THE SCRIPT®
INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION, 1772 VALLEJO ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94123

Volume XI, Number 3 April 1981

Theme Issue on TA and Corrections

Ain't "No Mother Talk" Round Here!

By Robert Long, LCSW, CPTM



The California Youth Authority's (CYA) institutionalized wards operate with a norm of "No Mother-Talk!". Personal safety and acceptance of peers often demands adherence to the norm by wards and staff. As Paul McCormick has noted, talking about mother elicits an emotional response equivalent to what could be expected from an attack on the ward himself. "Mother-Talk" between wards is an invitation to fight and can be used to polarize wards into conflicting sub-groups.

Such culturally reinforced norms add to the difficulties encountered in CYA's Intensive Treatment Programs. Wintu Lodge, located at the Northern California Reception Center/Clinic in Sacramento, is an Intensive Treatment Program for some of the most severely disturbed male adolescents. The program is theoretically based in the Redecision School of TA developed by Robert and Mary Edwards Goulding. It is structured into five phases through which the wards graduate to increasing levels of responsibility and freedom of activity. Graduation from one phase to the next is predicated upon completion of a number of tasks, including passing a test on TA concepts.

A unique monthly introductory course in TA for newly admitted wards was developed by Barbara Biasotti, MFCC, (RM) and myself. Each class was composed of 4 to 5 new wards and 2 to 3 phase-two wards operating as assistant leaders. They varied widely in their presentation of self in the class — from withdrawn and uncommunicative to angry, highly verbal and manipulative. Most were well indoctrinated in the "No Mother-Talk" norm and viewed many of the TA concepts as a threat, particularly the Parent Ego State.

The structure and philosophy of this class was developed and influenced by our participation in a Self-Reparenting workshop with Muriel and John James. We utilized lively demonstrations, self-disclosure and exercises with frequent and unexpected switches in the time structure, physical location, levels of intensity, instructors' Ego States, and the meanings of words. This helped to create an atmosphere promoting: 1) interest and verbalization among participants, 2) permission and protection for self-disclosure, 3) peer pressure against violence and acting-out, and 4) positive stroking for Adult thinking and Little Professor creativity.

The following exercises were developed to teach them about the Parent Ego State while circumventing negative emotional reactions to "Mother-Talk".

1) Participants were instructed to role-play being their mothers. Leaders introduced themselves by their mothers' first names and obtained the first names of all other "mothers" present. The purpose of the meeting was identified as obtaining "mother's" help in the treatment of their sons. Questions for discussion were: What went wrong so that your son ended up in jail? What does he need to do to get out of jail and stay out of trouble? What does he have going for him? What is neat about him?

2) The exercise was repeated with the "father". Adaptations were necessary when father was a Phantom (absent from the ward's life except by hearsay) or there were multiple males in his life. Each ward was helped to role-play one of his significant father figures, whether a fantasized or real person.

3) Wards were asked to identify when they saw themselves speaking and acting with others as their parents had just done. The internal influence of these parental behaviors were also discussed.

— continued on page 6

Women In Corrections

Patricia Falzett, MSW, CM



Many people think of corrections as solely a man's domain - male inmates and male staff. However, I have had experience both as a woman working with male inmates and working with women who are involved in the correctional system. The experiences have differed in some important ways, but I have found both to be very rewarding.

I first became interested in corrections in 1974 while sitting on a CM board with Stuart Saken, who was then the Director of the Asklepieion Community at Marion, Illinois. Despite my fears and uncertainties ("But can a woman really go into a male prison?" and "But I'm scared!"), Stu talked me into coming out to Marion and trading my workshop services and tape supervision for training in the Asklepieion process.

Many people tried to discourage me from going with comments like, "The training is just too tough for a woman," and "You'll fall apart when you get into the Game." These were met by "That's nonsense - you'll do great!" from Stu and others who had experienced the Game and who knew what the program was really all about.

They were right. The training and I were great and I was hooked on working with people in a way that eliminated as much B.S. as possible. I returned to Marion and to the program at Oxford many times, offering training for the residents, but in actuality, getting much more in return in the way of friendship, caring, knowledge and skills.

One of my most interesting experiences as a woman working in a male prison was when I began consulting at the Kettle Moraine Correctional Facility. I was very pregnant at the time and, for men who tend to stereotype women into either "madonna" or "prostitute" roles, this was quite confusing. Ted Harrison has never quite gotten over the sight of me, five days before Anthony's birth, sitting down awkwardly in the Game and running an indictment. I guess the contrast was pretty startling! In any event, it was important to show the men very graphically that a woman (even a very pregnant one) could be effective and powerful.

Working with women in correctional settings has been very different and, in some ways, much more difficult and unsettling. When I initially entered the women's prison in Wisconsin, I was overwhelmed. There were moments the first day when I felt as though I had been hit in the stomach. Although my Adult knew about women's prisons, like so many other people, my Child thought that prisons were only for men and that women really didn't have to be locked up.

It was a big shock to see women incarcerated in an essentially male system and to see that they were, in many ways, women just like me. I was profoundly affected by the sight of pictures of small children next to the beds in some of the cells, an awkward visit of two young children with their incarcerated mother, and a little girl who cried when visiting time was over and her mom had to leave.

Since then, I have learned that programs for women offenders are poorly funded and very scarce. The confusion in our society about women's roles and what they need is reflected in our correctional system as well. In addition, there is the underlying contamination that no really "nice" woman goes to prison and the "bad" ones who do deserve what they get.

Currently, I am a consultant for Horizon House, a woman's halfway house for female offenders in Milwaukee. The excellent female staff is ready and eager to develop skills and knowledge in order to provide better services. My emotional investment in the program is considerable, partly because of the staff's deep commitment and also because we share the feeling that something must be done for these women. It is, in a very powerful sense, the fact that they are us, that not only *could* it be us who are the victims of neglect and poor programs, but that it *is* us. Although funding is tight for men's programs, it is even worse for women's. There is no clear agreement about either what women offenders need or how to provide programs to meet those needs.

Since I work from a confrontive mode, I have also noticed a subtle lack of support for this kind of program for women. The tendency is to either control

— continued on page 6

Official Proxy Vote Form For Business Meeting

Please note this is the official form. Please use it. Be sure to sign mailing label on reverse side of form and mail to ITAA by July 24, 1981. Due to the large number of voting members, we will no longer be able to accept on-site registration of proxies.

I, (please print name) _____, herewith assign

my proxy vote to (print name) _____, to be voted at their discretion in accordance with my wishes as indicated below, or the secretary of ITAA _____, to be used only to establish a quorum, at the Business Meeting of the International Transactional Analysis Association, convening on Friday, August 14, 1981 in Boston at 5pm EDT.

Signature _____ Date _____

Use the following space to indicate your wishes on particular issues (attach additional sheet if necessary).

Members Forum

High Cost of Service to ITAA

Dear Members,

In 1978, when I became the first RM to be elected to the Board of Trustees, I expected to be the first of many. After all, **RM's and members-in-training comprise over 75% of the voting membership** of ITAA. Today, three years and three elections later, I am still the only non-certified member of the governing board: that's 3% of the chiefs representing 75% of the Indians! (I get very frustrated with a board that decides non-U.S. members shall have non-U.S. trustees to "represent their interests", but continues to believe that certified members can and do represent non-certified members.)

OK, so how come RM's don't get elected? It is my belief that most RM's and especially members-in-training **simply can't afford to be elected.** As ITAA is currently structured, every member elected to the board or to office is required to attend two meetings per year (for three years or two years respectively) **at their own expense.** Over the past five years (as RM Committee chair, trustee, and Secretary) my personal financial investment in ITAA has been approximately $8,000. For that investment, I have received in return about $8,000 worth of personal growth, satisfaction, excitement, and friendship ... and the responsibility for spending four days of every conference in meetings and countless at-home hours attending to the business of the organization. I am not complaining about the time, energy, and money I have chosen to spend - I AM complaining about the fact that in spite of my interest, involvement, experience, and willingness, I expect very soon to be prevented from serving ITAA - by lack of money.

Personal issues aside, my point is this: ITAA is run by relatively affluent people (currently it cannot be otherwise) and we are depriving ourselves of countless potentially excellent leaders (besides RM's, there are surely many certified members who "can't afford to be elected.") We do this to ourselves because we are unwilling to pay the expenses of the people who do much of our work; and when I say "we" I'm referring to the board - this issue has never been presented to the membership. We figure that it would cost us about $70,000 a year, we blanch, John Q. Trustee says, "It'll mean a $10-15 dues increase across the board and the members will never stand for that!" ... so we change the subject. Well, I think we (members) have more intelligence and sense than John Q. gives us credit for. I think we can see beyond the "subsidizing the rich" image to the real ramifications of this issue: if trustees and officers had their expenses paid, then **any** voting member could **really** be one - even you; and ITAA could **really** be a democratic organization with a representative board. If we do not pay expenses, then ITAA will continue to polarize on a financial continuum. So, find a board member and put some pressure on - please ... I'm tired of being **The** RM.

Thanks,
Sue Hutchins

A Suggestion on Sexist Writing

Dear Editor:

My solution to the sexist problem in writing would be to have male writers use masculine pronouns and female writers use feminine pronouns.

Don Stevens

***Editor's Note:** or how about the other way around?*

Dear Editor:

I too was appalled to see the disclaimer in the December issue about the use of pronouns ... However, there has been a mea culpa department. Thanks ... For those who still think the choice of words doesn't matter, may I suggest you read *Words and Woman - New Language in New Times,* by Casey Miller and Kate Swift, Anchor paperback.

Anne Steytler

The Script
(ISSN 0164-7393)
Newsletter of the International
Transactional Analysis Association
1772 Vallejo Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 885-5992
Editor ..... Ken Ernst, PhD
Managing Editor ..... Robin Fryer, MSW

Script Editorial Board (Sub-committee of Public Information and Professional Relations Committee): Les Kadis, Penee Field-Orfila.

Deadlines: receipt in ITAA office on the first of the month prior to the month of publication; i.e., Jan. 1 for February issue.

The Script is published monthly (except January and August) by the International Transactional Analysis Association. The subscription rate is $2 a year as part of dues for all classes of membership. For information on dues rates for various membership classifications, contact the ITAA office at 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123. Second class postage paid at San Francisco, California.

The editors reserve the right to edit material submitted for publication for taste, accuracy and length. Letters to the Members Forum should be limited to 400 words. Editing will be done responsibly and in such a way as to preserve the intent of the author.

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

August 1981 Business Meeting

Notice is hereby given of an ITAA Business Meeting to be held Friday, August 14, 1981 in conjunction with the Summer Conference in Boston.

Susan Hutchins, ITAA Secretary

Granting of Proxy Votes

The by-laws state that the quorum for conducting business at the Business Meeting is 5% of the qualified voting members. With an international organization such as ITAA, it is often difficult to physically assemble such a quorum. To avoid the situation where no business can be done because there is not a quorum, the by-laws have provided for the granting of proxies. Proxies can be appointed in two ways:

A. To another voting member - to be voted only on issues on which you have given specific instructions as to how the proxy is to be voted. Make sure your proxy choice is actually planning to attend the August 14, 1981 Business Meeting.

B. To the Secretary of ITAA - this is a general proxy and will be used only to establish a quorum.

Voting Instructions

1. Fill out the proxy form here. Please do not send handwritten letters or other forms.
2. Place your signature across the face of the mailing label on the backside of the form.
3. Place the form in an envelope, stamp, seal, and mail it to ITAA, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123. It must arrive there no later than July 24, 1981.

Ethics Principles: Installment #6

A member of the ITAA will not exploit a client in any manner including, but not limited to, financial and sexual matters. Sexual relations between ITAA members and their clients are prohibited.

For most of us it is redundant to say that it is unethical to exploit one's clients - sexually, financially, or in any other way. Understanding this principle, then, and the behaviorally specific prohibition against sexual relations with clients, rests in fully appreciating the concepts underlying a standard of professional practice.

The need for a standard of professional practice which goes beyond the demands of an individual ethic is based primarily in the psychological power acquired by the professional by virtue of being a member of a profession. When individuals seek a professional to help them with their difficulties, while they may make an Adult contract for services, due to a lack of information and/or confusion associated with their dilemma, they frequently are not functioning very autonomously at the time. Thus they may be relying heavily on the protective Parent of the professional for guidance, as well as on the professional's Adult for information.

It is incumbent on the professional, therefore, to keep the client's over-all well-being in mind, and responsibly use the power s/he has invited by holding him/herself out as a member of a profession.

It might be noted here that this demand to utilize acquired power responsibly should not inhibit the professional's willingness to acquire and accept power. Indeed, it may be as much an abuse of the client to refuse to pick up the client's unclaimed power and then empower them with it as it is to keep this power longer than necessary. Either path prolongs the professional association unnecessarily, generally to the financial advantage of the professional and disadvantage of the client.

In this principle, financial and sexual matters are mentioned because they are areas where individuals frequently have contaminated Adults, so that special attention is warranted to insure that seemingly Adult contracts are, in fact, in the best interest of the client.

In many ways, the behaviorally specific prohibition against sexual relations between ITAA members and their clients is out of context in a set of principles that emphasize the contractual nature of formulating and understanding ethical behavior. It is included precisely to call attention to the broader contract which is sometimes discounted by individuals who are tempted to believe they have an uncontaminated Adult contract to enter into a sexual relationship with a client. There is, in TA literature and in the nature of the profession, undeniable data that establishes the relationship between the client's Child and the protective Parent of the professional. To assume that the client is not influenced by this, and is not persuaded by the permission inherent in the professional's willingness to enter into a sexual relationship, is naive.

By Robert Morriss

Keeping in Touch

The Policy for Organizational Affiliation published in the March, 1981 *Script* was a 1979 working paper. On the basis of the study by the Board and appropriate committees, the statement was amended to include the following: approval for organizational affiliation will be given only to national or multinational organizations which have at least 50 members of ITAA and at least 5 ITAA Certified Members.

ITAA Hertz Rental Car Discount Rate increased to 25% - watch for more information in future issues or contact Bob Andersen at the ITAA office for details.

Dear Readers

The most often-heard remark about the *Script* seems to be "We love the 'Keeping In Touch' section - can't you expand it?" My oh my, would we love to expand it! Yessiree, but to do that, we need to hear from you - have you recently had a baby, moved to Nepal, adopted an alligator, won a contest, fulfilled a dream or planted an herb garden? We want to know about it - actually, 5,700 of your fellow members want to know about it. And if you haven't done any of the things specifically mentioned above, think for a moment. Surely there is one thing, big or small, that you can share or otherwise brag about. And if you can include a photo or two along with it, so much the better. Let's hear from YOU!

Editor Wanted: to help pull together PhD dissertation on educational psychology. Basic research is completed, but editing and writing still needed. Knowledge of TA and statistics helpful. Fee negotiable. Contact Ken Ernst, PhD, 2717 Claremont Blvd., Berkeley, CA 94705 or call 415-841-9050.



PTM's (l to R) Manoel Teixeira, Vilma Cortes and Henrique Austregesilo at successful Brazilian workshop.

Dr. Henrique Austregesilo of Sao Paulo, Brazil writes "full of pride, joy and happiness" about some of the programming being done in Brazil. In December, Henrique, Manoel M. Teixeira and Vilma M. Cortes, all CPTM's and members of the CEPAT (Transactional Analysis Center of Sao Paulo), conducted, for the first time in their country, a weekend Personal Growth and Redecision marathon using TA-Gestalt concepts and techniques. The program took place in a country house, complete with sports courts and swimming pool, in a beautiful place about 50 miles from Sao Paulo. Sixteen participants enjoyed the three day (21 hour) activity program which included 12 hours of group therapy and nine hours of a combination of theory, play therapy, guided fantasies, stroking sessions, contracting and final reports. A barbecue around the swimming pool, followed by reports, strokes and good-byes, ended the event. Feedback from participants was highly gratifying and encouraging.

Henrique wanted to share his good feelings with colleagues in ITAA, particularly those outside the US and to encourage them to organize and proceed with TA programs as they are conducted in the US, regardless of local or cultural prejudices.

News of the Women's Directory - printing has been delayed because of responses coming from Europe. If you want to be included in the directory, make sure you have the necessary information (see form in November, 1980 *Script*) to Frances Bonds-White, 1713 Pine St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 by April 1, 1981.



Training workshop for psychotherapists and business managers with Ann Chandler, CPTM and Ron Ching, CPTM, (seated) in Makaha, Oahu. Participants came from as far away as Australia, Kansas City and, of course, Hawaii. The January low-80 degree weather contributed to their beautiful tans!

Ron Clements writes that **Jack and Katharine Dusay** recently led two very successful workshops in London. Ron has a continuing policy of exposing British managers to top TA practitioners and the main purpose of the Dusay's visit was to present their material to a group of organizational managers and trainers. This workshop was followed by one for people using TA in clinical and therapeutic settings.

Lauren (Beulah) Huddleston and Bob Fisher, CM's, have moved their practice, The Anchoring System, to Evergreen, Colorado, in the mountains near Denver.

Dr. Gilbert Brenson-Lazan, Scientific Director of the "Instituto de Psicologia Neo-Humanista" in Bogota, Colombia, writes that the Institute has completed six years of clinical, organizational and educational services in TA. During this time, it has been the country's leading proponent of research and the professional practice of TA, and of the goals and ethical standards of ITAA.

After introducing TA in Colombia in 1974 with his best-selling book *Como Es La Movida Chueca?*, Dr. Brenson and his colleagues dedicated their efforts to the adaption of TA and Gestalt to the special needs of the Colombian family, organization and professional. In 1978, the Institute began to research the Spanish language application of the Meta-materials and NLP, publishing its first book on the topic in 1979.

The last year's growth in services and participants has been highlighted by the following:

1) Publication of Dr. Brenson's sixth book, *El Reino De La Nuestro,* the integration of TA, Gestalt and NLP in the development of intimacy skills. The Institute has just signed a contract for world-wide distribution of its six books.

2) Extensive management consulting and executive-level courses with Exxon and the personnel of their Cerrojon Coal Project, a billion-dollar, twenty-year project which will result in the world's largest open-pit mine. The transnational Nestle has also continued its intensive program of TA and NLP at the executive level of all of its Colombian subsidiaries.

3) The addition of two new courses (for a total of 14 TA-based courses and workshops) led by the Institute's co-director, Mercedes Sarmiento Diaz. The most popular has been a series of women's awareness groups, dedicated to understanding and neutralizing the "machismo" tradition in Latin America. The other course on Integrative and Holistic Education has become very popular among primary and secondary education professionals.

Dr. Benson writes that the biggest need that he sees at the moment is that ITAA and US professionals understand the difficult situation that the Third-world professional faces.

"In many Third-world countries, those with oil production deficits, the young professional is faced with a cost-of-living index that closely approximates that of developed countries, while his/her income is substantially below that of his/her foreign colleague. (A capable psychotherapist will charge $16/hour and then only have clients belonging to the upper and upper-middle classes.) This has had serious repercussions on training and training standards; only the independently wealthy professional can pay for advanced membership training as it is now structured. One solution to this problem might be for ITAA to sponsor and underwrite some of the costs of bringing a TM to Colombia for periodic workshops and supervision. In that way, the fee per person would be more tenable and commensurate with the country's economic standards."

Dear Susan B. Anthony

Dear Susan B. Anthony:

I am a 56-year old widow. My husband left me with a very comfortable retirement upon his untimely death two years ago. My reason for writing to you is as follows:

•Although I have summer and winter homes, grown children, and a sufficient number of friends, I have felt somewhat depressed and goalless since the death of my beloved Maxwell.

A handsome young therapist in our town was recommended to me (highly) by several of my friends from the garden club. I began therapy with Rodney six months ago. In that time I have begun to feel much less depressed and I look forward to our tri-weekly sessions. Although I trust Rodney's judgment, I am curious as to whether it is considered usual, in this form of treatment, for the therapist to suggest private dinners together and weekend vacations (no sexual hanky-panky) as part of the therapy. I am willing to pay for whatever Rodney suggests if, indeed, this is a normal part of therapy for women such as I. What do you think?

Sincerely,
Pleasantly Confused

Dear Pleasantly Confused:

Loneliness, sometimes experienced as depression and goallessness, is one of the most widely diagnosed problems which brings people into therapy. You are to be congratulated for recognizing your problem, taking action, and seeking a therapist. Many widows feel ashamed of this feeling and do not seek help for it.

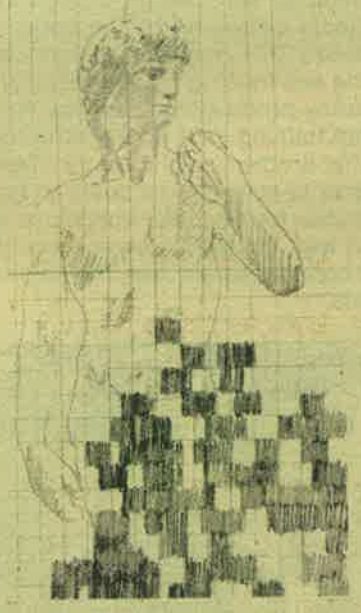
It seems that you have found a very unique type of therapy. Only you can know if you are getting good value for the money you spend. A client in therapy, like any other consumer, has to evaluate if their dollar is well spent. It also depends on what's for dinner.

Since your depression has lifted, your therapy with Rodney has obviously helped. It has also probably helped Rodney's depression, so why not terminate therapy and take lots of vacations? Maybe the lack of hanky-panky is the only thing missing for you to be well instead of making progress against depression. As one of our great feminist leaders said, "A day without hanky-panky is like a day without sunshine."

Yours,
Susan B. Anthony

P.S. - Please send Rodney's name and address. A number of therapists with whom I discussed your letter would like to be in his training and supervision program.

*Susan B. would love to answer **your** questions. Send them to her c/o the **Script,** 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123.*



Modeling

The syntax of excellence

with John Grinder

John Grinder, co-developer of Neuro-Linguistic Programming, will conduct his first 3 day advanced workshop on Modeling, entitled Syntax of Excellence. Prerequisite training is required and available. Linguistic and behavioural tools will be presented which will enable participants to unpack and repackage excellent behaviours in any context.

Toronto, June 5, 6 and 7, 1981

For further information please contact:

NLP Canada (Dept. T)
111 Woodfield Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K2G 0A1
(613) 225-1686

Assessment, Development, Treatment
Affective Disorders

Training and Treatment with
Sandra G. Landsman, MA, CSW, CTM (*)
Maxine Loomis, RN, PhD, CPTM (+)

Workshops for therapists who treat affective disorders. You will learn to assess diagnostic patterns, script development and ego state networks. We will also present strategies for reparenting and redecision work for this population.

Kansas City, MO
sponsored by Matrix Inc.

Workshop, May 8 * +
Marathon, May 8-9



For further information, write or call:
Landsman/Foner & Associates
7459 Middlebelt Road
West Bloomfield, Michigan 48033
(313) 851-5516

Residential intensive training and treatment available.

WEST LOS ANGELES GROUP THERAPY INSTITUTE
11665 OLYMPIC BOULEVARD
SUITE 300
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90064
(213) 473-4463

TOM WILSON, M.D., C.P.T.M.
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 President of the Medical Staff at the Westwood Hospital in West Los Angeles.

Co-Director ROBIN HEIBER, M.A., L.C.S.W., R.M.
I am a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and a Regular Member of ITAA. I have had experience treating individuals and families as well as working with groups. I have assisted with workshops for the Los Angeles Group Psychotherapy Society and UCLA Medical Center.

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.

A FOUR DAY INTENSIVE
with Taibi Kahler, Ph.D., C.T.M.

PROCESS THERAPY
(Clinical and Personal)
June 18-21, October 15-18

You are invited to come, grow, learn and play. The sessions will be limited to a small group. The time can be used to learn and experience Process Therapy (Miniscript), Personal Growth Skills, T. A. Theory and Clinical Application, and practice for Clinical or Special Field examinations and orals.

GENERAL INFORMATION

You are invited to meet at our home on Wednesday evening at 7:00 p.m. for wine and cheese and get acquainted.

Each day we will meet at the office for our sessions — — Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 9:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. and Sunday, 8:30 a.m. till 3:00 p.m.

FEE: $350 includes learning material, and a wine and cheese party.

We have several nice motor hotels that we can suggest: Hilton Inn (501) 664-5020, Markham Inn (501) 666-0161, Camelot Inn (501) 372-4371 (the Hilton is the most convenient). Also for $60 you can stay in an elegant private home on a mountain top. (This includes 4 nights and continental breakfast.)

VISA and Master Charge available. Upon receipt of your reservation and a $50 deposit, we will send maps and instructions to your home and office.

For more information call or write Sandi Kahler:

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES
Cantrell Place - Suite 270
2311 Biscayne Drive
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207
(501) 225-7107

PROCESS COMMUNICATION
(Business, Industry)
July 23-26, December 10-13

The Process Communication Model provides simple rapid means of assessing a person's communication strengths and weaknesses, his success and failure profiles, his compatibility range, his stress limits — — and much more.

These programs will be limited to small groups. The time will be spent in learning the model and HOW professionally and personally to apply it to enhance communication skills. People in business and management, or training and consulting can not only use the model as a tool for improving communication, but also as an employee selection and placement technique and predictor of behavior among employees.

PROCESS THERAPY IN BRIEF — Booklets

* a clinical application of Miniscript
* an integration of drivers, stoppers, rackets, games, scripts, traits, and dynamics with classical diagnoses
* a diversified and rapid means of diagnosing and treating seven adaptations.

PRICE LIST:
1 - 9 copies @ $3.00
10 - 74 copies @ $2.65
75 copies or more @ $2.25
(plus 10 cents per copy for shipping, minimum shipping and handling 50 cents)

ALSO AVAILABLE
AUDIO CASSETTES
by Taibi Kahler, Ph.D.
(over 2 hours)
$14.95 plus $1.50 for shipping and handling

VISA and Master charge Available — Include Account Number and Expiration Date of Card.

Transactional Analysis Institute of Dayton
6210 North Main Street
Dayton, Ohio 45415
Telephone: (513) 274-9362

Marge Reddington
Matt Reddington

Sweden — Summer 1981

June 29-July 2	**WORKING WITH FEELINGS.** Marge & Matt Reddington. Fee: $325.
July 3-4	**SUPERVISION WORKSHOP.** Marge Reddington. Fee: $130.
July 13-17	**ENERGY AND DEEP EMOTIONAL RELEASE WORK.** Matt Reddington. Fee: $325.
	INTRODUCTION TO STRESS MANAGEMENT AND USE OF VISUALIZATION AND IMAGERY. Marge Reddington. Fee: $325.
July 20-21	**BODY IMAGE/SEXUAL INSIGHT.** Matt Reddington. Fee: $130.
July 22-24	**ENERGY WORK IN FAMILY THERAPY.** Matt Reddington. Fee: $195.
July 20-24	**SPIRITUAL AWARENESS AND DEVELOPMENT.** Marge Reddington. Fee: $325.

DAYTON, OHIO

August 17-21, 1981 **January 18-22, 1982**	**INTRODUCTION TO STRESS MANAGEMENT AND USE OF VISUALIZATION AND IMAGERY.** Marge Reddington. Fee: $300.
August 24-28, 1981 **January 25-29, 1982**	**ADVANCED VISUALIZATION AND IMAGERY: IMAGE ASSESSMENT.** Marge Reddington. Fee: $300.
August 31-Sept. 4, 1981	**SPIRITUAL AWARENESS AND DEVELOPMENT.**
February 1-5, 1982	Marge Reddington. Fee: $300.
September 5-6, 1981	**BODY IMAGE/SEXUAL INSIGHT.** Matt Reddington. Fee: $130.
August 31-Sept. 4, 1981 **February 1-5, 1982**	**ENERGY WORK IN FAMILY THERAPY.** Matt Reddington. Fee: $300.

Advanced registration and $50 deposit required.

For futhrer information, contact The T.A. Institute of Dayton, 6210 N. Main St., Dayton, Ohio 45415. Phone (513) 274-9362.

SHILOAH
CENTER FOR HUMAN GROWTH
George A. Kohlrieser, M.A., CTM, Director

Attachment and Separation: Loving and Letting Go - a workshop focusing on attachments and the corresponding grief reactions to separations. Presented by George A. Kohlrieser at the Esalen Institute, May 3-8th. (For information contact Esalen, (408) 667-2335.)

Reichian Emotional Release Workshop - an experiential workshop with Eva Reich, M.D., using the theories and techniques of Wilhelm Reich. Presented at Shiloah, June 18-24th.

CM Review and Advanced Training - an opportunity for advanced work and preparation for CM oral exams. Conducted by George A. Kohlrieser and Carlo Moiso, M.D., in Paris, France, June 22-28th. (For information contact Meyer Ifrah, 10 allee des Gardes-Royales, 78000 Versailles, France.)

Introductory Workshop for the Interpretation of Spontaneous Drawings - an introduction to understanding the nonverbal language of impromptu drawings. Presented by Gregg Furth, Ph.D., at Shiloah, August 17-23rd.

Advanced Workshop for the Interpretation of Spontaneous Drawings - presented by Gregg Furth, Ph.D., at Shiloah, August 24-30th.

For more information and to register for Shiloah programs contact:

SHILOAH
CENTER FOR HUMAN GROWTH
345 Shiloh Springs Rd.
Dayton, OH 45415
(513) 278-6529

Harry Boyd

Laura Boyd

1981 summer workshops in Aspen/Snowmass



FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
Boyd & Boyd Institute Programs
4502 Northridge Road
Norman, Oklahoma 73069
(405) 364-3146

Mock exams are scheduled six weeks prior to the official exams for maximum learning opportunity.

June 29 - July 3; Examination Practicum for CM and PTM trainees

This week involves a two-day PTM and three-day CM intensive preparation for oral examination boards. Participants can receive supervision, professional evaluation, opportunity for personal growth, and advanced theory, as well as the experience of "examination" by one to three mock oral boards.

WORKSHOP FEE: June 29 & 30 (PTM's): $100
July 1 - 3 (CM's): $150 **DEPOSIT:** $ 50

July 19 - 24; One-week Training Seminar in Marital Therapy

Participants will be taught an approach to marital counseling based on our intimacy model. This model is both highly structured and intensive, and is designed to help couples (whether or not in crisis) to evaluate their relationship and facilitate desired changes. Special attention is paid to the factors that hinder the development of intimacy. Participants will learn a complete system for the diagnosis and treatment of marital dysfunction, and will observe us working with actual couples in each phase of this treatment program.

WORKSHOP FEE: $275 **DEPOSIT:** $100

July 20 - 24; One-week Workshop for Couples

This workshop will convene Mon. - Fri. 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and will be limited to 8 couples. We will teach a model for pinpointing and resolving major obstacles to intimacy and commitment. Techniques for maintaining high-level intimacy will be taught, demonstrated and experienced. Afternoons and evenings are open to play, sight-see and otherwise enjoy Aspen/Snowmass. Couples may choose to attend afternoon evaluation and planning sessions.

WORKSHOP FEE: $350/Couple **DEPOSIT:** $100

July 26 - 31; One-week Training Seminar for Cotherapist Teams

In this workshop we will teach and demonstrate the unique skills and techniques required of and available to cotherapist teams. Teams will have the opportunity to experience under supervision genuine cotherapy, rather than alternate therapy. Attention will be directed to the development of the relationship between cotherapists and to such unique strategies as transference splitting, polarities, double-blind techniques, the game-play shift, and ricochets.

This workshop is limited to cotherapy teams.

WORKSHOP FEE: $250/Each Participant **DEPOSIT:** $100

August 23 - 28; Play and Intimacy Funshop for Grownups (and other professionals)

This workshop will be based on the theoretical and practical material on play and intimacy that we have developed. Attention will be paid to cultural and personal injunctions against play and intimacy and the pathology resulting from the exclusion of play. Participants will have the opportunity to examine and evaluate their personal limits around play and intimacy as well as the opportunity to learn and experience therapeutic techniques for treating play and intimacy issues in their clients.

WORKSHOP FEE: $250 **DEPOSIT:** $100

Room rates for all workshops in Snowmass condominiums will be $20 - $23/night for double occupancy.
Meals not included. Fully equipped kitchens in each condominium.
Variety of restaurants available.

Therapeutic Communities In Corrections: A TA Model

By Jorge L. Valdes, CMT

The most difficult question faced by a correctional institution's administration is "How can we use our natural forces and organize them in a way that can produce a healthy, humane and total learning environment for inmates?"

Based on past experience, we know that most individuals with good will and determination can organize themselves into small social networks, to do things cooperatively that will be to their benefit. With this in mind, one obvious answer to the above question is participation. That is, participation by both inmates and staff in the development of a new culture which has clearly identifiable goals and objectives. It is, then, the quality of this cohesive effort and participation that forms the basis for what has come to be known as the "therapeutic community."

Dr. Martin Groder, a psychiatrist working at the maximum-security prison at Marion, Illinois from 1968-1974, developed a form of therapeutic community which was named "Asklepieion" after the Greek God of Healing. Groder was highly influenced by Dr. Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis and by the Synanon group in California. He convinced the administration at Marion to sanction a group comprised of 25 inmates. These men were then lectured on TA and the use of Synanon's confrontation techniques, from which they evolved their own treatment program. These confrontation groups are called "Games" and are the main tool used in confronting pathologies and other inappropriate behaviors. It is from this model that our Acropolis/Asklepieion Therapeutic Community was formed in Tallahassee, Florida.

The goals of the Community, both short-term and long-term, have the underlying objective of producing winners out of losers.

Short-term goals are: developing social control within the inmate so that he can function in harmony with others and accept the reality of his situation and confinement, creating a healthy environment where neither staff nor inmates have to live by the old antagonistic code, and providing an effective method of correctional treatment that does, in fact, alter the life-style and life concept of the offender.

Long-term goals are: the development of other therapeutic community-type, total learning environments, to train inmates to be lay therapists, to provide an alternative to traditional corrections and to take inmakes from their convictions to socially productive persons who can, on their own, reinsert themselves in society as fully productive citizens.

Therapeutic communities provide the necessary setting for the severe sociopath (loser) to become a rehabilitated (winner) person. Real treatment is possible only in a small community setting where each member is voluntarily committed to doing away with antisocial and criminal behavior, as well as antagonistic codes, to emotionally supporting other members during the process, and to providing constant positive reinforcement for modified, constructive behavior.

Therapeutic communities are formal, voluntary, self-governed total learning environments. Most, if not all, losers are in jail for failing to accept the responsibilities that were bestowed upon them by society. Being self-governed, the inmate experiences real life problems and situations that will enable him to carry out his new role in society.

The initial phase in the change process of producing winners out of losers in the Acropolis/Asklepieion Therapeutic Community is called the Out-Residence Program. The inmate is taught the principles of a Third Culture and TA, including the Asklepieion Game, by being given a series of nine lectures. On completion of this program, the inmate is screened and, at this point, if he wishes and shows an honest, sincere desire to continue with the program, he becomes a full-fledged family member. He then enters the community for the orientation process, during which each individual must make a firm commitment of his willingness to change.

Once this intake process is completed, he enters the treatment program. This consists of a TA 101 course, Asklepieion Game confrontations on a 24-hour basis, if necessary, problem solving groups run by a trained therapist, concept seminars and sensitivity group sessions, various workshops on topics such as marriage counseling and drug/alcohol abuse, lay therapist training programs in advanced TA theories and other therapeutic modalities (Gestalt, Psychodrama, etc.) and training for Clinical Membership in ITAA, if qualified.

Just like any organization, a therapeutic community has its own set of rules and regulations that act as a control and guide for its members. These consist of cardinal and general rules in Acropolis/Asklepieion. The Cardinal Rules are: no violence, no threats of violence, no chemicals, drugs or alcohol, and no homosexuality.

The reason for these Cardinal Rules, violation of which results in the offender's immediate withdrawal from the community, is that these are the main options used by character disorders to deal with life. When taken away, the character disorder must learn to search for other, healthier options in order to deal with the here-and-now.

General rules are concerned with the everyday running of the community and include the prison's rules. Violation of some of these general rules may also mean dismissal from the community.

Just like any organization, a therapeutic community must process certain essential principles to function properly and to achieve its underlying purpose within the boundaries of a correctional setting. Some of these essential principles are:

A. Inmates and staff must be motivated to change.

B. Confidentiality at all levels must always be maintained.

C. Therapeutic community leaders must have access to prison authorities at all times.

D. The staff of the therapeutic community must have support from the top echelons of the administration.

E. Traditional prison rules must be modified to accommodate a new total learning environment.

F. Members must have as much responsibility and authority as they are competent to manage.

G. A structure is essential to carry out rules, discipline and other important decisions.

H. Decision making by the structure is a goal from the start.

I. Growth in the direction of social maturity is an immediate goal for the staff and the community member.



J. The concept of treatment is essential.

K. Treatment and training must overlap so that one can talk of treating staff and training members as well as vice versa.

Once the change process and treatment program have taken place, and all essential principles have been achieved, the result is a well-founded, healthy therapeutic community.

Asklepieion differs significantly from other therapeutic communities mainly in the use of forceful persuasion, as epitomized by the Game. Other differences include a psychotherapeutic approach to problem-solving based on TA and greater emphasis on trained members to act as role models for the other family members.

Perhaps the best reflection of the value of the Acropolis/Asklepieion program is the recidivism rate. Traditional corrections statistics show a recidivism rate of from 65%-85%. The recidivism rate for inmates who have entered the Acropolis/Asklepieion program is only 15-25%.

Jorge L. Valdes is presently a resident of the Acropolis/Asklepieion Therapeutic Community where he is a training consultant. He is in CM training with Ron Lawrence. Born in Havana, Cuba, Jorge came to the US in 1965. He has completed 21 months of the 15-year sentence he is now serving.

"No Mother Talk" (continued)

4) A homework assignment was given to facilitate reclaiming the OK nurturing and the positive limit setting models provided by parents. The group picked a particular staff member whom all agreed to nurture and stroke positively that evening, without the staff member becoming aware of what was happening. The "secretive" and "manipulative" aspects of the homework appealed to the wards, resulting in lively reports during the next session.

In twenty months, with 80 to 100 wards, we used these and other similarly creative experiences to teach basic TA concepts. The Parent Ego State became an internally influencing and interactional reality of value to them. Additionally, life script information for the individual was easily accessible through the exercises. Positive as well as negative parental messages were identified with stress placed on the "here and now" implication of continued compliance to these messages.

The statement used as a title for this article is a bulls-eye transaction that characterizes what this course offered. To the Parent Ego State, there is an acceptance of the positive protective purpose behind the norm of "No Mother-Talk". The playful use of the double negative is hooking for the Little Professor, inviting use of the Child's suspiciousness to find out what is hidden here. Finally, the reframing of emotionally laden materials offers the Adult modeling for how to effectively deal with difficult issues.

Robert L. Long is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker in private practice in Sacramento, California. Since 1977, he has served by appointment of Governor Brown as a member of the California Board of Behavior Science Examiners. He is a Clinical Member of the ITAA with a Provisional Clinical Teaching Member Contract.

Women in Corrections (continued)

women or take care of them. There is uncertainty about whether women can "stand" the highly confrontive Asklepieion Game, for example, and a belief that women are fragile on the one hand and, paradoxically, a fear of what violence women might do in the highly emotionally charged process of the Game.

Having run the Game for women many times, my experience is that these views are simply not accurate. However, even women hold these beliefs about themselves and I've found them to be key elements in the scripts and a major contributing factor to the passivity of women involved in the correctional system. These women experience life, their men, their pimps, the correctional system, the rehabilitation programs, their therapy, families and children, as all happening *to* them and our legal system reinforces this belief.

TA, with its basic assumptions about self-responsibility, is useful in countering these ideas and in providing a frame of reference from which a woman can regain some sense of power and control over her life and behavior. As a consultant, I try to influence the staff's basic assumptions about the women they work with to counter what they often get from the system. They need to hear that women can stand confrontation and that they can be responsible for their own behavior and decisions.

Most recently I have helped develop a parenting program at Taycheetah Correctional Facility, a women's prison here in Wisconsin. We hope this will eventually result in women having their young children with them while incarcerated. The implications of this for women, their children and the institution are far-reaching.

I have enjoyed the work with both men and women in correctional settings, but the latter is particularly rewarding because it is in keeping with my goals of helping women gain a sense of responsibility and power over their own lives and destinies. TA and the Asklepieion methods have been invaluable aids to me in accomplishing these goals.

Patricia Falzett, MSW, CM, is in private practice in Milwaukee. She is married to Bill Falzett, CTM, PhD, and they have three children and one grandchild. When not working, she is interested in cross-country skiing, sewing and making stained glass windows.

Calendar

August 12-16, 1981 ITAA Summer Conference, Boston, Massachusetts

	Exam Date	Location	Application Deadline
CM/SFM Oral Exams	April 8, 1981	Nashville, Tennessee	January 8, 1981
	May, 1981 Cancelled	Seattle, Washington	February 2, 1981
	July 5, 1981	Sweden	April 7, 1981
	August 12, 1981	Boston, Massachusetts	May 12, 1981
	September, 1981	Caracas, Venezuela	June 1, 1981
	October, 1981	Montreal, Canada	July 1, 1981
	October, 1981	Adelaide, South Australia	July 1, 1981
	November 8, 1981	Zurich, Switzerland	August 11, 1981
	November 8, 1981	Yugoslavia	August 11, 1981
	February, 1982	Perth, West Australia	November 2, 1981
TM Exams	August 12, 1981	Boston, Massachusetts	May 12, 1981
Written Exam	April 24 or 25, 1981	To Be Announced	April 3, 1981

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 fee is forfeited. Fees: $75 written exam, $100 oral exam, $30 all contract filing fees.

Book Reviews

The Criminal Personality Volume I: A Profile for Change and Volume II: The Change Process

By Samuel Yochelson, MD and Stanton Samenow, PhD

Jason Aronson, Publishers, 1977. $35/volume

Available thru Trans Pubs

Reviewed by John McNeel, PhD

This two-volume work represents a radical departure from many commonly held views about criminals and their life-style, a life-style that is dramatically different from that of the non-criminal beginning at a very early age.

Volume I presents a profile of the criminal from childhood through adulthood. The criminal does not come from a given set of social, economic, familial or script patterns, but rather, exists throughout society and is not its victim, but its victimizer. Yochelson and Samenow present an overview of their 14-year study in which they spent thousands of hours interviewing 240 criminals. Early in their work they employed standard psychiatric and treatment techniques, but characterize themselves as "reluctant converts" to the idea that these approaches do not work with this population. Even though criminals looked successful while on the unit (and reported great progress and appreciation for their treatment), they were no different from a behavioral standpoint once they returned to society.

The authors therefore began an intensive investigation into the structure of the criminal personality. They concluded that it is basically a thinking disorder involving 52 distinct, identifiable, automatic errors in thinking which allow the criminal to conduct his irresponsible life-style. Volume I outlines these errors and the process used to identify them.

Volume II summarizes Volume I, reviews the literature on other change programs, and then moves into the proposed model for a different type of change process. The authors drop the concept of themselves as therapists. Instead, they are agents of change who seek to aid the criminal in his **habilitation.** They argue that **rehabilitation** implies restoring to a former state of health that was never demonstrated.

They propose an interview in which the criminal is described to himself. No open-ended questions are asked, because of the criminal's secretive, non-revealing style and his eagerness to say what others want to hear in order to curry favor. Control is maintained by the interviewer who describes, in a respectful, yet firm, manner how he sees the criminal operating in the world. He invites the criminal to share his opinions of what he (the interviewer) is saying, expecting that the criminal will disagree with much of it at first, even though he may be surprised that someone other than another criminal would know about a process he believes to be a secret from the non-criminal world.

There are several sessions like this before the criminal is invited into the change process. Once he makes this commitment, he meets with other criminals who have done the same. Each writes down his thoughts on a daily basis in order to learn and analyze his thinking errors and to correct them.

This process must continue post-incarceration for success and involves much effort over time. However, dramatic changes were reported as criminals became excited about learning to lead responsible lives.

These two volumes are meticulous in detail, voluminously documented, clearly written and fascinating. It would have been helpful if the authors had been familiar with script and family systems theory. The conclusions tend to exclude the relevance of these important causative theories. The authors' findings present us in TA with a challenge, however: to reconcile their conclusions with script theory. Their techniques give us a powerful tool for decontaminating the Adult and this is must reading for anyone involved in corrections, probation or drug/alcohol abuse.

John McNeel is Editor of the ***TAJ.***

For more on Yochelson and Samenow's work, see "Treating the Antisocial: Confrontation or Provocation," by Stanton Samenow in the July, 1980 issue of the ***TAJ.***

The Criminal Personality: A Response from a TA Practitioner

By Norman James

In my view, there are at least two major criticisms of Yochelson and Samenow's *The Criminal Personality* that are particularly relevant for TA practitioners.

The first is the establishment of a phenomenal entity termed the "criminal personality." This label, or referent, is consistently used as a generic term in Yochelson and Samenow's work. To them, the criminal personality is clearly different from the non-criminal personality because thought processes and behaviors are distinguishable between the two. Unfortunately, their concepts of "automatic thinking errors" and avoidance tactics" lack objective verification. The utility of such concepts in therapeutic exchange, as well as their uniqueness and distinctiveness from other personality variables, needs to be established, particularly if they are to be the cornerstones of an entity designated as "the criminal personality."

The authors, after suggesting that other labeling referents (i.e., "antisocial personality," and all its variants) are *wastebasket categories,* seemingly find themselves trapped by not having a referent term. The creation of the label "criminal personality" without substantive empirical evidence, seems to smack of cultural and psychological scripting. In addition, the probability is that once a person is labeled a criminal personality and accepted as a "different breed," he/she stands a mere 20% chance of change, being one of the few who may be redeemable.

This labeling referent, or scripting process, becomes a form of significant influence that promotes a negative self-concept and self-identity. In this case the "villain," or criminal, is receiving messages that produce alienation, serving to increase resistance to change. My own work with offenders suggests that powerful labeling results in "gross exclusion" of other identity referents, which leaves the label as controlling or overriding. Reinforcing this response, the label is treated by others as a central part of a person's being rather than as peripheral.

Secondly, Yochelson and Samenow's emphasis on developing moralistic insights which lead to responsible living may create more contaminations in thinking for their subjects. The authors place great emphasis on psychological rather than ethical criteria. In my view, any intervention on inmate social ideology must include an explicit model of sociological learning. The use of psychological criteria communicates that conflicts arising from the demands of day-to-day living are caused by the residents' personal "hang-ups." Such "psychiatric justice" clearly avoids the reality of political and ethical conflicts in the prison and deprives offenders of opportunities for other experiences of moral learning; i.e., organization and administration of their own living community, administrative responsibility for decision making, and community accountability. As is often the case with behavioral change theory, the ideology is more concerned with changes in behavior than with stimulating the residents' ideas of social justice.

In closing, I leave you with a final thought. The authors have genuinely attempted to provide the "change-agent community" with adequate and precise descriptions of the causes of criminal behavior. However, they strongly suggest that it is improper to attribute criminal behavior to psychological or sociological influences. This is paradoxical to say the least. I have yet to meet a change facilitator who relies on strategies and techniques to promote attitudinal and cognitive restructuring which are, nevertheless, deliberately lacking in personal influence and potency. Briefly put, the authors deny that psychological and sociological factors influence the formation of attitudes, yet they rely on those very factors to bring about change.

Norman James is Chairperson of the Sub-committee on Prisons.

Training and Exams

Discontinued Certified Members

Roger D. Armstrong, SFM, Greenbrae, California
Dorothy E. Babcock, CM, Lakewood, Colorado
Geraldo Paula Barros, CPTM, Sao Paulo, Brazil
John R. Cooper, CM, Chicago, Illinois
Terry C. David, CM Shreveport, Louisiana
Donis Eichhorn, SFM, Carmichael, California
Sharon A. Field, CM, Seattle, Washington
Wanda R. Gonda, SFM, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Kathryn J. Hallett, CM, Forissant, Missouri
Steven A. Korn, CM, San Francisco, California
Samuel Park, SFM, Newry, Pennsylvania
Shirlee Schiff Perlow, CM, Santa Rosa, California
Patricia Pontikis, CM, Bellevue, Washington
Mia Rene Schiff, CM, Denver, Colorado
James Athan Stratigakes, CM, Chicago, Illinois
William J. Thomson, CM, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Certified Members with Teaching Member Contracts

Olin Hamrick, PhD, Charleston, South Carolina (CPTM)
Arnold Jules de Jong, Bergen Op Zoom, Holland (CPTM)

Brief Mention

Blair and Rita Justice are proud to announce the founding of their own publishing company, Peak Press. The first title will be their own book, *The Complete Book of Stress and Creative Coping,* due out next Fall-Winter. To get on the mailing list to receive an announcement of the book's publication, write Peak Press, PO Box 25206, Houston, TX 77005.

TRANSACTIONAL PUBLICATIONS

P.O. Box 3932 Rincon Annex
San Francisco, CA 94119
415 885-5992

The 1981 TRANS PUBS catalog was mailed in early February. If you did not receive one or would like extra copies, please write or call.

catalog additions

DOES YOUR DIET WORK?
A Source Book for Grown-Up Children
Helen Beard Corson P $6.95
Uncovers the rules and desicions by which you unconsciously operate around food. Humor and insight lead the reader to a feeling of control over nagging weight problems. Based on TA.

ENLIGHTENING GESTALT
Waking Up from the Nightmare
John Enright P $6.50
Presents the view that "Gestalt Therapy is essentially about enlightenmnt, about waking up from the self-created web of illusion." His view is refreshing, personal, occasionally humorous, and very practical.

Shipping: add 5% ($1.00 minimum). California residents please add tax. Free bookrate shipping to ITAA members on prepaid orders of $25.00 or more.

Profile:

Ron Lawrence

By Paul W. Ott



It is difficult to write objectively about someone to whom you feel close. Some things go unspoken, but the feelings are there. My relationship with Ron is unique in that he is an inmate and I am his correctional case manager.

Born in Chicago in 1943, Ron reminisces, "Part of me will always long for warm Lake Michigan beaches and dime hot dogs at Lincoln Park's Zoo. The city itself is much like my childhood; some scenes of indescribable beauty and others of complete desolation; angry words and tears alongside laughter and the Riverview Amusement Park with the world's highest rollercoaster; the turmoil of rush-hour traffic and the tranquility of an evening in the backyard; and overall, the chilly wind blowing off the lake."

Ron and his younger brother were raised by his mother and grandmother. His mother remarried when he was twelve and added another brother and three sisters to the family. His family ties are close ones and he enjoys visits with his nephew and niece when possible. The first TA seminar Ron attended was in 1974 at the US Penitentiary in Atlanta, GA, where he began the sentence he is currently serving. In 1975, he was transferred to the USP at Marion, Illinois where he became a part of the Asklepieion Therapeutic Community almost as a challenge. He was attracted by Berne's concept of the Demon, says Ron, because, "I could identify it at work in me." From his prior history it is easy to see how that was possible. It appears as though the character traits of the sociopathic personality listed in any psychology text would have fit Ron to the letter.

In trouble continuously from the age of 15, Ron demonstrated a pattern of behavior that could have been summed up in two words, "impulsive incorrigible." A letter from Marion's Program Consultant illustrates this fully, " . . . it seemed for a period of 12 to 14 months that Ron was one of those individuals for whom rehabilitation was not a realistic goal." Ron says that the "Asklepieion Game" made him aware that change was possible and meeting outside TA people through Asklepieion's Training Institutes taught him that people could respect changes even in a prison environment. These people provided the catalyst for cure.

In 1978, Ron transferred to the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI) at Oxford, Wisconsin as the Training Instructor for the Asklepieion North Training Institute and after one year, was recommended for transfer to FCI, Tallahassee, FL as Clinical Consultant to the Acropolis/Asklepieion Therapeutic Community.

When I assumed Directorship of this Community in August, 1979, I knew little of TA or Therapeutic Communities. Ron, as an integral part of the unit, was beginning to establish clear priorities and a healthy environment for positive change. It is impossible to speculate where we would be today without Ron's initiative and strong drive.

Even though faced with a long period of incarceration, Ron can always manage a cheerful smile. His efforts to improve himself, and more importantly, his love of humanity and life itself, have never diminished. Members of the Community spend considerable time with Ron. He is always prepared to devote his energy and clear, conscious thinking to them because of his enormous concern for them as individuals.

Effective therapy cannot come from books alone and so Ron blends his academic and clinical knowledge with sound common sense and his sincere desire to assist others in helping themselves. He serves as the most focal role-model in our Community. Not once during his nearly seven years in prison has he involved himself in anything that prison authorities considered inappropriate. To rise above the symbiosis of prison life and not to "buy into" anything of negative consequence is a good measure of his personal integrity. In the "Third Culture" environment of prison, with "cops" on one side and "robbers" on the other, walking the fine line without alienating either is difficult. Ron and his fellow Community members are doing an outstanding job.

Ron is a CPTM in training with Ted Harrison. He currently has three trainees who are working toward ITAA certification. In speaking to civic groups and criminology classes, both in person and through audio-video tapes, Ron always portrays himself, the Community and prison in graphic, positive terms. He is captivating as a public speaker. One of his prime interests is juveniles and seeing him work with young people who are on a course similar to the one he took as a kid is a very poignant experience.

In conclusion, Ron never ceases reaching for the best from himself and those who know him. He exemplifies the motto I learned from the American Youth Foundation while serving as a camp counselor: "My own self, at my very best, all the time."

Paul W. Ott is a Case Manager at the Therapeutic Community, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Tallahassee, Florida. He received his BS in 1970 and 1977 and his MS in 1974. Before coming to the BOP six years ago, he attended graduate school at the University of Missouri and worked with the Missouri Department of Corrections.

Guest Editorial

Prison Treatment Programs: A Quality Culture

By Ted Harrison, MS, CTM



As a result of my involvement in correctional programs and systems over the past 10 years, I have seen many changes come and go and many programs in various states of growth and decay. Quality programs in correctional facilities, especially prisons, is a major concern for me.

In many ways, prison systems are 10 years behind the times. Social, political and humanistic issues tend to take that long to get expressed in prison systems. For example, racial concerns became an issue in prisons about 10 years after being expressed at a national level. Likewise, TA is no longer new, yet many prison systems are just beginning to openly acknowledge and claim that they use TA as part of their treatment milieu. Today, in prisons, the enthusiasm and interest for TA is about where we were nationally in the 70's.

Several years ago, the federal prison system had 22 institutional drug treatment programs. Thirteen, or 60%, of those programs claimed to use TA. To my knowledge, only three, or 23%, of these programs had any connection with ITAA or a qualified TA trainer or clinician. In some programs, the level of information and TA treatment was characterized by little more than three circles drawn on a chipped blackboard, and sometimes even this was done inaccurately.

Treatment in the context of an institutional setting is not the same as in traditional outpatient therapy. In addition to an effective clinical theory such as TA, there are two important requirements for maintaining an effective correctional treatment program. Over and above a good technology, one needs to consider the prison culture and the characteristics of the primary program leadership.

The prison culture is important because, if ignored, it becomes a basic weakness in any therapeutic model. A potent prison culture can undermine and/or corrupt *any* viable positive intervention. Although each institution, facility or correctional system develops its own rules of behavior, belief systems, value systems, allowable roles, customs and vocabulary, the basic theme is the same from one facility to another. The staff exercises control, solves problems and is minimally involved at a personal level. The inmates are defined as immature/irresponsible and generally are not supposed to think for themselves. Neither group talks to the other except in wasteful, destructive ways which maintain the institutional symbiotic system.

Because of the prison culture, I prefer working within the structure of a therapeutic community or a Total Learning Environment such as Dr. Martin Groder describes. The essence of working in a correctional system is the development of a clinical culture which is the antithesis of a prison culture and which is healthy for both staff and inmates.

In addition to being aware of the influence of the prison culture, it is important to take into account the three factors that contribute to quality leadership in correctional treatment programs.

First, the leadership must be *competent* in the area of technical skill as well as in dealing with a prison culture. Training and experience in both of these areas is crucial for the primary program leaders.

Second, leadership must be *legitimate*. The leader must be credible at both organizational and theoretical levels. To be believable organizationally, one must be a full-time member of the primary organization and occupy an influential slot on the organizational chart. From a theoretical perspective, one must be trained and/or supervised by some legitimate authority. Again, being a skilled therapist is only part of the requirement.

Third, there must be leadership *commitment*. The primary leadership must be a full-time staff member with a major investment in the correctional treatment program. Part-time staff and consultants are important for support, information and skill development, but the primary leader must be full-time. Commitment also requires that the leadership live as well as talk the treatment model and philosophy. In other words, you must walk the walk *and* talk the talk; do what you say *and* say what you do. You don't work with people who abuse chemicals or violate the law if you do those things yourself.

As transactional analysts, we now have an opportunity to emphasize quality in correctional settings. I believe this is a major challenge for ITAA in the 80's.

Ted Harrison, MS, CTM, first became active in correctional treatment programs at the original Asklepieion Therapeutic Community in 1969. Currently he is in private practice and is a trainer/consultant to a variety of federal and state correctional programs.