often become more competent to think clearly within a concrete context or to think logically in the pattern of their Leader, as long as their basic premises remain unchallenged and are reinforced by the community's allegiance and identification with the Leader.

Thus, bureaucracy within fascism and nazism functioned better than under the previous government. Trains ran on time, shipments to concentration camps were handled with discretion and efficiency. Similarly, building and agriculture were carried on effectively in Jonestown. Jones' young lieutenants were able to master intricate financial transactions, and they made public statements that seemed clear and honest. Even the State Department and the American Embassy in Guyana confirmed that Jonestown was a sound community. Many followers did seem happy from gaining an illusory direction for their lives.

And what of Jim Jones? It would be unfair to assume that he was simply cynical from the beginning, or to dismiss him as "paranoid." Early on, he probably believed in his own rackets of benevolence and idealism while he made valuable social contributions. He fought racism, even to the point of adopting seven children of different races. He encouraged his followers to protest the Vietnam War, he supported various liberal causes and seems to have served effectively for the San Francisco Housing Authority. But then, he also got caught in the net of what later became the mutually shared magical belief of his community — namely, that he could, omnipotently, solve the world's problems if only people would do "it" his way. (This was also Hitler's stated belief.) The magical process failed to succeed **totally.** Increasingly, frustrations from lack of **total** success led to increased anger in both leader and followers, all of which had to be denied, lest the airtight system explode from the puncturing of the illusion. People had to be forced to go along, obey, agree, all "for their own good." The system thus became increasingly destructive to all inside it, and eventually to outside investigators as well.

Rabbi Maurice Davis, who had sold Jones a synagogue to house the People's Temple in Indianapolis, said it well after learning of the deaths in Guyana, "I keep thinking of what happens when the power of love is twisted into the love of power." Sadly, love and concern became rackets substituted in both Jones and his followers, for awareness of despair and murderous rage.

Nominations Open for Eric Berne Memorial Scientific Award

ITAA members are invited to submit nominations for the Eric Berne Memorial Scientific Award. This award was established in 1971 to perpetuate the memory of the scientific contributions of Eric Berne.

The 1978 award was made to Fanita English for her concepts on rackets, and the full text of her acceptance speech will by published in the April *Journal.*

Nominations are to be submitted in writing and are only for scientific concepts — either clinical or special fields — that have been published in articles in the TA *Bulletin* or *Journal.* The nominee's name and the publication reference is required along with a short (1 page or less) rationale for the nomination. Nominations must be received by the editorial board, c/o ITAA office, by April 5, 1979.

Please, when making a nomination, it is important to point out the **scientific** aspects that are the focus of the article.

Get your nominations in **now** so that there is time for careful study and balloting.

Muriel James, TA *Journal* Editor

Ethics Investigation Information (continued from page 1)

Open Forum

Someone described the spirit of the Winter Congress in San Diego as "the kind of thing that happens in a family when there's a real crisis: all the aunts and uncles and cousins come in from out of town to take part in the healing."

It was very obvious that there were a lot of people committed to healing the Association, judging by the nearly 200 members in attendance at Thursday's Open Forum. (Attendance at San Diego was approximately 20% more than New Orleans in 1978.) Partly in response to requests from the membership for more information about the Jacqui Schiff Ethics matter, and partly in an effort to establish an open climate for subsequent programmed discussions on the nature of the organization, the Winter Congress Program Committee established the setting for the Forum.

Following opening remarks by Winter Congress Chairman Jonathan Wagner, Hedges and Betty Capers, San Diego residents and special hosts for the Congress, welcomed the membership. Hedges expressed the sentiments of many of the participants when he called for healing of what he discerned as a rift between various factions of the Association's membership. Stating that "we are not a 'kick out' organization," Hedges called for a way to be developed in which Jacqui could get back into the ITAA.

President Ruth McClendon then answered questions from the floor, describing carefully the process by which the Board arrived at the decision to censure Ms. Schiff. It was pointed out again that the Board had not expelled Ms. Schiff, but had rather asked for the submission of a plan which would assure the Association, the public and her patients that she was no longer engaged in the practices which were judged unethical. A deadline was set for the submission of such a plan. By her refusal to submit that plan, Ms. Schiff terminated her own membership.

Requests from the members for more specific information about the confidential charges finally moved President McClendon to read from the legal defense of a suit brought against ITAA by Jacqui Schiff to stop the proceedings before the Association finished the appeal process which had begun in Montreal. Those specifics are printed here:

Declaration of H. Ernest Fox
(Legal Counsel for ITAA)
in Opposition to Motion for
Preliminary Injunction

Among the evidence therein in support of the Ethics Committee findings that Ms. Schiff provided inadequate protection for dependent clients and sanctioned and used extreme and dangerous methods are the following specific acts and practices alleged to have been committed by Ms. Schiff or persons supervised by her:

a) Scalding to death in a bath tub of John Hartwell, a psychotic patient whose feet and hands were bound by rope.

b) Physical beatings of dependent clients, using fists and whips.

c) Handcuffing patients to beds.

d) Chaining patients together, day and night, for lengthy periods.

e) Forcing patients to stand in corners for periods of twelve or more hours, denying permission to attend to basic bodily functions.

f) Withdrawing from disfavored patients the use of eating utensils, requiring the patients to drink meals from a common bowl.

The evidence supports a finding that these and similar abuses were done in the name of therapy.

Included in support of the Ethics Committee findings that plaintiff Schiff circumvented legal authorities is evidence of the following:

a) That plaintiff Schiff operated a live-in treatment facility without licensing of either the staff or the premises.

Dick Underhill, member of the Winter Congress Program Committee, then chaired the rest of the meeting to facilitate the airing of feelings and thoughts on the matter.

General Business Meeting

The General Business Meeting lasted 3½ hours. During that time, two pieces of business were acted upon. Each was significant to the organization in its own way.

The first order of business was to award the Eric Berne Memorial Scientific Award to Fanita English for her work "The Substitution Factor: Rackets and Real Feelings." She dedicated the award to the memory of Eric Berne, David Kupfer and her son Brian. Fanita had delivered a powerful and exciting address at the banquet the previous night. (See page 1 for a summary). The presentation of this award symbolized, to this writer, the continued dedication on the part of the organization and its membership to scholarship, creativity and education. It also symbolized the strength of the organization in the face of the difficult issues that lay ahead.

Immediately following acceptance of the award, President Ruth McClendon opened the meeting to new business. Ruth noted, as per the advice of legal counsel for the organization, that any action at the membership meeting relating to a previous Board decision would only be advisory to the Board since under the by-laws of the ITAA and the California State Corporate Code the governing body of the organization is the Board of Trustees. The voice of the membership is heard through its power to enact by-laws and to elect officers and trustees. Ed Gurowitz, in his role as parliamentarian, next instructed the membership as to the use of proxies. Many proxies had been sent in using the form appearing in a Cathexis letter. This was a complex form that contained within it two specific proxies and one general proxy. The specific proxies directed the holders on how thy must act on a given issue. The secretary had devised a plan so that proxy holders could vote in accordance with the wishes of those people who had given specific proxies. Proxy votes were to be counted separately from the votes of members present to differentiate the "informed" from the "uninformed" vote. Throughout the meeting there were references to the fact that those who were present both at the Forum held the previous day (at which many issues were openly discussed) and at the Business Meeting were informed voters as compared to those voters who sent in proxies who were relatively less informed.

Hedges Capers then offered the only motion acted upon for the rest of the afternoon. Since it was a complex motion, it was divided into four parts and each part was discussed and voted on separately.

Part A was a motion to advise the Board to rescind the expulsion of Jacqui Schiff. The discussion was liveliest for this section, and every individual who wished to was given the opportunity to speak. Some spoke more than once and each member addressed a different aspect of the question. It is not possible to fairly summarize the arguments without detailing each one. The vote essentially tells the story. It should be noted that this vote was the result of a recount following a challenge to the proxies. The challenge did not affect the outcome of the vote, although it did affect the numerical count.

Part B was a motion to advise the Board to retain the censure of Jacqui Schiff. This was overwhelmingly approved by those present as well as by a majority of the proxies.

Part C was the least clear of the motions. Some background, as well as some paraphrasing, will perhaps convey a sense of the motion. In its original letter of censure, the Board told Jacqui that if she met certain conditions by a certain date, her membership would not be terminated. These conditions were spelled out, and essentially required that she acknowledge the Board's decision as regards the censure, and that she submit a plan that would reassure the Board that she is no longer doing those things for which she had been censured. Part C related to whether or not to advise the Board to leave in the condition that she submit a plan or to not advise the Board to leave in this condition.

Part D required the Board to adjourn the report back to the membership at a reconvened General Membership Meeting. This motion was withdrawn and, in its place, the Board announced that it would meet to discuss the recommendation of the membership at a time when it was convenient for all members present to attend. Thus, the membership would have the opportunity to assure itself that the Board had heard its voice. The meeting was then adjourned.

Record of Vote Taken at Business Meeting - January 5, 1979 in San Diego

Motion	Vote	Those Present	Proxies	Total
Part A: To advise Board to rescind expulsion of Jacqui Schiff	Yes	57	398	455
	No	92	325	417
Part B: To advise Board to retain censure of Jacqui Schiff	Yes	139	505	644
	No	6	209	215
Part C: To advise Board to remove plan as condition of membership	Yes	37	377	414
	No	104	343	447
	Abstain	6	6	12

Following the adjournment, Claude Steiner and Pam Levin organized and facilitated a "Healing-In."

There was a lot about the meeting that was important apart from the content. It was orderly. Although feelings were strong, members acted as cooly and as dispassionately as possible. The air was conciliatory in spite of the wide differences. It appeared that everyone who wanted to be heard was heard, at least once. A fair legislative process was maintained. This writer is proud of how the organization acted under the most trying circumstances. The outcome was a clear statement of support for the Board of Trustees and their actions. Finally, many of the significant leaders of our organization were present adding their support, encouragement, opinions and love of the organization to the process. It seems important to name Bob and Mary Goulding, Claude Steiner, Steve Karpman, Muriel James, Jack Dusay and Amy and Tom Harris. In fact, there may have been others whom I did not see.

The connection with our history was clear. How far we have come in terms of the growth of this organization was also clear and, for the first time in a long time, members reported seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.

—by Les Kadis with additional comments
by Su Norris

Dear Jacqui,

In the deliberations of January 7, 1979, the Board of Trustees of ITAA passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Board of Trustees is cognizant of the actions taken at the membership meeting of January 5, 1979, namely to advise the Board to rescind the actions that resulted in your expulsion and to support the Board's action of censure, and

"Whereas, the Board is also cognizant of the fact that the action recommending recission of the Board's expulsion action against Jacqui Schiff was passed by a vote of those present of 57 - yes to 92 - no and a vote of proxies of 423 - yes to 344 - no for a total of 480 - yes to 436 - no, and

"Whereas, the Board wishes to be responsive to all areas of the membership,

"Now be it resolved that: 1. The Board reaffirms its actions in the matter of Jacqui Schiff. 2. The Board states that if, at any time Ms. Schiff should elect to meet the requirements set forth in the Board's decision of November 20, 1978, namely to submit the plan therein described, she will then be considered for reinstatement."

For further clarification, Jacqui, I would like to again state to you the Board's findings of November 29, 1978.

1. The Board finds that you have behaved unethically in that you have provided inadequate protection for dependent clients.

2. The Board finds that you have behaved unethically in that you sanctioned and used methods some of which were extreme and potentially dangerous and without adequate safeguards.

3. The Board finds that you have systematically evaded professional accountability for your actions and have repeatedly affirmed your belief in your right to behave in this manner. The Board finds this pattern of behavior to be unacceptable and inconsistent with the spirit and principle of ITAA.

In response to these findings, Jacqui, the Board in its November meeting made the following decisions:

1. To censure you for the above named ethical violations.

2. To require that you prepare a plan which assured the Board of Trustees that you were no

longer engaged in or supportive of the practices found unethical.

If you choose to prepare such a plan and to present it to the Board of Trustees, it will be necessary that it be received in the ITAA headquarters office not later than 45 days prior to the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board at which you wish to have your plan reviewed. Upon receipt of your plan, the Board of Trustees will carefully review what you have presented and you will be informed of the Board's response. Please be aware there is no requirement that you must prepare such a plan in isolation and without any contact with Board members. Also, please be aware that the Board is also available to help you in the future to revise your submitted plan if such revisions are necessary.

Jacqui, my personal hope is that you will take this opportunity to be responsive and that you will choose to again become a member of ITAA. As I stated to you in my letter of December 19th, it has been only certain acts of dangerous and unethical behavior for which you have been censured. Throughout the entire history of the organization many valuable theoretical and practical contributions have been made by you and the many persons around you. In the future of the organization and the field of mental health, especially the treatment of severely disturbed individuals, I expect and look forward to many outstanding ideas and contributions from you. I hope that you will make these from within our organization.

Sincerely,
Ruth McClendon
President of ITAA

Committee Reports

Ethics Committee

Chairperson: Robert Morriss

In response to recent events and because of an increasing work load, the Committee is revising procedures for handling ethics charges. The general direction of this is to create a pool of hearing board members who have been through a training program analagous to that used by training standards for examiners. When an ethics charge is filed, if it comes to the hearing stage, a board could be selected from these trained members. This would minimize the possibility that bias could be seen as affecting the outcome. We plan to begin a training program at the 1979 Summer Conference in Snowmass. Watch for more on these revisions in future *Scripts*.

Historical Development of the Ethics Code

This is a report on the history of the development of the ITAA Ethics Code for those who are unaware of the process.

The earliest form of the Code was submitted to the membership in the October 1976 *Script* with a request for feedback. In the fall of 1976 there was also a special letter sent to all certified members and those with training contracts which contained the Code plus a list of examples of how the Code might be applied to specific situations. Again, feedback was requested. There were many responses, mostly positive, with specific suggestions. Many of these were incorporated into a revision of the Code which was presented to a general forum of the membership at Winter Congress, 1977. This produced data which was added to data gathered at a Southeast Conference workshop in the spring of 1977. A further revision was then submitted to the Board at Summer Conference, 1977 for their consideration. This led again to revisions which were incorporated into the Code adopted by the Board in August, 1978 and published in the *Script* with another request for feedback. Our ongoing plan (outlined in January, 1977) is to submit the Code, together with alternatives created in response to membership feedback, to the membership for an item by item ratification. We hope to accomplish this in 1979. Any specific suggestions can be sent to Robert L. Morriss, Chairperson of Ethics Committee, 2504 Hilliard Rd., Richmond, VA 23228.

International Relations Committee

Chairpersons: Richard Erskine
Vince Gilpin

The International Relations Committee has the purpose of serving members who live outside the United States by providing a direct voice to the Board of Trustees and through coordination with other committees. We are actively looking for ways in which we can insure that the membership services are available to these members. Please let us know what your concerns are. Write to Richard Erskine, 500 East 85th St., New York, NY 10028.



1979 Board of Trustees

From left to right: top row - Vi Callaghan, Marilyn Zalcman, Sue Hutchins, Laurie Weiss, Marge Reddington, John James, John McNeel, Harry Boyd. Second Row - Curtis Steele, Ed Gurowitz, Nancy Porter, Ted Novey, Rebecca Trautman, Jon Weiss, Taibi Kahler, Josephine Lewis. Bottom row - Ruth McClendon, Stan Woollams, Fanita English, Norman James, Sheppard Gellert, Ken Windes, Bill Holloway, Shea Schiff. Not shown - Mary Michelson, Bob Drye, John Dusay, Saroj Welch, Vince Gilpin.

JOHN DENVER

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University of Richmond

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2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TA IN ORGANISATIONS. June 12-15. Graham Barnes and Val Garfield will be among the notable presenters leading workshops on the organisational applications of TA. The venue is the beautiful university city of Oxford, England.

Enquiries and bookings to: Ron Clements, Conference Organiser, 29 Paxton Gardens, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5TS England.

Ruth McClendon
Les Kadis

1979 Summer Workshops
at
snowmass



For more information contact:

Project Family
P.O. Box 190
Aptos, CA 95003
(408) 688-7167

PROJECT FAMILY

BEFORE SUMMER CONFERENCE – 1979

June 25 - 30 WORKSHOP FOR COUPLES & TRAINEES

This is an intensive week where we will focus on teaching techniques for helping couples solve both relationship and individual problems. Trainees observe the dynamics of dyadic relationships and watch us working with couples in all phases of change.

WORKSHOP FEE: $550/couple, $225/trainee — ROOM & BOARD: $150/person (includes 2 meals/day) — DEPOSIT: $200/couple, $100/trainee

July 2 - 7 WORKSHOP FOR FAMILIES & TRAINEES

This multiple family group format focuses on teaching techniques for helping whole families learn to change their interactional patterns along with the techniques for helping each parent or child solve individual problems. Trainees are participant observers and will get a complete picture of the process of change for both families in crises and families with growth contracts.

WORKSHOP FEE: $225/fam. member, $225/trainee — ROOM & BOARD: $170/day (includes 2 meals/day) — DEPOSIT: $200/family, $100/trainee

July 9 - August 4 ONE MONTH TRAINING WORKSHOP IN FAMILY THERAPY

We will teach our 3 stage model which includes family systems theory and redecision work with families. Didactic presentations and supervision of trainees' work with simulated families will help each person to gain an integrated understanding of families and of effective treatment techniques and intervention strategies.

WORKSHOP FEE: $900/person — ROOM & BOARD: $500/person (includes 2 meals/day) — DEPOSIT: $200/person

AFTER SUMMER CONFERENCE – 1979

August 13 - 18 ONE WEEK TRAINING WORKSHOP IN FAMILY THERAPY

We will focus on the application of our TA/Gestalt model to the treatment of families. We will use simulated family and role playing techniques to supplement the theory.

WORKSHOP FEE: $275/person — ROOM & BOARD: $150/person (includes 2 meals/day) — DEPOSIT: $100/person

August 20 - 25 WORKSHOP FOR FAMILIES & TRAINEES

This workshop format will be the same as the workshop scheduled for July 2 - 7.

5th EUROPEAN CONFERENCE
July 1-7, 79

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(213) 473-4463

TOM WILSON, M.D., C.P.T.M., Co-Director
I am a psychiatrist certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. I am currently an Assistant Professor at USC and have lectured and taught courses for USC, UCLA and the Los Angeles Group Psychotherapy Society. I am past President of the Medical Staff at the Westwood Hospital in West Los Angeles.

DIANE MOMB, R.N., C.P.T.M., Co-Director
I am a Clinical Provisional Teaching Member of ITAA and am a Psychiatric nurse with experience both in hospital work and with office groups. I have taught or assisted with courses for the California Hospital Medical Center, UCLA and the Los Angeles Group Psychotherapy Society.

The West Los Angeles Group Therapy Institute has been in operation since October 1974. Our focus is on training professionals to work with psychosis, especially schizophrenia, and other severe emotional disorders. The faculty works as a team and has been trained in reparenting and regressive techniques. Facilities of a widely known private psychiatric hospital are available for the purposes of training. The West Los Angeles Group Therapy Institute training program includes 101 courses and training towards ITAA CM membership. We also individualize programs for out-of-town trainees interested in psychosis and wishing to spend three days or more in intensive training with us. If you are interested, contact us at the above address.

THREE DAY RESIDENTIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

with

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Once a month Taibi will offer a three day residential program in his home in Little Rock, Arkansas. You are invited to live in his home while you learn, grow and play. These sessions will be limited to seven people or less. The time can be used to prepare for Clinical or Special Field Examinations, to learn Process Communication (Miniscript), T. A. Theory and Clinical application. Each session will be structured according to the needs of each individual and the group.

Dates:				
	February	23, 24, 25	July	20, 21, 22
	March	9, 10, 11	August	24, 25, 26
	April	27, 28, 29	September	14, 15, 16
	May	18, 19, 20	October	26, 27, 28
	June	22, 23, 24	November	9, 10, 11
			December	7, 8, 9

Fee: $100 per day includes food and lodging as well as session fee. (You may stay in a nearby motel at your expense if you prefer and have meals with the group). We will make reservations for you.

For more information call or write:

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
Sandi Kahler
Cantrell Place Building
2311 Biscayne Drive, Suite 270
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
Bus.: (501) 225 - 7107 Res.: (501) 661-0751

Calendar

August 9-12, 1979 ITAA Summer Conference, Snowmass, Colorado

Exam	Exam Date	Location	Application Deadline
CM and SFM Oral Exams	March 21, 1979 April 6, 1979 July 1, 1979 August 8, 1979 November 11, 1979	Atlanta, Georgia Birmingham, England France Snowmass, Colorado Sao Paulo, Brazil	December 1, 1978 January 5, 1979 April 2, 1979 May 10, 1979 August 14, 1979
TM Exams	August 6, 1979	Snowmass, Colorado	May 8, 1979
PTM Contract Workshop	August 12-14, 1979	Snowmass, Colorado	May 14, 1979 ($50 deposit due)
Written Exams	March 30 or 31, 1979 September 28 or 29, 1979	To Be Announced	January 2 or 3, 1979 July 3 or 4, 1979

All fees are due on or before the deadline for applying for an exam. All exam fees are non-refundable but will be kept as credit in your account if at least 30 days notice is given for cancellations. Otherwise the fee is forfeited. Fees: $75 written exam, $100 oral exam, $25 all filing fees.

Training and Exams

Congratulations to the following persons upon successful completion of their exams:

Certified Clinical Members - November 1, 1978
T. J. Bachmeyer, PhD, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Rae Anne Barry, MA, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Joan Brockman, Big Spring, Texas
Elizabeth Collett, MA, Syosset, New York
Harold Doolittle, MEd, Park Ridge, Illinois
William Eugene Early, New York, New York
Carol Erb, O'Fallon, Illinois
Carol A. Floyd, Santa Clara, California
Kristyn Harvieux, Stillwater, Minnesota
Wally Juraschka, MA, Memphis, Tennessee
Jay L. Koch, MSW, LSCSW, Olathe, Kansas
Ray Leibl, MD, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Mary Mumford, MA, Rochester, Michigan
Gail Nordeman, Cincinnati, Ohio
Robert Nuffer, ACSW, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Alice Roberts, MSW, ACSW, Detroit, Michigan
John Secor, III, Richmond, Vermont
Irene Sylvester, BS, MS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Sara Travis, BA, MSW, Columbus, Maryland
Walter Vesper, MDiv, Nashville, Tennessee

Certified Special Fields Members - November 1, 1978
Brenda Butler, MBA, Cincinnati, Ohio
Sandra Dode, BS, MA, Whitehall, Michigan
Lucy Freedman, Silver Spring, Maryland
Marvel Proton, BS, MA, Troy, Michigan
Ralph Sorrell, MBA, Piqua, Ohio

Members with New Teaching Member Contracts
Henrique Milet Austregesilo, MD, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Carol Burra, MSW, Kingston, Ontario, Canada
Vilma N.M. Cortez, MD, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Laura Cowles, MS, Columbia, Maryland
Linda Delaney, MA, Richmond, Indiana (SFPTM)
Roberto Fontaine, MD, Caracas, Venezuela
John Ormond, Jr., MTh, Raleigh, North Carolina
Esther Pinski, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Carold Poulin, G. Roupnel, France
Maria Teresa Romanini, MD, Roma, Italy
Rebecca Trautmann, RN, New York, New York
Susan Weiss, MSW, Chicago, Illinois
Sharon Wendt, Cron Point, Indiana

Training Notes

In the event that a TM sponsor is unable to continue sponsorship of a PTM, the Chairperson of the Training Standards Committee or a member of the Committee, designated by the Chairperson, will assume interim responsibility for the PTM's contract. The interim sponsor will assist the trainee until the trainee acquires a new sponsor. This period will last for no more than 90 days. The trainee may not be examined during this period.

ITAA Memorial Fund

From time to time, a member will contact me about making a financial gift to the Association. Often this is in memory of a deceased friend or loved one who found personal growth through TA which enabled him or her to live a more satisfying life. I am always moved to hear that TA has been helpful and that someone close to them wishes to remember them with a gift to the ITAA.

In response to such requests, we have established a Memorial Fund (in addition to the Scholarship Loan and Building Funds) to which money may be donated for a variety of reasons, including in memory of a friend or loved one. Donations to this fund are tax-exempt and it is possible to request how you wish the money to be used. For example, such funds may be directed toward the fund from which the president pays the dues for members who are temporarily in financial difficulty; the fund which pays the dues of persons in prison; or the president's discretionary fund, which is used for various unusual situations which require special funds. You might also want to consider donating money for a new project such as development of a membership recruitment brochure for ITAA, assistance with the expense of applications for accreditation with other professional organizations; or for an advertising display for use at professional conferences. These, and many other ways, are available to further the cause of TA and ITAA in memory of someone you care about.

If you would like more information on ITAA's Memorial Fund, please feel free to contact me at the ITAA office.

Bob Andersen
Executive Director

Ethics Matter is Financial Drain on ITAA

Dear Members:

The Committee to Support ITAA [Ed. Note: the Committee is composed of Association members but it is not an official ITAA Committee] was established in November, 1978, when it became clear that expenses incurred by ITAA in dealing with the ethics matters regarding Jacqui Schiff would be very high. We are writing as representatives of the Committee to ask you to actively show your support at a time when the organization has been investing a great deal of time and energy in reaching a resolution on this issue. As of early January, 1979, the ITAA has spent $25,000 for expenses, including legal fees. If it had not been necessary to spend the money in this way, the Association would have had a budget surplus at this time.

Our Association needs our financial support. We are asking you to send donations to the Committee to Support ITAA, c/o VITA, 362 Main St., Burlington, VT 05401. All donations (except that needed to cover the cost of mailings) will be given directly to ITAA.

We thank you in advance for your support.

Nan Gurowitz
Ed Gurowitz

Contributions Needed to Support ERA

Dear Membership:

During the past years, your Board, as representatives of the organization, has published a formal policy and a resolution supporting the spirit, purposes and goals of equal rights legislation. It was our intent to stand ready in light of our resolutions, and we have now been called to contribute money. In the words of Equal Rights America, a national alliance of more than 200 civic, religious, educational, labor and women's organizations, the opposition has begun to "plot their strategies for 1979 rescission battles." In addition, they have advocated that "it is crucial that ERA forces show legislators that ERA won't go away."

At the January business meeting the Board committed a minimum of $1,000 to this effort. It is imperative that the membership directly participates in meeting this commitment. As a last act of my tenure as Social Action Committee Chairperson, I am appealing to each one of you to contribute to the fund to support this action. The hope is that we can together cover the $1,000 contribution. Please forward your contributions to the Executive Director, Bob Andersen, c/o ITAA office. Please do this within the next thirty days. Your ERA forces within the ITAA need your support. Please participate.

Norman L. James

Suggestions To Potential Journal Writers

If you observe a trainer using an idea or technique that is new to you *and* if you are interested in submitting it to the *Journal*, please ask that person if he or she discovered it, or if it is a "spin-off" of someone else's idea. When appropriate, ask about the research it may be based on, what sources are used, etc., etc.

The reason for this procedure is that some ideas being received originally were written up by Berne or someone else. Therefore, they may not be new to many of the *Journal* readers and thus may be rejected by the Editorial Board.

In asking for the information, you the writer, may learn of important background that needs to be footnoted. Also you may show how an original idea has been creatively modified and becomes even more useful.

The second suggestion is, only submit your own work, not that of a student or friend or teacher. Articles that are not submitted by the writer are sent back as it is not appropriate for the Editorial Board to deal with them.

The third suggestion is to *think about the difference between writing and writing for publication*. You can all write. You learned how in your early school years. Writing for publication requires a lot of Adult data processing. You can do that too and I hope you will. I also hope you'll write your ideas to me and the Editorial Board. We want your involvement. You are important to us.

Muriel James, Editor

President's Letter:

The State of ITAA

The following is a personal statement about me and about my sense of the state of our organization. 1978 has been a very difficult year in the life of ITAA. It has been a year of struggle, challenge and, most of all, growing up. In many ways it seems that we have been involved in the pains of adolescence where we have fought hard to proclaim our values, direction and commitment. As we leave San Diego, I experience that we have resolved the adolescent dilemma and are venturing into young adulthood with good grounding, a meaningful and flexible structure and an exciting sense of our direction.

My experience in San Diego was that the organization came to a successful conclusion of the ethics matter with Jacqui Schiff. Beginning on page 1 of this *Script* are summaries and comments about the important events leading up to this conclusion, including the Open Forum and the General Business Meeting. The results of the meeting were that the Board was supported in its action of censuring Jacqui Schiff and was asked to consider rescission of its expulsion action. In its meeting, the Board openly took into account the input from the membership. The specific results of that Board reconsideration are noted in my letter to Jacqui which is published elsewhere in this *Script*. Generally, after very careful and caring consideration, the Board reaffirmed its actions in the matter of Jacqui Schiff. In this reaffirmation it was again underlined that Jacqui had at no time been asked to agree with the decision of the Board. She had merely been asked to accept them and to submit a plan which assured the Board of Trustees that she would no longer engage in or be supportive of the practices found unethical. That plan purposefully was open-ended and without specific guidelines so that Jacqui could respond to the Board with a plan which best suited her needs and one which was responsive to our general concerns.

At the end of the Board session which concluded the ethics matter, I felt tremendously relieved and alive. I am enthusiastic to get back to the important considerations of who we are as an organization, where we are going as an organization and how we are going to get there. I felt rejuvenated and, in fact, many of the Board members and I instantly went off to the San Diego Wild Animal Park in search of an elephant ride.

1979 looks tremendously exciting to me as president of this organization. We have essentially done a major amount in setting our own house in order and are ready to relate more effectively with the outside world. In reaching outside of our system we are taking with us the strength, courage and creativity which has always been a hallmark of ITAA's membership. We are also taking with us our commitment to continue to be a certifying organization which has a firm and solid belief in competency-based certification. A major effort of the organization has been in planning a conference on competency-based certification. Les Kadis, who is chairperson of the Public and Professional Information Committee, and George Kohlrieser, who is chairperson of the Licensure sub-committee, have done an incredible job in getting the plan underway for this conference. We have received considerable support from major organizations on a national level including the National Institute of Mental Health. We expect that this conference will be held in April, 1979, in Chicago and also that ITAA will be an important member of a national consortium to develop guidelines for competency-based certification.

This next year we will take a much more disciplined and creative look at ourselves as an international organization. The Board has directed the International Relations Committee, under the chair of Richard Erskine, to come up with a mechanism for each country within the ITAA, including the United States, to elect a non-voting member-at-large to the Board of Trustees. In addition we will continue to bring the international questions into each one of our committees' operations and into our thinking as a whole.

The Long Range Policy and Planning Committee, under Dick Underhill's valuable direction, is continuing to help the organization as a whole develop our purpose, plan and goals. The San Diego Conference was a milestone and an incredible success in that it allowed members who were present to become active in the statement of long-range values and goals for ITAA. John Wagner, Dick Underhill and other Program Committee members did a superior job.

Other senses of the organization and important developments are that the Board of Trustees ratified Bob Andersen's contract as Executive Director for the next two years and expressed their tremendous confidence in the work that he's doing. "Think Snowmass" looms continually in front of us and there was much excitement in San Diego regarding the upcoming Summer Conference. Finally, but by no means lastly, the financial situation in ITAA remains stable even in light of this year's unpredicted expenses.

In many respects I think that we have spent the last year oiling the hinges in our organization. We have spent our time and energy meeting the challenges of keeping our house workable and standing. It has taken a tremendous amount of time, energy and commitment from the 1978 Board members who were major carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. There certainly were times when it seemed that each time a new nail was put in we were threatened with "if it wasn't done differently the house would cave in". Although our house is brand new, things are now in good working order and as an organization we are ready to add on new and different rooms as well as to invite the public in. The task of this next year for me will be very different. I welcome this new task. I am relieved that things are changing and I am excited about what we are building. The task of the new Board will also be very different and I welcome new faces, new ideas and new energy. We will have new challenges, new trials, and tribulations. I believe that as the membership has supported ITAA and its values and as the leadership is responsive to themselves, each other and the membership as a whole, that ITAA will continue to be and grow in an ever enlarging world.

Ruth McClendon

Keeping in Touch

Alvyn Freed, PhD, SFM, has announced publication of **KID-PAC,** a new multimedia package based on **TA for Kids.** Published by Jalmar Press, Inc., it is designed to teach TA to pupils from the fourth to seventh grades. It includes three copies of **TA for Kids,** one copy of **TA Stories for Kids** by Ken Ernst, 13 filmstrips with coordinated cassettes and a leader's manual. The kit sells for $165.

Faculty Position Available — psychiatrist wanted at the Associate Professor level for teaching and coordinating residency program in Psychiatry and mental health services for medical students and residents in a community based medical college. Candidate needs Board certification, licensed to practice in Oklahoma. Salary competitive. The University of Oklahoma is an equal opportunity employer. Contact James R. Allen, MD, Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Tulsa Medical College, 2727 East 21st St., Tulsa, OK 74114.

Doctoral Dissertation on cognitive dissonance and games — E. Wayne Hart, MA, CPTM will be demonstrating that individuals play games as a method of reducing cognitive dissonance. If anyone knows of research or literary references that should be included in these studies, please contact him at Cypress Counseling Center, 5300 Orange Ave., Ste. 216, Cypress, CA 90630.

Claudine Wilder, SFPTM, and her business training group have put together a 150-page manual which includes each TA concept and the points to cover, organizational development exercises, and tie-ins of OD to the TA concepts. If you want a copy, send $11 to Claudine Wilder, 34 Benjamin Rd., Belmont, MA 02178.

Women As Winners: Transactional Analysis for Personal Growth by Dorothy Jongeward and Dru Scott (Fondo Educativo Interamericano, S.A.) has been translated into Spanish.

Musicians Wanted: to play together for fun at the Summer Conference in Snowmass. Depending on the response, we may have anything from a string quartet (we particularly need a violist) to a TA Symphony! If you are interested, send your name, address, phone, the instrument(s) you play, and a little bit about your musical expertise (so we can have an idea about what kind of music we might be able to play) to Robin Fryer, *Script* Managing Editor, c/o ITAA office. Also, if you have parts for chamber music (quartets, quintets, etc.) and/or small orchestra and would be willing to let us use them, please include the names of the pieces, the composer and the parts that you have.

Wanted: Information

From time to time we get requests relating to TA Degree Programs and/or TA Dissertations. We would like to start a file on these in our office for use by Information Services. If you have any information to contribute, please fill out the form below and send to Debbie Broussard, c/o Information Services, ITAA office.

Title of Dissertation or Course: _____

_____

Name of Dissertation Author/Course Instructor: _____

_____

Date of Dissertation or future Course: _____

_____

University or College granting doctorate or sponsoring Course: _____

_____

Description: _____

_____

Members Forum

Proxy Voting at Winter Congress

Dear Members:

I am writing to share with the general membership, as well as those members who entrusted their proxies to me, how I voted proxies at the January membership meeting in San Diego. I also want to share a few ideas about making ITAA even more responsive and caring.

I voted 205 proxies to support Hedges Capers' motion that Jacqui Schiff not be expelled from ITAA. I voted 47 proxies in favor of Hedges' motion on censure and 158 against. I voted 205 proxies to support Hedges' motion that no conditions be attached to the Board's censure of Jacqui.

It is important to me to have Jacqui Schiff in the ITAA. I hope we keep our tent big so that all practitioners of TA will feel that there is room in the Association for them. I do not see this precluding ITAA's being an association of competent, ethical professionals who trust and care for each other, an association that relies upon persuasion, not force, to conduct its affairs. I want to help ITAA avoid taking action that would make any theory, method or school correct, right, or "the TA way," or that would categorically prohibit the scientific exploration of any theory or method.

Over the next several months we need to adopt a code of ethics that expresses the consensus of the membership. An instrument needs to be devised to collect data from the members for such a code (the research design used by the American Psychological Association for their code of ethics is worthy of consideration).

A more immediate project is to make ITAA a democratic organization in which the members will have a direct hand in shaping the destiny of the organization. Perhaps the by-laws need to be amended to make possible procedures whereby the Board would submit major issues for the membership's vote.

In the action taken at the membership meeting and by the Board in San Diego was the beginning of a healing process for the ITAA.

Sincerely,
Graham Barnes

Dear Editor,

This correspondence takes the form of an open letter to Graham Barnes because it concerns an item of major importance to the organization — the responsible voting of proxy votes, and the way Graham discharged that responsibility.

Dear Graham,

When you announced, at the special business meeting, that you held 205 proxy votes of one type, 3 of another, and I don't know how many of a third type, I was initially surprised. My surprise related to the unexpected effectiveness of the Schiff letter writing campaign. Subsequently, my surprise turned to anger when I realized that you were not a member of the Board of Trustees and thus were not informed about the nature of the evidence. Furthermore, my anger turned to rage when I next realized that you had not even bothered to be present at the forum held the day before the Business Meeting, at which time the President, Ruth McClendon, and the membership, openly discussed newly revealed information relevant to the issues on which you were voting. You were, in fact, an uninformed member of the group. Presumably, by your own choice, you chose to remain uninformed. I believe you did a major disservice to the people who had given you their proxies. The proxies that you held were sufficient to tip the scales so that the clear majority voted by those members who had made the effort to be at the meeting, to learn and judge for themselves, was effectively undermined. To my mind, this uninformed voting of proxies with its intrinsic ability to carry major voting, looks like a political power play. I can only guess at the intent of that power play. My guess is that the goal to undermine the leadership of the organization represents, in some way, an attempt to take over the organization. I personally believe that the people who gave you their proxies wanted to see some change effected in an orderly, legislative way, not by a political takeover. You were trusted and you misused that trust. I have enough faith in the membership to know that they too will see through your actions.

You have, however, done each of us a service of sorts in that you have reminded us that, in any free society, each vote is important, and where proxy votes are allowed they must be designated carefully. I, for one, would only give my proxy to someone who has earned my trust.

With sadness,
Les Kadis, CPTM

Comments on Winter Congress

Dear Members:

At San Diego, members were explicit, vigorous and emphatic about what they want and don't want. Hedges Capers, for example, spoke for many in saying we are not a "get rid of" organization.

In the Board discussion of the expulsion issue, several Board members actively supported problem-solving changes. The membership floor-fight and other proceedings showed new awareness of following guidelines and procedures.

Also, we heard less of "we know more than you, and therefore we know what's best for you," and the corollary, "the members don't know what they want or they won't tell us."

Hopefully, connections between insulated leadership and passive membership have been noticed and better communications will be established.

A concern in the expulsion issue has been shifting ground and changing definitions. Noticeably more energy was invested in monitoring and confronting. Still, problems of procedure, accountability and responsibility are not yet solved and will continue to require energy from all of us.

Working to present mandates from like-minded members, I made an error in soliciting proxies without also asking that supportive members attend. Opposing viewpoints solicited by others had a majority present. This controlled procedure so that one motion on the expulsion was divided into four parts for four hours of floor-fight and the meeting was closed off without other action.

For those of like-mind, I apologize for not asking you to attend. Also, several told me that they are low on funds because they parent clients and give gifts at the holiday season.

I would hope for less minimizing of desires expressed in proxies. Partially justifiable statements such as, "you were not here and are not well-informed," may discourage voicing of opinion by absent members and thus damage our democratic process.

Our political process remains vitally important. Members of all points of view need to be active in person and by proxy, and to give committees feedback. I know the Ethics Code and the potential move toward a narrow orthodoxy that excludes people are concerns still shared by many members. While I regret not getting resolutions on the floor on your behalf, I encourage you to reach out to make yourself heard by Board and committee members.

In closing, you will receive by-law amendments I am proposing to give us increased leadership accountability. The amendments were outlined in San Diego, and when put into form, will hopefully be published in the *Script* for your consideration.

Sincerely,
W. David Myers

Ethics Code Is No Threat

Editor's Note: the following letter refers to correspondence sent by Myers to the membership and not to the letter above.

Dear David Myers:

I find your letter to the membership disturbing in that I think your premise is inaccurate and your conclusions misleading. I consider that your statement that a wide range of modalities "could be easily construed as unethical" as grossly misleading. I find no evidence in reading the Code of Ethics to believe that it is designed to exclude any of the modalities you list from being incorporated into a TA-based practice. I consider your comments on the Code to be overgeneralized. I do agree that point 9 of the Code may limit or exclude the use of some of the trance and indirect suggestion techniques popularized by Bandler and Grinder . . . .

All ethics procedures are reviewed on a case by case basis. I see no basis to fear that any angry, dishonest or disenchanted client could somehow railroad me and my work through the Ethics Committee and the Board of Trustees. I am a certified Radix teacher and a trainer for Radix Institute. I have often been invited and/or challenged to explain my theoretical and therapeutic rationale. I have never experienced anyone in ITAA state or imply that as a TA practitioner I should not use Radix techniques. Should a client or colleague challenge my work through an ethics procedure, I would expect a fair hearing. I do not see the Code of Ethics as a threat to my right to practice, to my professional autonomy or to my personal creativity.

I have some comments about your specific suggestions. I do not support the revocation of the ITAA Code of Ethics. All the information I have to date indicates that Jacqui was given a thorough and fair hearing by the Board; I see no reason to support the rescinding of their action. I do not think it establishes a dangerous precedent; I see it in keeping with the organization's professional responsibilities. In your third area of concern you write, "The author introduces a definition of violence so broad that I suspect it attacks, in one way or another, more than half the membership." I assume you refer to Mary Goulding's letter in the October *Script*. Mary's letter specifies, "hitting, beating, spanking, pinching, pulling hair, administering or prescribing ECT, using painful restraints, or being verbally abusive." I don't consider that list "broad," but quite specific. Should a therapist consider using such interventions, I do not see such choices as meriting ITAA sanction and approval without a clear theoretical and empirical demonstration that such methods work where other kinds of intervention fail.

Initially, I thought it would be necessary to know the specific charges against Jacqui in order to arrive at any sort of informed conclusion regarding the ethics proceedings. However, as I have watched, listened and thought things through, I realize that it is not necessary to know the charges and evidence to assess the validity of Jacqui's public statements regarding the intent and implications of the ethics hearings. I see no threat, direct or indirect, either by the Board's actions with Jacqui or by the Code of Ethics, to my work, to the purpose and work of Cathexis Institute, or to the professional autonomy and integrity of the membership of ITAA.

Sincerely yours,
Bill Cornell, CTM

Don't Lose Sight of Larger Goals of ITAA

Dear Editor:

. . . Recent developments in the organization concerning Jacqui Schiff make it hard to minimize the powerful invitations to TAKE A STAND, become mindless and refuse to check with one's own information.

. . . I observe that sometimes members in ITAA approach Adult tasks with Adapted Child. The activities in the . . . membership, at times, demonstrates powerful irrational forces colluding to disintegrate the ITAA and suggest to me that all of us should attend the earliest A.K. Rice Institute to identify our own destructive irrationality and the ways each of us participate to subvert the organization's stated purpose and goals. Historically, for an organization that intends to change society, ITAA comes closer to looking like the French Revolution than the American Revolution. That is, there is more investment by members in . . . "killing off" those in authority or those who demonstrate competency and leadership, than investing energies in constructive and usually slower moving changes. To apply for membership in a voluntary organization usually indicates a willingness to surrender a portion of personal desires to the organizational good and a willingness to abide by existing structure and procedure.

I personally know very few of those holding elected positions. On the other hand, I get information by observing and reviewing the public actions of others. I see no overwhelming evidence to convince me that those elected to positions in the organization are deceitful. To read the letters of Aaron Schiff, Alan Jacobs and Bob Andersen in the November *Script* suggests to me there is a group of individuals who

are feeling so hard pressed that they are quick to trigger and make exaggerated statements toward those in authority . . . .

I suggest and request that elected representatives in ITAA get on with the business at hand and devote no further energies to responding to public charges and powerful expressions of strong rage. To do so diverts you from important work. I support confidentiality in matters of reviewing ethical charges and I want that position maintained. I am impressed by the adherence to that standard of behavior given the behavior of others. I do not support the statements nor manner in which current charges are raised against the current leadership. Therefore, while I will continue to pay attention to what occurs, I see no reason to withdraw my membership, which is my expression of trust.

Sincerely,
David Lacerda

Rearranging Deck Chairs on the Titanic?

Dear Editor:

This fall I went to the Midwest Conference for two reasons: to be refreshed with new insights and to find out what's happening in ITAA.

I had great talks with Jacqui Schiff, Harry Boyd and Bob Andersen. I am grateful for the warmth and openness. Both goals were attained. Hats off to Valerie Chang, Steve Winners and all those presenters.

I do have concerns. Amidst the excitement of fresh insights and warmth of seeing old friends, I couldn't help but notice a lot of energy being spent on "in-fighting." Not that politics is bad! The only organism that has no tension is a dead body. However, I do hope that the senior members of ITAA do not lose sight of the larger goals of the organization such as:

1. To be fertile soil for therapeutic sharing.
2. To impact the greater therapeutic community.
3. To answer the questions of the membership.

a. What advantages are there to pursuing a CM or CTM rather than a PhD?

b. How can ITAA enhance the credibility of TA among professionals?

To close, ITAA has been good to me — may the senior members never find themselves rearranging deck chairs on the Titanic.

Concerned,
Bob Scanlan, MA, CM

Why Choose to See Patients Harmed?

Dear Editor:

I gather from the letter written to the Board of Trustees by S.B. Karpman (Dec., '78 *Script*) that, in his opinion, when injuries are caused through treatment by a prominent TA practitioner, that the patient would do better to call on the police department rather than on the Board.

I believe that the Ethics Committee had to respect the person's wish to have recourse to them. Furthermore, it would be unethical if the Board did not make it clear that it cannot support damaging treatment methods. The comparisons used by Dr. Karpman have no absolute value. Is there any proof that only violence can cure or be helpful in the case of schizophrenia? Is there, on the contrary, no evidence that it is now possible to cure or help severely disturbed patients through "gentle" methods, partly elaborated by some TA practitioners?

I am not questioning the fact that the use of tissue-devastating drugs in cancer chemotherapy is justified. Rather, I am asking, when other ways are open, why choose to see patients harmed?

Eliane Van de Kerkhove

Game Theory Distorted

To the Editor:

I am, as Mary Goulding predicts in her letter about TA and violence, alarmed, angry and saddened that . . . *Don't You Play Games With Me* could be written at all, let alone having TA associated with it. I have, as Mary suggests, joined the Berkeley "Committee to End Violence Against the Next Generation."

It is inconceivable to me that the concept of games could be so distorted as to imply that some inherent evil in children compels them to manipulate their parents into a mutual self-d[illegible] of reasoning is elegant in it[illegible] contradicts everything I b[illegible] levels as a therapist and as a [illegible]hat people play games in order to su[illegible], that HOW one survives is philosophically secondary in value to the human spirit that seeks to continue life even if in the most destructive ways (as hard as that might be for me to accept in all its own contradictions); that people can be taught not to hurt themselves or others in their struggle to survive; that punishment is an ineffective and immoral teaching method; and that people don't have to be "broken" like rodeo horses.

Step two of this "rodeo horse logic" must be that the human child's self-destructiveness be stamped out of it at any cost. Surely, a cold shower will cool the heat of a temper tantrum. Isn't rage second to none in its passivity? Hasn't the child been "helped" by the parent refusing to go along with the child's manipulating-passivity-masked-by-rage? I don't believe that converting rage into either hatred, terror, humiliation, or helplessness has anything whatever to do with Transactional Analysis or human parenting. I don't see many more options for this child than to scream (which is an appropriate system-response to such treatment as Cheney recommends) or to totally withdraw and shut down (which is a survival-oriented, adapted response that is destructive to the child's system).

I not only support in any way Mary's proposed resolution condemning therapists who advocate violence and humiliation, I demand it. I don't like that I have been associated in any way through my membership with this book. I don't like that good theory — be it games or passivity — is applied with such unthinking disregard for human compassion as I understand it.

Thank you for the *Script*.

Al Bright, CM

Concern Over Letters Directed to Committees

Dear Editor:

Upon reading back issues of the *Script*, I see that members have written in with suggestions or complaints . . . which the Editor has sometimes advised, should have been sent to the appropriate ITAA committee instead. I'm not sure how to do this, or what results to expect. First . . . despite reading descriptions in the Directory and various *Scripts*, I remain frankly confused concerning the areas of responsibility of various committees and officers (and wonder if committee members sometimes are as well). Some are clear; but when in doubt, what's the best approach?

Next, should letters be sent to committees c/o ITAA headquarters — or directly to the chairperson's home or business address — or what? Chairpersons' names can be researched in recent *Scripts;* then addresses would have to be looked up in the Directory. But the latest Directory that I have is going on three years old (with the supplement going on two) . . . .

Finally, if I write to a committee, which responds, would our exchange remain private between us, or still be published in the *Script* if requested? The former would only satisfy my curiosity, while the latter could enlighten many members . . . .

Warm fuzzies,
Robert Brust, MA, RM

Dear Robert:

You raise several good points.

First, we will print charges to the various committees in a future issue of the *Script* so that you can better decide where to send things.

Second, by now you should have received your copy of the new Directory which will help you in locating the addresses of committee members. Additionally, if you are ever in doubt about an address, feel free to contact the ITAA office. Membership will have the most recent address of any member who has let us know of a move.

Third, you can always send inquiries and/or letters to me at the ITAA office and I will forward them to the committee or group that seems best equipped to handle your concern.

While you can always request that your correspondence be published in the *Script*, the judgment of whether it would be of interest and value to many members remains with the Editor.

Sincerely,
Bob Andersen, Executive Director

[illegible]M Boards As "Rite of Passage"

To the Editor:

In traditional societies, an occasion such as someone passing the Clinical Board, would be celebrated by a **rite of passage** which would mark, for both the individual and the community, an increase in maturity, wisdom and prestige . . . An important part of any traditional initiation is discomfort and ordeal, which we adequately fulfill with the written exam and Boards. What is missing in our ritual is the important educational experience of "unmasking," or "debunking."

. . . For example, there are a number of Southwest American Indian tribes where societies of masked dancers (giving workshops) are thought, by the uninitiated, to be visiting deities. While occasionally appearing as clowns or bug-a-boos, their primary role is beneficent . . . . In preparation for initiation, the youths are singled out for special kindnesses . . . . Then, in the culminating moment of the ceremony, the dancers appear, for the first time without their masks, and are revealed to be the initiant's neighbors and relatives. Field-workers have collected . . . accounts which hint at the shock:

"When the Katcinas entered the Kiva without masks I had a great surprise. They were not spirits, but human beings . . . I had been told all my life that the Katcinas were gods. I was especially shocked and angry when I saw all my uncles, fathers and clan brothers dancing . . . "

"I cried and cried in my sheepskin that night, feeling I had been made a fool of . . . I hated my parents and thought I would never believe again what the old folks said."

We do not have anything analogous. There is no point during the procedures when we recognize the candidate's maturity by displaying our tricks and dropping our masks . . . .

More important, we have committed a socially sanctioned fraud, and have invited the new CM to join with us in tricking yet another generation . . . .

We have not told the CM that our knowledge is very tentative, that being a therapist is learning to live with uncertainty, that our criteria for what constitutes a therapist are highly questionable and unresearched, that as a science, we are in our infancy, and that much of what s/he has learned as scientific fact, in reality, is doubtful theory, maybe the best there is, but doubtful nonetheless.

I do not propose . . . this "debunking" . . . from a malicious desire to smash what, for some . . . is an article(s) of Faith, but rather, to tell the new CM that a healthy skepticism is vital to scientific growth, and that his/her new status . . . should mark a *beginning* of growth as a therapist, and that s/he now has the freedom and responsibility to pursue wisdom.

Sincerely,
Sheppard Gellert

What Happened to ITAA Stand on ERA?

Dear Readers of the *Script:*

I believe we, as an organization, agreed not to convene in states which have not passed ERA . . . . But now . . . there are plans to meet and have exams in Georgia and Illinois, states which have not yet passed ERA.

I don't know who gets to decide such things, but they should be reminded of the membership's vote on that issue.

Carla Haimowitz

Editor's Note: Exams are not being given in Illinois. The only exception to the boycott is the exams being given in Atlanta at the Southeast Conference for the reasons stated in the November, 1978 Script *and quoted in the letter below.*

Dear *Script:*

I am surprised and disappointed at the recent decision of the Board of Trustees . . . to hold CM and SFM exams at the Southeast Conference. I am . . . opposed . . . to the choice of . . . a non-ERA site.

Some time ago, ITAA took a position supporting a boycott of states which have not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. The Board then proceeded to place so many conditions and exceptions on that position that it might as well not exist. This latest

continued on back cover

[illegible] membership
your actions.
10

continued from page11

decision is, in my opinion, an invitation to doubt the seriousness and good faith of the original pro-boycott position.

The Board states (as reported in the Nov., 1978 *Script*), "If exams are not held in Atlanta, there would be extensive travel and expense required of those who live in the East who wish to be examined in 1979." . . .

In the first place, any person ready to take his/her oral exam has already invested a lot of money and time . . . . But why start cutting corners by slashing through a matter of principle in order to shave a minimal amount from the cost?

Secondly, if it is important to have an eastern exam site available, why choose the Southeast Conference? In the entire Southeast, only one state has ratified ERA . . . whereas in the Northeast, every state has ratified; in the Midwest, all but two states have ratified . . . .

In the Spring of 1978, oral exams were offered in Washington, DC and New York as well as Atlanta. In the Spring of 1979, however, only the one non-ERA state is chosen!

I am assuming that it is too late to change the exam site for this year, but I hope that, in the future, the Board will give serious consideration to the boycott decision; part of my immense pride in being a member of ITAA is the result of the willingness of the Trustees to take a position and act on it, rather than trying, making progress and going toward . . . . Meanwhile, I intend to carry out my own boycott by refusing to attend or examine in Atlanta or any non-ERA area and by encouraging colleagues to do the same.

Sincerely,
Sue Weiss, ACSW

Value of SFM Still Disputed

Dear Ellyn Bader and Dick Underhill:

Regarding our exchange of letters in the November *Script:*

Since you . . . didn't address . . . the concerns I raised in my letter, . . . I think it appropriate to give my answers to *your* questions in light of my own experience with TA training.

1. Who should take out a Special Fields contract? Anyone who doesn't have at least a master's degree . . . or who isn't enrolled in a master's program . . . . Otherwise, take out a Clinical contract. It doesn't . . . matter . . . what the degree is in . . . . One member of my training group with a Clinical contract has his PhD in philosophy . . . . How does that qualify him as a clinician more than my BA in physics and my MGA in graphology . . .? For my trainer, enrollment in a master's program was the deciding factor between who got Clinical contracts and who got Special Fields contracts.

2. What can I expect in the way of training? . . . With two and a half years of clinical training behind me, I know what to expect. From your description, some Special Fields candidates are trained differently from Clinical candidates, but that wasn't my experience. From my training I know how to run a therapy group and to work with individual clients . . . . I speak Ellyn's language much more easily than I do Dick's. The irony is that I am a . . . competent therapist who gets results from her clients. I do recognize the limits of my competence and don't work with seriously disturbed people. Sadly, my training is seen as having no value whatsoever even in TA circles because I don't have that . . . master's degree.

3. How will Special Fields certification benefit me? In no way whatsoever because it does not recognize my skills as a therapist. I note that you don't even try to answer that one!

As I noted, I had to abandon my training temporarily because of finances. I find it especially ironic that you now invite me to invest more money in Special Fields workshops so that you can fit me into your Procrustean bed.

Peace,
Mary Ann Chimera

The "Procedures for Handling Ethics Charges Within the ITAA" are available upon request from the ITAA office.

Dispute Regarding Committee to Study Use of Pain as Confrontation Technique

Dear Fellow Members:

In his letter to the general membership . . . W. David Myers makes several statements which I consider inflammatory and one which I know to be untrue.

Statement: "A committee (ad Hoc to study use of pain as a confrontation technique) was set up, but the only four people willing to serve all represented the Schiffian viewpoint . . . . "

Facts: 1. In April, 1978 I wrote to Norman James who had been listed as the chairperson and volunteered to be a member of the committee.

2. I am not a Schiffian by training or philosophy.

Therefore: It is not true that only Schiffians volunteered to be on said committee.

I do not know where Mr. Myers obtained his information, and I wonder how many other partial truths have been put forth . . . as "facts" in the series of letters from Cathexis.

Yours,
Frances Bonds-White, CPTM

Dear Frances Bonds-White:

The source of my information that only Schiffians had volunteered for the committee was a conversation with Norman James. I apologize for not updating my information prior to the December letter. I commend your interest in the committee. I also believe my basic point remains intact: there has been very little interest in working on the committee expressed by people other than those with Schiffian viewpoints.

It is my hope that more people from various backgrounds will now make themselves available as you have.

Sincerely,
W. David Myers

International Transactional Analysis Association . . .

International Transactional Analysis Assn., Inc.
(Please print—except signature)

Optional Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ First Name Middle Last Date of Birth Mo. / Day / Year

Home Address Street City State Zip Code Years At This Address

Own ☐ Rent ☐ Social Security Number No. of Dependents Home Phone (area code)

Previous Address if Less Than 3 years at Above. Street City State Zip Years At This Address

Firm Name or Employer (If self-employed, attach current financial statement and/or latest income tax return.) Nature of Business Position

Street City State Zip

Phone Number (area code) Annual Business Earnings $ Time with Firm Yrs. Mos.

Previous Employer (If employed by above less than 3 years) or College/University if recent graduate Nature of Business Years with firm or year graduated

Name and Address of Nearest Relative not at Your Address Phone Number (area code)

Drivers License State Expires

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