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

Volume XII, Number 3 April 1982

Special Theme Issue on TA Around the World

TA and ITAA Internationally

Where Are We Going?



Richard Erskine and Janne Blarke

The following interview took place at the 1981 Summer Conference in Boston, Massachusetts. Its purpose was to get together a group of ITAA members from around the world to discuss international concerns. The participants were: Moderator Ted Novey, from Chicago, Illinois; Roberto Fontaine, from Caracus, Venezuela; Bachi Daruwala, from Bombay, India; Richard Erskine, from New York; and Janne Blarke, from Denmark and currently President of EATA. Our thanks to Eugenia Calderon for serving as translator.

TN — To begin, I am aware that TA, right now, appears to be growing more outside the US than inside it. Why do you think this might be and what factors are contributing to this growth, particularly in the region you come from?

RF — Well, I can only talk about my experiences in Venezuela, but for me and my colleagues, TA offers a simple, yet profound, model for achieving behavioral change.



Roberto Fontaine

BD — In India, TA is indeed growing a great deal. We have had a lot of experienced TA people from the US come to teach and train there and it has increased the market for TA. Jesuit priests are teaching TA to people in their communities and my daughter even learns it in school. In organizations, TA as a model for behavioral change is much utilized in India. Most trainers know about it even if they are not members of TASI or ITAA. The Interamerican Society is another group that has been really promoting TA. They conduct at least one TA workshop each month. There is a really vast community of TA people and, as you know, we have the Transactional Analysis Society of India (TASI) with over 200 members. So, TA has really caught on and is growing like wildfire in India.

TN — "Growing like wildfire" is a good way to describe the initial growth of TA in an area. TA is like a match thrown into a country where everything is dry and so it spreads very fast. I think in the US it is as if the wildfire has burned through the country with tremendously big initial growth, then it peaked, with a consolidation period following that. This pattern is typical of fast-growing movements. Of course, what we don't know is if it's going to go down to zero and disappear or come up again and level off.

I also do a lot of teaching in Switzerland and, although the program there has been going for eight years, it is still moving quite rapidly. One difference that I observe is that, in Switzerland and the rest of Europe, TA is being established on a more professional basis than it was in the US. Here, it started out as one of the fringe psychotherapies from California and has never really been accepted in the professional community. I think that is the next big step we need to take in the US.

RE — Ted, I was interested in what you said about being in a consolidation phase. I was on the Board of Trustees when the membership in the States started to drop and my reaction, aside from the resulting budget problems, was that it really was a good thing for TA. People who came to TA because they thought it provided a panacea for every social and personal problem became disillusioned and left. So did people who went into it because they thought it would increase their private practices and earn them a lot of money.

Also, I think TA, in presenting its theory, went through a stage of really focusing on behavioral change. During that phase, TA was very popular. However, now there are people who are doing really serious theoretical and clinical work on an intrapsychic level. There's less of a panacea approach and more respect for TA. I think it now has the theory to rank as a serious approach to psychotherapy. There are probably people in other countries who still see TA as a panacea that will bring them quick professional recognition. This may explain why it is still growing rapidly in those areas.

JB — I think one important aspect of the development of TA in Europe is that, for several years, we were the pupils and the Americans were the teachers. As we learned more, we gained confidence about what we could do and we built our own organization. Finally, we are standing on our own, focusing on the job we can do ourselves. We got a lot from you and now we're using it to make TA grow in Europe. Eventually, we will end up being the teachers with somebody else being the pupils.

TN — Richard, you mentioned TA as psychotherapy and how people are realizing that it's not a panacea. Another question I'd like us to discuss is how cross-culturally transferable psychotherapy in general is and TA in particular? What differences do you find from culture to culture?

RE — I was thinking of the dilemma of deciding, based on the cultural context, whether to go for a contract that emphasizes autonomy or one that emphasizes social control. Generally, I want to go for the former. However, I was working in India with a Muslim woman whose husband was clearly abusive and cruel, whom she did not love and did not want to live with. In the American culture, I would most likely have supported her in getting a divorce, but in her culture, if she went in that direction around her own autonomy, she would become essentially an untouchable or a non-person. She would be disowned by her family and it would be difficult for her to get a banking account or a job. I think we must be aware of the cultural context in which an intervention is made.

BD — I think the family and social togetherness means a lot in India. Someone cannot just turn around and say, "I don't care about you. I'm going to make a life of my own." You have to teach people to be OK in themselves, but also to realize that others are OK too.

RE — In that setting, it becomes an adjustment therapy.

BD — Yes, more often an adjustment than anything else. Otherwise, there is too much of a dichotomy inside the person.

JB — I agree with that. I just came from an international institute where a woman from Brazil wanted to make some changes that were largely stimulated by some women from Europe. While we wanted to support her in making these changes, we also did not want to make a harmful intervention. So, we tried to tell her the kind of trouble she would run into in her own country and the protection she would need if she made the changes.

TN — In Switzerland, I don't find that problem so much because it seems like most people there have a Western education. The main problem I ran into was that people initially said that the Swiss would never talk in a group. And, of course, after the first ten minutes of the first group I did, people began to talk and everything happened just like it happens here. So, that myth dropped very quickly. But, I can understand that, in rigidly structured cultures, you have a different situation.

BD — In fact, often the most important thing is to teach people how to adjust. For example, Sister Annie works with a bunch of fisherfolk in Karuwala. She taught the women to be autonomous within themselves, to ask for what they want, but without crossing the boundary to becoming totally independent.

Another comment on the transferability of TA to various cultures is that, in India, TA is being translated into several vernacular languages and people are working in local

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TA Internationally (continued)

communities using local languages.

TN — That's interesting, because what you're really implying is that TA is a universal language, a universal model that is very unusual.

RF — When talking about the transferability of psychotherapy between cultures, you must consider many factors. In Latin America, specifically Venezuela, they vacillate in a social structure that goes from a dictatorship, on the one side, to democracy on the other. However, it is not true democracy, but a game that the political parties play as if it would be a democracy. A democracy which represents the people does not exist. Therefore, the government in Venezuela would not encourage humanistic approaches such as TA. The environment, especially the political conditions, are not conducive for any personal, individual type of approach to thrive. It is the need of individuals that has made TA grow in my country.

A key area of change in Venezuela is the educational system. It is important for educators and students to be aware of the need for growth and self-awareness. The educators as well as the students, feel a need for a clearer personal conscience, and that is why I am moving beyond the clinical approach into education. However, when a teacher has grown as a person through the use of TA, this is not very well accepted by the dictatorships. And yet, it corresponds to a need of the people.

TN — Moving on to a little different issue, what do you see as the main purpose of ITAA in relation to its members outside the US?

BD — There are a lot of people in India who were affiliated with ITAA, but who have given up their advanced contracts, although they continue training on their own. One of the big reasons is that the fees are high, especially for people from India, and it is a hassle paying them through the Reserve Bank.



Bachi Daruwala

TN — How do you see ITAA helping with that?

BD — It would help if fees could be reduced and also if they could all be paid in Indian rupees. Then TASI, or some other organization, could make the exchange all at once for those who were interested. Also, many people do not feel that they gain much from being ITAA members, except the *Script* and *TAJ*, which they can easily get without having to be an advanced member. TASI is now making its own contracts and will soon give its own exams.

TN — I understand that TASI is interested in having training standards similar to those of ITAA. That means that, automatically, there is a sharing, a pattern of establishing Transactional Analysts of a certain quality throughout the world.

BD — That's true, but what I am saying is that people are not going to want to become members of ITAA because they can get basically the same things from TASI.

TN — Janne, in Europe, EATA and other local organizations have been getting established. Is there still a need there for an international organization?

JB — I've heard a lot of remarks about both ITAA and EATA not being necessary. I would like ITAA to be around and available to exchange things with other organizations as long as they are developing in different parts of the world. At the same time, I think it is important for ITAA to see what is next in terms of its own development as an organization. While all those other new, developing organizations will want, at some time, to stand on their own, I'd like to see a big setting, almost like a family or a corporation, in which things can go back and forth. All parts of this big organization will be needed in the future, but each will have its own future goals and each will have to determine what its connection will be to the others. There would be mutual and individual goals and I think it is possible to have both simultaneously.

RE — This discussion leads me to an interesting point. We've been talking here about ITAA as a thing, rather than as a collection of individual members, regardless of what country or region they live in. Each of us is ITAA. I think often ITAA is seen by many people as some big Parent that exists separately from the people who make it up. The ITAA only does the work of the people who put energy into the Board, committees and other structures. That's why I encourage as many members as possible outside the US to become involved at that level. That's where the real problem solving goes on.

JB — Yes, it is important to do both the concrete, detailed work and, at the same time, to build broader ideas. For example, part of me would like to stay narrow, connected to what is going on in my daily life, working on committees and such. The other side knows that it is important to do long-range building for the future. In a way, for many people, the national and regional associations have been like the narrow part and ITAA has represented a broader, more future-oriented view. For some, this latter view has not seemed as immediately important, but possibly as more related to their goals for the future.

RE — I'd like to see this organization stay a group of individuals and supporting satellite or independent organizations.

TN — And aren't there some things that a broader-based bigger organization, such as ITAA, can do that national organizations cannot do? Or, if national and local organizations can do everything, then when all the local organizations are built, maybe there will be no need for an organization like ITAA and it will disappear.

BD — Perhaps one of the reasons ITAA has been seen as such a big Parent is because the conferences are always in the US, and so the action really takes place here although we call it the International TA Association.

TN — However, Summer 1978 was in Canada, Winter 1983 will be in Mexico and Summer 1984 will be in Europe. Don't forget that it took us a long time just to get the conferences out of San Francisco to different parts of the US.

JB — That defends it too quickly, I think.

TN — Perhaps. It is often true that everybody wants to stay home and concentrate on what they're doing in their own gardens. When someone says, "Let's do it 10,000 miles away," many people will respond, "Why? I have enough to do here." So, I agree that there probably is a certain resistance to it. The problems and logistics of building a world-wide organization are pretty formidable.

RF — The problem, it seems to me, is not so much the content as the shape ITAA has, not how to construct ITAA, but how to channel the growth that already exists. Perhaps, in a sense, ITAA grew too fast, like a couple of adolescents. Maybe it had children too soon and is having difficulty parenting them. ITAA, as it has been created in the US, is not going to continue forever in its role as the only source of TA. However, we need to acknowledge that the US has a lot to give, and that, for a long time to come, it will continue to be one of the primary sources.

One of the main advantages of having the international organization headquartered in the US is the high quality of standards that have been kept for membership. I wish that this would continue all over the world. This Parent role is important for safeguarding the honest growth and development of TA because the danger, at least in Latin America, is that it will be manipulated and corrupted by political interests. Therefore, one role of ITAA in the near future is to assure the security of training and the high quality of training standards.

TN — However, that implies that, when quality standards are set up all around the world, the international association will wither away, that its main purpose will have been achieved.

RE — I think one thing ITAA does provide in some places is external credibility. For example, it became clear in India that they needed to develop their own association to speak to their own needs. However, interestingly enough, the leaders of that organization still come here to get their ITAA certification because it gives them validity and credibility. I've had several people tell me that they hope ITAA will not break up into national associations, because they want to be able to say that people beyond their own borders also think they've reached a high level of competency, that they are internationally, as well as nationally, recognized. So, I think there is a need for an overall certifying body.

TN — That implies a need for a system of checks and balances from around the world. It is like saying that you need local groups, but you also need a world organization to keep people in contact.

RE — Yes, and it gives people the prestige of a much higher and more important certification. I'm thinking, for instance, of Maria Gilbert, from South Africa, who just passed her exam today. At home in Johannesburg, she has experienced herself as being very isolated and behind the times in psychotherapy. Finally, some colleagues from another place in the world have said, "You're not behind the times, you understand what you're doing and you're competent enough to be called a colleague."

BD — A lot of us from India come here regularly to update our knowledge. We are doing a lot of research, but you people are doing a lot more. We need to hear about all the new advancements that are coming up.

TN — So, ITAA can lend support while an organization is growing, but there's also a long-term need for continual interchange and growth.

JB — Yes. Organizations can learn from each other and, as one group comes up with ideas, it can pass them on to other developing organizations.



Ted Novey and translator Eugenia Calderon

TN — For instance, your groups in Denmark might come up with some discovery or new approach to teaching which will then feed back into the international organization, which then will improve the whole program around the world.

JB - Yes, that would still provide both day-to-day experiences, discoveries and excitement and the overall consistency from the larger organization. It's important to be aware that we are part of a structure that is already built, to be respectful and available and agreeable about being in that structure, and not moving away from it, giving up on it or saying, "Well, they can do it on their own. We're going to do something else."

TN - After all, we do have about four billion people in the world to teach TA to and we haven't really started.

JB - That's right. If you're looking for action, focus on it out there rather than working against ourselves so much internally.

Imaging the Future . . .



My dream for the future of ITAA is to receive the following telegram in 1987:

"Bangkok — Thirty TA delegates gathered here. Each continent (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, Latin America) represented by five delegates elected by their own continental TA association. Decisions reached: 1) to mutually recognize each other's members; 2) to share specific discoveries with each other; 3) to acknowledge each continent's particular cultural in-put; 4) to unite all members in the Mundial TA Association. Reasons given for these decisions — it was discovered that the specific ways of using TA on each continent and their own training and accreditation systems are equally valuable, although quite different."

Raymond Hostie, Belgium



International Training Standards

By Ellyn Bader, PhD, CTM

It is impossible to condense all of the concerns related to international training standards into a brief article. While there are issues related to distance, communication problems, quality of exams and variability of standards that affect all countries, there are separate, distinct and equally significant problems in each country.

However, what I can and want to do here is to review where credentialing now stands, where it is moving and what the Training Standards Committee (TSC) will be doing. I also want to communicate the process that the TSC went through in analyzing all the advantages and disadvantages of different future possibilities. It is my hope that I will be able to up-date all members and communicate the care taken by the Committee to deal with complicated issues.

The TSC has often been accused of being chauvinistic, of favoring US interests and of neglecting concerns of non-US members. It has taken time for ITAA to adjust to and respond to the diversity of international concerns. In my term as chairperson, the Committee was composed of members from 12 countries. I believe that we put care and energy into addressing each other's needs. I hope that I will succeed in communicating that care to you. It is particularly important to me that all trainees recognize that their needs were considered to be important.

Beginning in January, 1983, all credentialing will be handled by the Board of Certification (BOC) rather than by the TSC. The BOC will establish a separate corporation and will be responsible for setting all standards and requirements. It will also carry out all exams. The separate corporation was recommended by the ITAA attorney as a way of insuring that ITAA would not violate certain tax regulations and that it would retain its tax-exempt status.

ITAA has applied for membership in the National Commission of Health Certifying Agencies (NCHCA). This is an organization in Washington, DC, that certifies the credentialing processes of a large number of health-certifying agencies. They have access to a large body of research and experience in the area of certification, which will become available to ITAA and the BOC if ITAA pursues and accepts membership in NCHCA. It is highly likely that ITAA will be accepted sometime in the next few months. Thus, if the BOC chooses, they can coordinate and consult with NCHCA in conducting the ITAA credentialing process, and the ITAA credential will have the additional validation of an external accrediting agency.

Because members of the TSC had concerns about this direction in terms of its systemic implications for ITAA as an organization, we spent an extra day meeting to discuss the ramifications of such a move. We also looked at the advantages and disadvantages of continuing the current credentialing direction which, essentially, would involve different regions of the world taking over increasing responsibility for their credentialing. Then, ITAA's TSC would review credentialing procedures and, once they were found to be acceptable, credentialing would be conducted separately in each region of the world, through whatever structure worked best in that region. After much discussion, the Committee listed the following advantages and disadvantages for each option.

Option I: Board of Certification (with NCHCA membership)

A. Advantages.

1. Consistency of exams around the world.
2. Consistency of requirements for examination and consistency of standards over time.
3. Transferability of credential (i.e., a CM in Canada would be the same as a CM in Argentina).
4. Input from NCHCA would provide valuable information and a check on our process.
5. Credential could eventually have more prestige and would definitely be an International Credential.
6. Possibly strengthen the membership commitment to ITAA of those credentialed.

B. Disadvantages.

1. Possible loss of members immediately who feel as if it is a benefit only to US members (actually, there are no current tangible benefits to US members).
2. Some control would be given over to an external source (NCHCA).
3. Possible lack of flexibility regarding cultural differences.
4. Possibility of higher exam costs.

Option II: Board of Certification (replace TSC and continue developing regional certification)

A. Advantages

1. Allows for greatest attention to cultural differences.
2. High flexibility.
3. Lack of imposition of US standards on non-US regions.
4. ITAA becomes more of an international federation.
5. Foster development of American TA Association.
6. Easiest to arrange and schedule exams.

B. Disadvantages

1. Very little consistency.
2. Credential is not necessarily transferable.
3. Lack of cross-fertilization — parochialism.
4. Potential fragmentation.

While the Committee did not vote or take a formal position, there seemed to be a consensus that the first option had more strength. It offered the most advantage to the most members and to ITAA as an organization over a long period of time. The advantages of consistency, transferability and continued cross-fertilization seemed substantial. The Committee decided to urge the BOC not to make any drastic changes immediately that would affect trainees under contract, to continue having a large pool of examiners to draw upon, to continue having as many exam sites as feasible to insure greatest possible accessibility and to work to keep fees as low as possible (i.e., if exam fees need to be increased, to decrease filing fees).

For years now, the primary task of the TSC has been that of developing and administering the examinations. As the BOC takes over responsibility for examining and credentialing, the purpose of the TSC will be changing. The new charge for the TSC is to literally assess and define standards for training, which, for the first time, will allow careful attention to be focused on training issues. The task will be to develop an analysis and evaluation of past and current training processes, leading to the development of a philosophy of training which will encompass curriculum design, training models and implementation. Through this process, the TSC will relate its findings and recommendations to the BOC. Also, the TSC will coordinate with the Program Committee to sponsor conference workshops on training/supervision and on how to train.



Imaging the Future . . .

Sometimes we use "totems" as metaphors for a script. The image of the animal and its qualities stand for the personality of the individual or organization. The animal can evolve and become another and this potential change symbolizes the good or bad potential script.

On the one hand, we see ITAA having the image of a salamander as a totem. This mythical animal supposedly had a poisonous skin and could get through fire without getting burned. On the other hand, ITAA may become a white, winged horse. There are enough OK behaviors, values and established bylaws within the organization for that growth. If ITAA allows the bad aspects of power to "burn" and does not keep away other ideas and values by letting new people torch its skin (the salamander), then it will grow into a source of poetic inspiration to its members (the white, winged horse).

In five years, we see ITAA becoming a federation of national and continental associations. A new US organization will be started and at least half of the members of the Board of Trustees will be from outside the US. TA will be recognized as a unique frame of reference for integrating various theories or approaches in social and clinical work, and it will have resolutely reached beyond the borders where Berne stopped into the fields of spirituality and bodywork.

Vincent Lenhardt and Michele Favre, France

As I leave my position as chairperson of International Training Standards Committee (ITSC), I feel confident that credentialing and training are moving in positive directions for all members. I am hopeful that anyone who is unclear or is in disagreement with me will write to me, the BOC or the *Script* with your questions or opposition. I hope that all members who are supportive of the new direction will communicate their support to other members.

As Bill Cornell comes on board as the new chairperson of ITSC, he invites letters and on-going correspondence from all members of the international community with regards to what has been working, what has not been working and options for ITAA training, credentialing and examination procedures around the world.

The Script
(ISSN 0164-7393)
Newsletter of the International
Transactional Analysis Association
1772 Vallejo Street
San Francisco, CA 94123
(415) 885-5992

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

The Script is published monthly (except Jan., May and Sept.) by the International Transactional Analysis Association. The subscription rate is $2/year as part of dues for all classes of membership. For information on dues rates for various membership classifications, contact the ITAA office (address above). Second class postage paid at San Francisco, California. POSTMASTER: send address changes to *The Script*, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123.

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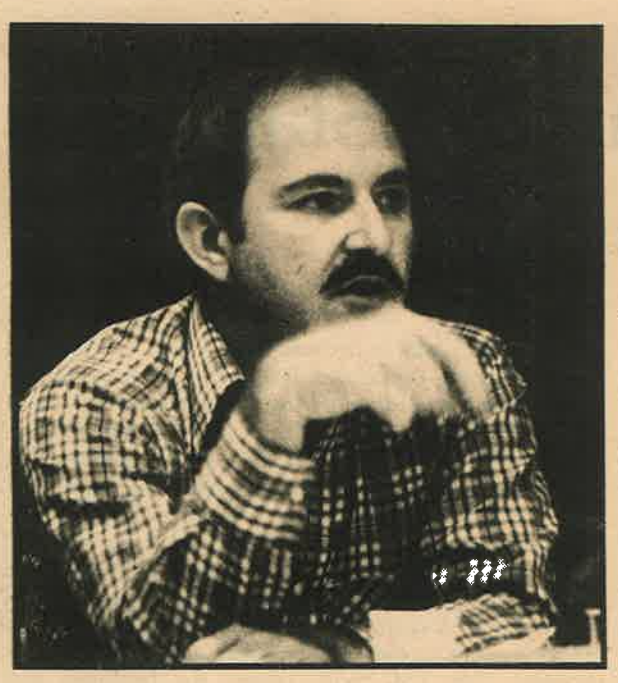
The editors reserve the right to edit material submitted for publication for taste, accuracy and length. Letters to the Members Forum should be limited to 400 words. Editing will be done responsibly and in such a way as to preserve the intent of the author.

TA in Yugoslavia



The use of TA in Yugoslavia has been steadily growing over the past few years. Graham Barnes, TM, has been going to Belgrade regularly for the last two years to supervise an on-going TA training group of about 20 people. It is, to our knowledge, the only one of its kind in a Communist country.

The person responsible for the beginning of the program is Josip Berger, a Professor of Psychology at the University in Belgrade. After visiting the US in 1977, he contacted Graham, who was then later invited by the whole group to come to Yugoslavia to supervise the training program.

Recently, a special symposium on group therapy, organized by the people in the training group, was held at one of the most prestigious treatment centers in the country. The papers from this meeting were all published and, as of mid-1981, over 30 professional articles and books on TA have been written by people in the program. In addition, Berne's *Games People Play* has been translated and is widely read.

One of the people who started in the training program recently passed her CM exam in London and is now a CPTM. By December of 1982, it is hoped that several more people will have become Certified Members so that exams can be held in Yugoslavia with only one outsider coming in to direct them.

The training group meets regularly at the clinic where several of the members also work. This provides the opportunity for high-quality case presentations in which trainees bring in very difficult patients and work with them in front of the group. This is particularly interesting because, in Yugoslavia, all therapy is done in clinics, hospitals and educational settings rather than private practice, and is therefore available to everyone, regardless of class or background. Peasants, office workers, managers and highly educated people are all hospitalized in the same place and participate in therapy together. Therefore, there is a leveling influence going on in the therapy and the trainees have experiences working with patients from all walks of life.

Because there is no private practice, there is no financial reward for anyone who goes through TA training. The trainees' only motivation for learning TA is to further their own growth and development and to find ways to deliver more effective services to their clients.

One of the most significant aspects of the growth of TA in Yugoslavia is that it offers a value system that is in direct conflict with the culture. This is in contrast with the US, where many of the values inherent in TA are also values accepted by at least a segment of the population. For instance, one value that TA holds strongly is that of OKness - the idea that people are essentially of worth by virtue of the fact that they are. While that value could also be upheld more in the USA, it is more generally accepted as a cultural norm here than in Yugoslavia.

The contrast of values is also highlighted in the practice of psychotherapy. In Yugoslavia, psychotherapy is very authoritarian and so, in TA group therapy, the emphasis on contracts and on the individual saying what they want, offers a different model for growth and opens up possibilities for change that go beyond the cultural value system.

Evidence of this can be seen in terms of some of the women in the group. The members of the training program are either psychologists or psychiatrists and most of them are women. This is largely because, after the revolution, no profession could be closed to women. However, even though women are highly-skilled professionals in Yugoslavian society, many husbands are still very dominant and controlling. Because of their participation in the training program, some of the women trainees are becoming more assertive about their own personhood and are thus challenging the cultural norms in this area.

At a recent meeting, the training group discussed the philosophy behind TA and its importance for their situation. They noted that positive stroking, which is central to TA theory, is not a cultural value in Yugoslavia. Another important value in TA is the Nurturing Parent. However, they have found, in working with patients in their culture, that Berne was wrong in defining psychotherapy as the talking Child, the listening Adult and the approving Parent. Since Yugoslavia has been dominated for centuries, people have survived by being rebellious in a passive way. So, the problem is located, not only in the Child, but also in the Parent. Both the Parent ego state and the culture as a whole are approving when the person behaves in a passively rebellious manner.

The members of the training group felt strongly that TA cannot be seen as just a Western technology or a group of techniques and that it can't be defined by capitalism. They felt that, to them, the fact that it provides a different value system is as important as the techniques it has to offer.

Besides the training program supervised by Graham, there are also many other indications of the growing interest in TA in Yugoslavia. The University of Belgrade has very active seminars on various kinds of new group therapies and, of these, the ones on TA are the most popular. Students can take part in a 101 group that is both didactic and experiential. There are now four groups of students in the Graduate School of Psychology and a number of them are basing their theses or dissertations on TA.

Lectures and 101 courses are being given all over the country and TA was well represented at the Congress of Psychologists. Recently, two 45-minute programs were produced for the state-owned television. They showed how an actual group works by using a group of 14 students led by Professor Berger and two of the other psychologists in the training program.

At the National Congress of Psychology in May, 1981, there were presentations on TA and other group psychotherapies for the first time. This was organized by Professor Berger and many members of the training group read professional papers there. The TA presentation was the most popular one at the Congress and, in addition, a list of the best-selling books at the Congress showed two books by Professor Berger which contained TA in the top ten.

Finally, in February, 1981, Graham Barnes was invited to give a lecture to the psychotherapeutic section of the Belgrade Institute for Mental Health. This was an important honor, both for Graham and for TA. The lecture, which was attended by over 100 psychotherapists, was extremely well-received, even though it was all in English, without any translation. Graham reports that people came up to him afterwards and told him that, although they did not speak English, they understood his lecture. He suggests that this is testimony of the ability of TA to communicate, even across language and culture barriers.

In the opinion of members of the training group, "TA is becoming more and more popular in this country." However, it is not a popular movement, in the sense of the masses. Rather, TA is becoming more widely used by professionals and students who are learning it and learning it very well. As they said at the National Congress, "We are here, we mean to stay, and we are spreading out."

— Robin Fryer

Imaging the Future . . .

Highlights of the XXV ITAA Conference Budapest — August 1987

Eight hundred members from 60 countries attended the International Conference, attracted by the high quality of presentations, the inexpensive rates and the lovely site. The pre-conference institutes on International Relations, Mental Health: Theory and Practice, and Business Administration were sold out in advance.

The new organizational structure for ITAA was approved and next month all members will elect the President, five regional Vice-presidents, one General Secretary, five Regional Secretaries and one General Treasurer.

The Committee of Presidents of National Associations proposed the revision of international standards for membership certification as well as the revision of basic criteria for TM certification in Clinical and Special Fields.

The TA Theory Committee presented a list of basic books and articles on TA and suggested that TM's base their teaching on classic concepts to guarantee a sound conceptual base for their trainees.

The Ethics Committee reported a reduction of 50% in ethics issues since Clinical and Special Fields TM's jointly defined the limits of their practices.

The Standards Committee reported that the introduction of specific 101 courses for Clinical and Special Fields caused an impressive rise of Special Fields candidates. For the first time in ITAA history, 51% of the membership is from Special Fields areas.

Although the membership of ITAA has not grown in the last two years, TA credibility is increasing in the academic area. TA courses are now part of the curriculum at major universities in the USA, England, France, Israel, Canada, Australia and Brazil. For the first time, *Harvard Business Review*, the *International Journal of Public Health* and the *New England Journal of Medicine* published papers on the use of TA.

Rosa Krausz, Brazil

Plan to Make Board of Trustees Geographically Representative

In January, 1981, the Board of Trustees approved the principle of having geographical representation for election to the Board. In August, 1981, the International Relations Committee and the Nominating Committee submitted the following plan which was accepted by the Board for the next three years, at which time it will be reviewed.

The plan divides the world into five membership regions, with the number of trustees to be elected from each region based on the number of ITAA members in that region.

Region I: Australia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Taiwan, New Guinea, Monaco, Mauritius.
Board Representation: 1

Region II: Canada **Board Representation:** 1

Region III: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, Finland, France, West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Portugal.
Board Representation: 3

Region IV: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Venezuela, Virgin Islands, West Indies, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay, Netherlands Antilles.
Board Representation: 1

Region V: United States **Board Representation:** 18

The Nominating Committee will seek and nominate candidates for each region with the usual nominations from the membership meeting. Each member will be able to vote for up to eight candidates from any region. Candidates with the highest votes in their region will be declared elected up to the prescribed number to be elected in each region.

Currently the Board includes one member from Region I, no members from Region II, one member from Region III, one member from Region IV, and twenty-one members from Region V. In the next election, a member from Region II, a member from Region III and six new members from Region V will be elected. The Board will then have the following representation: Region I - one member; Region II - one member; Region III - two members; Region IV - one member; Region V - nineteen members. In succeeding years, new members will be elected to bring the representation in agreement with membership distribution and to maintain it there.

Bringing Out The Child!

To interject a bit of fun into our "serious" look at international issues, we asked a number of members to let us know what they do (or don't **dare** *do) in their cultures to bring out the Child ego state. We hope you enjoy their replies.*

The Dominican Republic occupies part of an island in the Caribbean and so enjoys a rich, sunny, warm environment. This is reflected in the behavior of its people, who are very friendly and willing to have fun. Therefore, we don't have any problems bringing out the Natural Child. More often, the difficulty comes in keeping out the Adapted Child.

Because of our violent political history, it is easy for people to get into mistrust, fear, anxiety and passive-aggressiveness. The culture is also very Parental in some respects. For example, there are very specific roles for men and women which lead to many "right" and "wrong" things one "must" or "must not" do.

When we are working with organizations, training groups and study groups, our main concern in bringing out the Child is to go about it in a way that will not have the person place him/herself in an unprotected position.

One of the things I find useful is to go by stages. First, I use exciting games to get the person in contact with the energy that is available in play. Then, we move on to silly games to help the person to get rid of the sense of ridicule. Next, we provide a structure that offers protection to the group and which shows individuals how to provide protection for themselves. Finally, we move on to closeness and intimacy.

Through working with my groups, I have found that we often were taking for granted some of the wonderful things about our country and culture like the sunshine, the beaches, and our capacity for fun and enjoyment. After using this process for a while, I find people become more aware of these qualities and they are more able to savor and enjoy their richness.

Ana Tholenaar de Borbon, Dominican Republic

Operating largely within industry and commerce in Britain, I see a good deal of what is stereotypically called "the stiff upper lip." As a consequence, my "message" to organizations is usually to get more in touch with the Free Child in order to tap into creativity, openness, trust and, dare I say it, fun!

I teach Child in a very straight way; i.e., from my Adult, and give examples of my own behavior in this respect (and other ego states too, of course). To illustrate the spontaneity of my Child, I tell of the time I was walking past a music store. In the middle of the window display was a bright, shiny trombone, which I immediately decided I needed. So, I bought it. At 47 years of age, that was a rather "crazy" thing to do, having never had any experience of musical instruments or music theory.

My second story concerns the greediness of my Child, as demonstrated on a homeward flight from Australia. The plane was scheduled to stop for two hours at Singapore. Transit passengers were allowed off to visit the Duty Free shopping lounge. Having disembarked, imagine my dismay when, on entering an Alladin's cave full of hi-fi goodies, the announcement on the tannoy was for everybody to get back onto the plane right away. At that moment, I was three years old, in a toy shop, with my mother's voice saying, "If you can't make your mind up you can't have anything." So, I grabbed the first thing I could lay my hands on and returned to the aircraft. When I examined my purchase, it was not quite the simple radio I thought it to be. It turned out to be a fairly complex short-wave radio receiver which, even now, sits in my bedroom, never used because I don't know how to operate it.

There is a nice post-script to this story. Having told these anecdotes to a group fo Social Workers at one particular workshop, I was pulled aside by their Manager, who sternly told me, "You shouldn't tell them stories like that. You might alienate them. They work with underprivileged people and they might not approve of your apparently wasteful life-style." I had certainly hooked *his* Critical Parent.

Here is one practical exercise I use immediately following my explanation of ego states and how to recognize them. One third of the group is designated Parent, another third Adult and the remainder Child. They then mill around exchanging transactions with each other, but all the time keeping in role. They do this for a few minutes and then switch and continue until they experience the three ego states. I usually finish the exercise by yelling out "everybody in their Free Child." This had a hilarious result once when working in a hotel. My group of Free Kids began shouting and laughing and horsing around when, suddenly, the door was thrown open and we were confronted by a very angry Critical parent who was running a meeting in the adjoining room. He couldn't understand why his "You should control yourselves" and "You ought to know better" were received with gales of laughter.

In one workshop with a group of managers from a well-known multi-national corporation, I was making the point that physical touching is a behavior that could be attributed to the Child, and wouldn't it be a good idea if we experienced this by closing our eyes and milling around the room just touching hands and exploring them. This obviously didn't fit too well with somebody in the group, who reported this exercise back to his boss. The outcome was that "the goings on in the training room" were discussed at a main Board meeting and the training manager had to go along to justify my activities.

One experience I would never repeat happened when I was explaining to a group of Managers that competitiveness could be attributed to the Child. Spontaneously, I invented an exercise to demonstrate this. The group split into two teams. A chair was placed at each end of the room and I rolled up a sheet of paper to make a "ball." The object of the game was to score goals by getting the ball through the legs of the chairs. Within thirty seconds, the "competition" was so intense that a table was overturned, a jug of water spilled over somebody and one man had his spectacles broken!

Ron Clements, England

Training young, and not so young, French journalists can be fun, except when they play "Blasé." This is a game they know better than anyone else and it occurs often when I mention TA. I get sneers, bored looks or cries of manipulation.

In the group I am working with today, the Little Professor is just another "American gimmick." The expression often used is "gadget," which is quite derogatory in French intellectual circles, and especially so if "American" is added.

OK, so I have four more hours to go with these folks. Where do I go from here? Help me, J.J. (That's the name of *MY* Little Professor.)

So, I say, "Well, boys and girls, let's get serious for a change. (Stares) Pair off for an exercise. Concentrate. This is not playing. Please keep serious and do not laugh. Are you ready? First, one of you asks the other an apparently silly question such as, 'Why does the snow fall from the skies instead of going up from the ground?' (It's snowing outside. Derogatory smiles.) Anything will do. To each answer, the questioner keeps asking, 'Why' and 'Why' and 'Why.' Ready? Go ahead."

Fifty-seven seconds later the whole stiff group is in tears of laughter. Everyone giggles more each time I insist, with an annoyed tone, "Please! Do not laugh. This is not supposed to be funny," all the while keeping a poker face. In five minutes we stop, with everyone screaming and the room in pandemonium. The most outspoken critic of TA so far, a young lady, screams, "Now I understand why we journalists can be such a pain in the neck!" My jokes had fallen flat, as had my winks and smiles, but the command not to laugh did it. The Rebellious Child paved the way for the Free Child! (The French are notorious for being rebellious.)

Training in France is not supposed to be funny and manipulation is seen as very dirty. Journalists are not taken seriously enough by the public to feel that they can relax. They cannot afford *not* to take themselves seriously. They do not accept an intellectual explanation for the Child, but they love having it demonstrated as long as I tell them first that it's not for fun.

Jean-Jacques Berreby, France

A wide variety of subcultures is characteristic of Japan today. Young Japanese in the big cities are getting very internationalized, so I make it a rule to gather some data about the cultural script of the group with which I am working. Usually, a quick go round is enough.

If I feel that the group has a rigid and "formal" norm, a common Japanese heritage that is probably derived from Confucianism, I show them the following cartoon drawn on a chart. Then I ask them solemnly what is funny about it.



This, most likely, brings laughter and I then go into some body exercises. If it doesn't, and there is not enough time to stimulate the Free Child, I may lecture on a few episodes about Taoist teachers, relating the stories to the Free Child ego state.

Nobu Kuniya, Japan

My practice is in Rio de Janeiro and my comments are about my work there, rather than about Brazil as a whole.

Bringing out the Child in Rio is not very difficult because the culture and environment both stimulate this ego state (e.g., carnivals, beaches, futbol, the great popular celebrations, etc.). One of the problems we do have is certain rigid sex roles (Latin-American machismo and hembrismo). The most efficient technique I have found for bringing down these barriers is Biodance.

Biodance was created by Professor Rolando Toro and is based on neurophysiological studies. It is designed to stimulate the sub-cortical and cortical structures. The curative effects are quite significant and all my regular clients in therapy are also in a weekly biodance class.

Biodance facilitates the liberation of authentic emotions, mainly those related to affection, sexuality and creativity. The elements used in this technique are sound stimuli, such as music, movement and experiencing. It is non-verbal and its main goal is to have the person feel his/her emotions.

The results are quickly observed. There are body changes and certain behaviors are modified so that the will to live, the capacity for affection, healthy sexuality, and a strong sense of vitality are developed.

Alberto Rocha Tavares, Brazil

TA Organizations

In gathering the informaiton you see below on various TA organizations around the world, we have attempted to be inclusive, rather than exclusive, by listing as many as we could without discriminating on the basis of size, structure, location or purpose. If your organization is not listed here and you would like to have it publicized in the **Script**, *please send us the relevant information and we will make every effort to include it in an upcoming issue.*

Deutschschweizer Regionalverband fur Transaktionale Analyse (DSRTA) - serves German-speaking region of Switzerland; 42 members. President: Fritz Praxmarer. Sponsors monthly TA seminar. History: founded in March, 1980 when it became clear that the French-speaking part of Switzerland wanted its own organization. Slow, but steady development since then. Future plans: to have everyone in the region who is doing TA know each other, to meet regularly to exchange what we know and to learn and think together. For more information: Heinz Giovannini, Dorngasse 45, CH-8967 Widen, Switzerland.

South African Transactional Analysis Association (SATAA) - serves Johannesburg; 12 members. History: started informally 18 months ago at the prompting of Maria Gilbert, the first CM in South Africa, with the formation of a 202 Seminar group that has been meeting regularly ever since. Two more members of the group are now ready to file CM contracts and both of them (Merle Friedman and Diana Shmukler) have also contributed articles to the *TAJ*. Future plans: both the 202 Seminar and a Supervision group are flourishing and the members are committed to making TA concepts and its practical applications widely known through teaching, writing, lecturing and clinical work. Diana, who lectures at the University of the Witwatersrand, is preparing to introduce a TA course into her curriculum for first year students. No immediate plans to expand beyond Johannesburg, but will look at the option when the need arises. For more information: Maria C. Gilbert, PO Box 92288, Norwood, 2117, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Sydney TA and Gestalt Seminar (Sydney TAGS) - serves Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Regular workshops sponsored. Publications: *Fuzzy Power*. For more information: N. White, 54 Eastcote Rd., Ntil Epping 2121, Australia.

Institute of Transactional Analysis (ITA) - serves United Kingdom; 450 members. Elected Chairperson: Alice Stevenson. Conferences: Autumn Special Fields, Spring Annual Conference. Publications: newsletter three times yearly; journal once yearly. History: inaugurated in 1973. Registered with the Charity Commissioners as a non-profit organization in 1977. Future plans: establish ITA Training Standards and a program for on-going supervision; help formulate definitions and educational background for psychotherapists with health services and government; provide news and articles about TA; provide a European news service; liaison between the public and TA practitioners; organize more workshops and regional conferences. For more information: Alice Stevenson, B.M. Box 4104, London WC 1N3XX, England.

Nederlanse Vereniging voor TA (NVTA) - serves Holland; 100 members. Publications: co-sponsors *Strook* quarterly with the Belgium association VITA. History: first initiative taken at the first European TA conference in Villars. Became an official association in September, 1977. Future plans: to promote TA for clinical and special fields purposes in Holland by recognizing institutes, registering trained people and organizing seminars, exams, etc. For more information: M. Kouwenhoven, Secretary, Pr. Bernhardlaan 11, 3851 XL, Ermelo, Holland.

Algemeen Nederlands Instituut voor TA (ANITA) - serves Holland. History: founded in 1976 as an institute for TA training in Holland. Trainers are Marijke van der Does and Maarten Kouwenhoven, both PTM's. There are now 50 people in a two-year program for Clinical or Special Fields preparation. For more information: Maarten Kouwenhoven, Pr. Bernhardlaan 11, 3851 XL, Ermelo, Holland.

Canadian Association for Transactional Analysis (CATA) - serves Canada; 186 people. President: Florence Olivier. Conferences: 1976 in Calgary; 1977 and 1978 in Vancouver; 1979 in Toronto; 1980 in Calgary; 1981 in Montreal. Publications: CATA-Log, three or four times yearly. History: a group of Canadians met at the 1975 ITAA Conference to discuss a Canadian TA Association. Yvonne Fries organized the conference in Calgary and it was decided there to form CATA. Delegates were elected with Leonard Ghan as President. In 1977 Florence Olivier was elected President. In 1979 CATA was incorporated with a Constitution and By-laws. It has a Board of 15 members, with eight elected from provinces and one region and seven elected at large. The Executive is elected from the Board, which meets twice annually. Future plans: to encourage the growth of TA in Canada, to develop high standards for TA practitioners and to communicate with other professional groups. For more information: Florence Olivier, 1011 Keith Rd., West Vancouver, BC, Canada V7T 1M6.

Instituto Privado De Analisis Transaccional De Mexico S.C. (IPAT) - serves Mexico; 65 members. President: Emilio Said. Conferences - helped sponsor MEXAT I, 1980 and MEXAT II, 1981. Publications: *Semestral Journal IPAT*. History: Emilio Said and Gloria Noriega decided to teach TA and began IPAT in March, 1979 teaching a 101 course. Since then, they have developed a year's program of courses, workshops, individual and group therapy, training and supervision. Future plans: to continue the program teaching TA, doing therapy and training people to be leaders in TA and to make contact with people from other parts of Mexico and the world. For more information: Emilio Said, Agrarismo #21 Col. Escandon. Mexico 11800, DF, Mexico.



Imaging the Future . . .

TA will move toward a sounder knowledge of unconscious mechanisms, strengthening and refreshing its original bond with other forms of psychoanalysis while keeping its own distinctive humanistic approach to psychotherapy.

ITAA will be recognized throughout the world as an association of highly qualified professionals in the fields of psychological theory and psychotherapy.

In order to reach this goal, ITAA will:

1. Require continuing education for all TM's.
2. Make PTM status really provisional so that, after six years, the PTM will either be a TM or return to CM status.
3. Change the CM exam so that the ability to bring a patient to autonomy is more important than three-times-seven-minutes of good techniques.
4. Encourage and honor members who publish TA articles in professional journals other than the *TAJ* and who make TA presentations at non-TA conferences.
5. Make the Board more geographically representative.
6. Have local offices/branches in various countries around the world.

Carlo Moiso, Italy

European Association for Transactional Analysis (EATA) - serves Europe; 1100 members. President: Janne Blarke. Conferences: European TA Conference annually in the summer since 1975. Publications: newsletter three times yearly. History: during first European TA Conference in Villars, Switzerland in 1975, a steering committee was formed to prepare for a European TA Association. In July, 1976 the Articles of Association of EATA were completed and EATA was formally founded. From then on, membership of the Council was by election with each country electing two representatives. The stated puposes of EATA are to "promote and intensify the knowledge and practice of TA" and "to promote cooperation in Europe in the field of TA." During 1976-77, the By-laws were drawn up and agreed upon and the Training and Standards Committee reported on the first outline of Training Standards. The six years of developing a European Association have been stimulating, challenging, sometimes daunting and almost always rewarding. The members of the Councils and Committees have learned to work together, to share ideas, and to understand each other's personal and national abilities, customs and expectations. Future plans: to work in a practical way with geographical, financial and language problems; to maintain and encourage representation of all European countries in the Association; to recognize and allow for political issues, especially being aware that a European body is more acceptable to some Europeans that an American one. Specific concerns: to handle special national requirements and to link EATA standards to these where possible; to subsidize regional and national language publications to promote easier ways of sending information; to send information on TA to non-TA therapeutic organizations in Europe; to support substantive training of ITAA oral board examiners and to develop a process for informing deferred ITAA exam candidates at the time of the exam; to support, financially, the training of PTM students in Europe. The intention is to continue to hold an annual TA conference, by tradition in a different country each year and to teach a 101 course at the beginning of each conference, sometimes in English with translators and sometimes in French or German. For more information: Margaret Turpin, 89 Muswell Hill Rd., London N10 3HT, England.

Federacion Nacional De Analisis Transaccional (FENAT) - serves Venezuela; 90 members. President: Humberto Blanco. Workshops - four each month. History: founded ten months ago as an open organization in Caracas. Included four different groups who are working with TA. Future plans: next May they will have their first National Convention in Caracas. For more information: Humberto Blanco, Calle Madrid, Qta. Lydia, Las Mercedes, Caracas, Venezuela.

Japan Transactional Analysis Association for Special Fields (JTAA SF) - serves Japan; 231 members. President: Prof. Kiyotoki Sugitani. Conferences: annual conference since 1979. Publications: journal will be published yearly; newsletter is published 5-6 times yearly. History: established in 1976 by a group of people interested in TA applications in non-clinical fields. The Association was originally named the Japan Industrial TA Association, but since many members are from other fields (such as education), the name was changed in 1981. Future plans: promoting the development of TA in special fields, facilitation of mutual support for members, publishing a journal, possible collaboration with JTAA. For more information: Mr. Khagaki, 2-12-4, Minami Aoyama, Minatoku, Tokyo 107, Japan.

Gestalt and Transactional Analysis Seminar of Western Australia (GATASWA) - serves Western Australia; 290 members. Convenors: Jeff and Maggie White. Conferences - co-sponsoring Second Australasian TA Conference, September, 1982. Publications: ten newsletters yearly. History: began in Perth in 1976 with a group of 12 people who had attended the first TA workshop in Perth, which was led by John McNeel. Future plans: to continue as a monthly gathering of friends who are actively interested in TA and who enjoy hearing a paper each month by people who are using TA in many fields, from prisons to yoga. For more information: Gloria McCulloch, Hon. Sec., 17 Lifford Rd., Floreat Park, W. Australia, 6014.

Institut Francais d'Analyse Transactionnelle (IFAT) - serves France; 530 members. President: Remy Filliozat, CPTM. Conferences: Congress National d'Analyse Transactionnelle Summer Community. Publications: quarterly newsletter, *Analyse Transactionnelle: Bulletin de l'IFAT*. History: founded in Paris in 1975 at the home of Remy Filliozat by nine people who had met at the first European TA Congress. The first IFAT President was Margaret Angus-Daubin, a Canadian nurse who was living in France. In 1977, the first issue of the newsletter *Analyse Transactionnelle* was published. In September, 1978, IFAT initiated a specific French training course which was a great success. The First National Congress met in 1980 under then-President, Vincent Lenhardt. Future plans: to insure the practice, spreading, teaching and development of TA for persons and organizations. In 1982, IFAT is also eager to unite scattered energies and capabilities around France and

Around The World

to de-centralize the Parisian-born organization into several associations federated into a new IFAT. The Association also will be working towards official recognition of its training course by French academic authorities and by ITAA. For more information: Remy Filliozat, 10 rue Richer, 75010 Paris, France.

Associazione Italiana di Analisi Transazionale (AIAT) - serves Italy; 190 members. President: Carlo Moiso. Conferences: Italian Conference on TA (sponsored with SIMPAT and IRPIR). Publications: *Notizie di AT*, three times yearly, first issue due April, 1982. History: founded in Rome in 1975. Developed through local seminars or institutes in Roma (IAT), Milano (Centro E. Berne), Bologna (SEAT), Bari (IATP), Torino (ITAT), Catania (SPAT). Future plans: obtain government recognition as official post-graduate school for psychotherapy; achieve organizational affiliation with ITAA; publish a scientific journal. For more information: Carlo Moiso, Via P. Borsieri, 12-00195 Roma, Italy.

Transactional Analysis Society of India (TASI) - serves India mostly; 300 Indian members, 20 international members, 10 organizational members. President: Pearl Drego. Conferences: Indian Transactional Analysis Conference (ITAC), usually in January. There have been five since 1978. Publications: quarterly journal, *TASI DARSHAN*. History: March, 1976 - advanced members of ITAA residing in India decide to form a TA association. April, 1978 - TASI is registered with the Registrar of Societies, Delhi; Saroj Welch is first president of TASI. September, 1981 - TASI conducts its first CM/SFM exams. Lekha Daniel Jothi becomes CM, Renu Khanna becomes SFM. Future plans: promotion of membership and international relationships; building up of local and regional TA organizations in India and Asian affiliates outside India; on-going design of procedures for training standards and exams; application of TA to social responsibility. For more information: Os Summerton, M-70 Greater Kailash I, New Delhi 110048, India. Phone: 642674.

Deutsche Gesellschaft fur TAnalyse (DGTA) - serves West Germany; 237 members. President: Rudiger Rogoll, MD. Conferences: Annual DGTA-Kongress (four so far). Quarterly journal: *Neues aus der Transactionsanalyse*. History: founded in late 1976 in Berlin. Increased members rapidly (especially advanced members). In 1981, DGTA became the first organizational affiliate of ITAA. Future plans: autonomous administration for its members to avoid complicated mailings across the ocean in foreign languages; confront TA abuse and coordinate high standards with local laws; spread TA and get it acknowledged by the government; provide sufficient and effective training in TA. For more information: Rudiger Rogoll, MD, DGTA, Rotteckring 2, 78 Freiburg, W. Germany.

Colegio Nacional De Medicina Psicosomatica (CONAMEP) - serves Mexico; 670 members. President: Ervey Gonzalez Urroz, MD. Conferences: TA courses throughout Mexico. History: founded in 1971 in Mexico City by eight members. Dr. Gonzalez Urroz was the first president of the national directive board and was re-elected in 1979. Work includes TA, hypnosis, psychosomatic medicine, Gestalt and bioenergetics. Future plans: to expand TA throughout Mexico, to train good Transactional Analysists, and to organize an annual meeting with other TA organizations in Mexico. For more information: Ervey Gonzalez Urroz, MD, Homero 109-504. Mexico, DF (Delegacion Miguel Hidalgo) CP 11560, Mexico.

Uniao Nacional Das Associacoes De Analise Transacional (UNA-AT) - serves Brazil; 500 members. President: Roberto Crema. Conferences: have held four national congresses and the fifth is planned for May, 1982. Publications: Magazine *AT*, three times yearly; Bulletin *CARICIAS*. History: founded in 1978 in Rio de Janeiro by Alberto Luis da Rocha Tavares, Dina Lourdes Frutuoso, Marco Antionio de Oliveira, Terezinha Lorena da Costa, Jesse Accioly, Jorge Close and others who felt the need to join the various state associations together. For more information: Roberto Crema, Conjunto Nacional de Brasilia, SALA 5.042, Brasilia, DF, Brazil (CEP.70.077).

Societa Italiana di Metodi Psicoterapeutici ed Analisi Transazionale (SIMPAT) - serves Italy; 93 members. President: Maria Teresa Romanini. Conferences: First Italian Conference of TA, Rome, April, 1982. Publications: *AT: Italian Review of Transactional Analysis and Psychotherapeutic Methods*, twice yearly. *Review of Pedagogical Critic: "Prospect of Permanent Education"*; bi-monthly, University of Siena. History: founded in April, 1979 in Rome by the first group of 20 people in training with M.T. Romanini. The Association then developed training courses and workshops. In 1981, a specialization course, acknowledged by the Italian State, was founded. Future plans: permanent education of advanced members; didactic training; application of TA to education, with specialization courses for teachers and scientific research for university teachers; application of TA in the clinical field as basic teaching and training for psychology and medical students; sponsoring of annual scientific conferences through collaboration with other schools and/or sciences. For more information: Maria Teresa Romanini, Viale Tito Livio, 147, 00136, Roma, Italy.

Imaging the Future . . .



If I could design the ITAA of the future, I would focus on preparation for advanced membership. I envision a Central Private University somewhere in the US where TM's and PTM's could go to learn. Also, in each country that so desired, I would encourage the creation of one or more private TA Universities able to prepare CM's and SFM's. All the schools of TA would be represented in these institutions, the tuition would be kept at a minimum, and various kinds of transcultural research would be carried out there. I would stimulate the use of TA in education, health and medicine by asking every advanced member in training to donate, as part of his/her training, one class or on-going group to patients in a general hospital, to drop-in centers, to children in a school or day-care center, or to teachers in training.

I would also stress time and again that the main goal of TA is to help people regain their power and freedom both in order to have fun and also to accept responsibility for what is happening within themselves and in the society in which they live.

Rosette Poletti, Switzerland

Svanska Transaktionanalytiska Foreningen (STAF) - serves Sweden; 100 members. President: Annika Bjorck. Publications: as often as can afford it. Now preparing second journal with translations of articles from *TAJ*. History: founded January, 1979 and has grown slowly since then. Especially interested in education of psychotherapists in Sweden and translation of TA literature into Swedish. Future plans: establishing functioning local groups; cooperate with other Scandinavian countries and hopefully sponsor a yearly conference together; literature translation and publish journal. For more information: Annika Bjorck, PO Box 368, S-201 23, Malmo, Sweden.

Association Suisse pour l'Analyse Transactionnelle (ASPAT) - serves German, French and Italian-speaking parts of Switzerland; 250 members. President: (Faitiere) representing the three sections: Eleanore Fawaz. President of ASPAT (Section Romande): Rosette Poletti. President ASPAT (Gruppo della Svizzera Italian): Elena Crema Zanolli. President of ASPAT (Deutsche Schweiz): Fritz Praxmarer. Publications: *Metamorphose*, twice yearly. History: GENTAS (Geneva Transactional Analysis Society) founded in 1974 in Geneva. ASPAT created in 1977 in Geneva. Since then, ASPAT (Gruppo della Svizzera Italiana) was founded in April 1978 and ASPAT (Deutschschweiz, DSRTA) in May, 1980. In November, 1980, the three sections joined in ASPAT (Faitiere). Future plans: expansion of TA in multicultural and multilingual Switzerland; official recognition of TA and effective professional training in TA at all levels. For more information: ASPAT, PO Box 172, 1225 Chene Bougeries, Switzerland. ASPAT (Section Romande), PO Box 123, 1211 Geneve, Switzerland. ASPAT (Deutschschweiz) C. Giovanni, Secretary, Dorngasse 45, 8967 Widen, Switzerland. ASPAT (Gruppo della Svizzera Italiana), Via S. Gottardo 82, 6500 Bellinzona, Switzerland.

Vlaams Instituut Voor Transactionele Analyse (VIAT) - serves Dutch-speaking Belgium; 66 members. President: Mil Rosseau. Conferences: November 1980 and November 1982 (with ASSOBAT). Quarterly journal - *Strook*; quarterly newsletter - *VITA*. Founded: August 1981 in Antwerp. First goal: professional training organization and introduction of TA to a large public. Future plans: growing; having fun; organizing structured training for SFM's and CM's, both according to ITAA and EATA standards; establishing organization contacts with other TA organizations; getting legal protection for certified members. For more information: Sonja De Raeymaekers (MCP), Molenstraat 40 B-2000 Antwerpen, Belgium. Phone: 031/37.30.10. (After Aug. 13, 1982: 03/237.30.10).

United States of America Transactional Analysis Association (USA-TAA) - serves United States of America; 30 founding members (policy will be open membership). History: founded in January, 1982 in Monterey, California. Future plans: to be decided in August, 1982 at Snowmass. For more information: Felipe Garcia, Route 15, Box 234-C, San Antonio, TX 78228, USA.

USA TA Association Founded

Dear Fellow Members:

We, the undersigned, founded the United States of America Transactional Analysis Association (USA-TAA) on January 16, 1982, and we cordially invite you to join us.

We strongly believe that the time has come for USA persons to form their own association, so we are doing so. We expect this will assist the ITAA in becoming even more truly international.

Two open-discussion brainstorming meetings were held in Monterey. We made a commitment to incorporation and structuring a win-win group that will be unique and supportive of the ITAA.

A few people have expressed concern that this might be divisive. If you wonder about that, please reflect on our names listed below. Our intent is to join together in a TA spirit of cooperation, not competition. We invite you to be part of this growing process.

You may also wonder why the names below are listed and not others. They are there simply because they have made the commitment and paid a founders fee of $25. Further plans for incorporation, organization on a regional basis, programs, dues, etc. will be decided by those involved at Snowmass. In the meantime, if you want to be one of the founders, please send your check to Felipe Garcia, USA-TAA, Route 15, Box 234-C, San Antonio, TX 78228.

Again, we invite you to join.

Muriel James	Felipe Garcia	Patt Savastano
Fanita English	Natalie Garber	Marlyn Crossen
Jean I. Clarke	Ted Bruce	Marjory Zerin
Tom Nissley	Mary Boulton	Ed Zerin
Alan Jacobs	Elaine Childs-Gowell	Rosanne Lawson-Andersen
Pamela Levin-Landheer	Natalie Haimowitz	Emily Ruppert
John James	Lucy Freedman	Norman James
Valerie Batts	Lisa Ladd-Kidder	Laura Boyd
Richard Abell	Mary Jane Braun	Harry Boyd
Graham Barnes	Rose McIntyre	Vija Little

Frustrated Over Slow Delivery of Your Script? Send us the cost of air mail postage ($3.50/yr. US and Canada; $10.00/yr. all others) and your correct mailing address, and we will put you on our *Script* special mailing list. Send to Robin Fryer, Managing Editor, c/o ITAA office.

KEEPING IN TOUCH



Jeff and Maggie White (top right) with Hong Kong group

Jeff and Maggie White recently completed the first (to our knowledge) redecision workshops ever done in Hong Kong. Most of the participants were from the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers (SARDA) and they included both professionally trained staff and some after-care workers who had themselves successfully overcome addiction.

Through the interest of their director, James Chien, TA has been an integral part of the SARDA after-care program for many years. According to the Whites, SARDA's program is highly sophisticated, comprehensive (coordinated from initial detoxification to long-term assistance with establishing new friendship groups) and successful. They are treating heroin addicts exclusively, since marihuana is regarded as a medicine in China.

SARDA reached the Whites by first contacting the Hong Kong Psychological Society to find out if anyone was coming to the area who could do TA training for them. That group got in touch with the Australian Psychological Society which, in turn, contacted the Whites. The workshops included 20 people in a two-day workshop and 12 people in a one-day workshop.

Correction - in the biographical information following their article in the February, 1982 *Script*, Betty Barker-Smith and O. Dale Smith were listed as the authors of *How to Choose and Use the Right Therapist for You*. Actually, the book was a combined project of the whole Mental Health Association of Johnson County, Kansas and the designated authors were Jean and Jim Erwin. However, both Betty and Dale did participate in the process of developing the book.

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



Imaging the Future . . .

I think, want and need that, in five years, ITAA will be truly international, with people in it from all over the world. TA people will be together to share good ideas and good training. We will work together, trusting in each other and being trustable, so that we further the professional development of TA. I would like us to share with love, happiness and joy like the Three Muskateers — "All for one and one for all."

My Parent judges that this is fair and necessary to allow for good, nurturing communication between us with permission to expand TA around the world. My Adult thinks this would be very convenient, not only for those who already know TA, but also for anyone who has not yet been introduced to it. My Child feels hopeful and happy about these ideas, because I want this to happen, not in five years, but in the here and now.

Emilio Said , Mexico

Special Announcement:
Executive Director to Resign

It is with deep regret that we share with you that, just prior to going to press, we learned that ITAA Executive Director Robert F. Andersen has announced his resignation, effective May 15, 1982. His farewell statement to the membership will be printed in the June issue of the *Script*.

ITAA Conference Coordinator Moving On

Dear Members of ITAA:

It is with mixed feelings that I am writing to let you know that I am leaving the staff of the ITAA. After being employed for close to nine years, I feel very much a part of the Association, and leaving is a big loss for me. I have enjoyed the various responsibilities that I've had through the years and have been glad for the opportunity to know and work with so many outstanding people. The skills I've learned from the job and from TA will be of great help to me in the future.

My husband and I are planning to go to Paraguay for two years as consultants to a social service center project sponsored by our church denomination. Ben's expertise is in community organization, program development and public health. I'll be available to assist with internal organization and administration.

I would like to personally express my deep regards to many of you that I have known through the years. Since that isn't possible, please accept this as my expression of appreciation for your friendship. I'll look forward to continued news and activities of the Association. My membership in the organization will add Paraguay as the 68th country represented in the ITAA.

With warm regards,
Marianne Fraticelli, Conference Coordinator

BOOK REVIEWS

The First Three Years of Life
By Burton L. White
Avon Publishing, 1975. $4.95
Reviewed by Penny McNeel

This excellent guidebook encompasses the social, intellectual, physical, and emotional development of a child's first 36 months of life. However, it is not for parents only. Therapists working with adult clients can also gain by understanding what their clients were or were not provided with in their critical first three years.

The basic goal of the book is to teach parents how to educate their children in the most effective ways to cope with and relate to their environment. By the age of two, children have acquired a personal social style that is uniquely theirs. This style is determined both genetically and environmentally. The author believes the first three years form the foundation for all later development and that less than one child in ten gets off to a really solid start.

The information in this very readable book is based on research conducted at the Harvard University Pre-school Project. Dr. White divides the first 36 months into seven developmental phases. Each phase has recommended and non-recommended child rearing practices. He clearly describes what to avoid doing if you don't want to waste your time, money and energy on your children. For example, he explains why you can't spoil a seven-month-old child and how you can certainly spoil a two-year-old.

In addition, the author makes a clear presentation of what young children really want, are capable of, interested in, respond well to and the kinds of things which create frustration. He gives excellent guidelines for appropriate stimulation in terms of toys, activities and interactions between parents and child for each of the developmental phases. He describes the behavior at the end of one stage that signals the onset of the next stage so that parents will know what to expect.

All of this has helped me as a parent to understand my children's experience and to make their lives more enjoyable and stimulating. As a result, I have more realistic expectations leading to more rewarding interactions for us all.

I recommend this superb book to new parents and to anyone working with families and young children.

The Woman's Guide to Financial Savvy
By Judith Briles
St. Martin's Press, 1981.
Reviewed by Rosanne Lawson-Andersen, LCSW

The bad news about this book is its title. I half expected another pop self-help book capitalizing on a vulnerable area for many women. The good news is that the book is far better than its title. Judith Briles' *The Woman's Guide to Financial Savvy* is an enlightening, fact-filled introduction to the complicated field of personal finances. The author covers such potentially dull topics as investments, taxes, and real estate in a no-nonsense and comprehensible style. Somehow she makes the material exciting enough so that the reader can't wait to put the new-found information to work.

The purpose of this book is to acquaint women (men can read it too!) with the fine nuances of money so that they can acquire it, maximize what they have of it, minimize their taxes on it and establish credit to leverage with it. In the process, the author trashes some common myths about money; e.g., "it's dirty," "you have to have a lot to make a lot," "it takes years of experience to enter the investment arena," etc. More importantly, she offers women a vital tool for self-reliance and power in their daily lives.

Like many women, Judith Briles came by her financial savvy the hard way. She watched a woman friend lose a great deal of money in a divorce settlement due to financial ignorance. Deciding that she would not suffer the same fate, Briles took a job as a secretary in a brokerage house and learned, from the ground up, the principles of money management.

A Woman's Guide to Financial Savvy is recommended reading for all those who have an interest in gaining prosperity and who lack the financial know-how to make that happen in their lives.

Calendar

August 4-8, 1982 ITAA Summer Conference, Snowmass, Colorado
January 19-21, 1982 ITAA Winter Congress, Oaxtepec, Mexico

	Exam Date	Location	Application Deadline
CM/SFM	April 7, 1982	Rome, Italy	January 7, 1982
	April 14, 1982	Raleigh, North Carolina	January 14, 1982
Oral Exams	May, 1982	Brazil	February, 1982
	May, 1982	Adelaide, South Australia	March 31, 1982
	May, 1982	Venezuela	March 31, 1982
	July 4, 1982	Wellingen, West Germany	April 5, 1982
	August 4, 1982	Snowmass, Colorado	May 4, 1982
	September, 1982	Perth, West Australia	June 1, 1982
	October, 1982	Adelaide, South Australia	July 1, 1982
	November 7, 1982	Brussels, Belgium	August 9, 1982
	January, 1983	Oaxtepec, Mexico	October, 1982
	July, 1983	Italy	April, 1983
TM Exams	July 4, 1982	Wellingen, West Germany	April 5, 1982
	August 4, 1982	Snowmass, Colorado	May 4, 1982
	January, 1983	Oaxtepec, Mexico	October, 1982
Written Exam	September 24/25, 1982	To Be Announced	July 15, 1982
PTM Contract Workshop	August 8-10, 1982	Snowmass, Colorado	June 8, 1982 ($100 deposit)

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 contract filing fees.

Policies for Organizational Affiliation with ITAA

The following statement about organizational affiliation has been published previously in the Script, *but due to the special nature of this international theme issue, we thought it would be of value to print it again. At this time, ITAA has one organizational affiliate - DGTA of West Germany.*

A. To be considered, an applicant organization shall be a voluntary, non-profit, membership organization with purposes and practices congruent with those of the ITAA.

B. Applicant organizations shall submit as their application a letter requesting affiliation, as well as an English language copy of the Constitution, By-laws, Articles of Incorporation or similar documents and the names and addresses of current officers.

C. Applicant organizations shall submit with the application, a description of all revenue producing activities conducted or planned by the organization.

D. Applicant organizations shall reveal any instances or plans for payment of any kind to officers or other members.

E. Applicant organizations shall provide to ITAA a copy of their annual budget and financial statements.

F. Applicant organizations will be advised that, for the protection of both ITAA and the applicant organization, during the first several years in which this policy is in effect (probably approximately five years) there will be frequent review of the criteria and agreements and these may be revised as deemed necessary. Appropriate discussion among the parties will be part of the process of review and/or revision.

G. Applicant organizations must provide for the processes which permit democratic access to office and trusteeship.

H. Applicant organizations are urged to specify at the time of application, authority and responsibility which the applicant organization prefers, if it is to be accepted into organizational affiliation.

I. The ITAA Board of Trustees shall decide which organizations shall be accepted into affiliation.

J. Only those organizations which are national or multinational, and which have fifty (50) or more members, at least five (5) of which are Certified Members of ITAA, shall be considered for affiliation.

K. It is understood that all members of ITAA will be individual members and that when we speak of affiliation we are talking of the affiliation of groups of people who are individual members of ITAA and that these people put themselves together in order to meet their organization needs better than the ITAA can from a distance. The organization is not a member of ITAA. The members of the organization are members of ITAA. The aim of this idea is to set up a family of individuals in the ITAA who are related on local levels.

L. Organizations which are successful in this application may indicate to the public and/or on stationery and published materials that they are organizational affiliates of ITAA. They must first have the statements regarding such affiliation approved by the ITAA Executive Director.

Imaging the Future . . .



I see ITAA in 1992 as a confederation of autonomous TA associations from around the world. Its purpose then will be to propagate and disseminate TA theory, to preserve the highest standards of practice, and to be the sole authority to accredit TA practitioners.

ITAA will continue to publish its *Journal*, insuring that the articles in it are of the highest quality, both in terms of creativity and innovation and in terms of accuracy and consistency with TA theory.

High standards of practice will be maintained by requiring Certified Members to be committed to ongoing education as well as periodic demonstrations of their work to their peer group. The feedback from these presentations would need to be taken seriously and ITAA could apply sanctions to Certified Members whose standard of practice is not in keeping with that of the Association.

ITAA will establish a clear distinction between a person with a degree or some other form of certification in TA clinical knowledge and skills and a person who is a Clinical Member of ITAA. The fact of membership will connote, not only a level of achievement, but also an ongoing commitment to the values of ITAA.

To maintain a uniformity of standards, it is essential that all practitioners be certified by the same organization. This will mean that a member is accredited in all TA circles, regardless of the part of the world in which the person gained accreditation.

Such a confederation would be financed by a part of dues paid by members from around the world. The autonomous member groups would themselves have to be accredited by ITAA based on their support of certain values and standards of practice congruent with those of ITAA. They will be responsible for services to their local members, all of whom will automatically be members of that association and ITAA. When local associations fail to serve their members adequately, appeal can be made to ITAA for assistance in reorganizing the local association.

Vince Gilpin, Canada

Examiners Needed for TM, CM and SFM Oral Exams

July 4, 1982
Wellingen, West Germany
August 4, 1982 Snowmass, Colorado

We need examiners for the Teaching, Clinical and Special Fields Member oral exams. Please complete this form and return to Jackie Ward-Flaggs, PO Box 3932, San Francisco, CA 94119 by June 2, 1982 if you can help. If we do not have enough examiners, fewer people will be able to be examined. We also need TM, CM and SFM trainees (who are not taking oral exams) to participate in the TM exam process on July 4 and August 4 by bringing tapes and training problems for the TM examinees to supervise. If interested, contact Jackie Ward-Flaggs by June 2, 1982.

Please indicate which exam(s) you will be able to participate in as an examiner:

_____(TM's only) **TM exams**, Sunday, July 4, 1982, Wellingen, West Germany and the 8pm Saturday examiners' meeting.

_____**CM/SFM exams**, Sunday, July 4, 1982, Wellingen, West Germany and the 7pm Saturday examiners' meeting.

_____(TM's only) **TM exams**, Wednesday, August 4, 1982, Snowmass, Colorado and the 8pm Tuesday examiners' meeting.

_____**CM/SFM exams**, Wednesday, August 4, 1982, Snowmass, Colorado and the 7pm Tuesday examiners' meeting.

_____I would like to serve as an exam board chairperson.

_____Yes, my room at the hotel may be used for the exams.

I took the examiner training workshop at _____

Name and Membership Status _____

_____

Address _____

Phone _____

Education Committee

Education Committee - if you are interested in how TA is being taught in some particular situation or to some specific group, let us know. The Education Committee is collecting information about how TA is used in schools, with nurses, in churches, etc. If you are teaching TA in an educational setting, anything from graduate courses to classes for baby sitters, please mail information about your model to Jean Clarke, 16535 9th Ave. North, Plymouth, MN 55447. If you want to join the committee, you are welcome. We had a thoughtful Education Committee meeting and a noisy, brainstorming Education Network meeting in Monterey.

Education Committee - Minet Aceti, of Venezuela, who just received her SFM, is interested in finding out what, in TA terms, makes a teacher competent and in then developing a teacher training program to achieve competent teachers. She would like to lead an Education Sub-committee on this topic. If you have an interest in this area or any information on competency-based TA teacher training, please contact Minet at Av. Las Palmas, Res. Palma Teal 61, Caracas 1050, Venezuela. She will collect the information and report it through the *Script*.

1983 Winter Congress

January 19-21, 1983
Oaxtepec, Mexico

The registration fee for the congress will be $150.00: the room package for four nights and two meals a day for three days will be $200.00. Space is limited, so reserve your space now for this exciting joint international congress. On January 16-18, the three days prior to the congress, the two associations will conduct their business meetings, committee meetings and exams.

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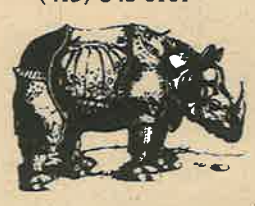

AUSTRALASIAN (AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND)
TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS CONFERENCE
PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SEPTEMBER 17th-19th, 1982.

Overseas visitors welcome! Low cost billetting with local T.A. people for those who apply early.
For Conference information, send form below to:
Reta Martin, Conference Sec., 17 Lifford Rd.,Floreat Park, W. Australia. 6014.

NAME.....Years in I.T.A.A.....

ADDRESS .....OCCUPATION .....

	Yes	No	
I would like to be billetted locally	☐	☐	
I would like to present a paper	☐	☐	*Phone No.*
a workshop	☐	☐	.....

Please enclose 150 word abstract for consideration by the Planning Committee before May 30, if you are interested in presenting a paper/workshop.

Harry S. Boyd
Laura W. Boyd
1982 Summer Workshop in Snowmass, Colorado

RESTRUCTURING

Join us for a one-week intensive training experience right after the ITAA Summer Conference. We will teach and demonstrate our model for psychotherapeutic change. Participants will have the opportunity to explore and remove their own blocks as individuals or as partners in an ongoing relationship. Opportunities to receive supervision in the use of various techniques in Restructuring will be made available.

DATES: August 8 (evening) - August 13
COST: $350 (room and board not included)
PLACE: Timberline Inn, Snowmass*
DEPOSIT: $100, refundable until July 19

*Room rates in Timberline condominiums will be $22-25/night for double occupancy Fully equipped kitchens in each condominium. Variety of restaurants available

Harry Boyd, Ph.D. is a clinical psychologist and Clinical Teaching Member. He is also a Fellow of American Group Psychotherapy Association, and with Laura is the author of a number of articles on psychotherapy and TA theory.

Laura Boyd M.S. is a psychotherapist who specializes in marriage and family therapy. She is a Clinical Teaching Member as well as a Clinical Member in the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy. She has written extensively in the field of TA and relationships.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
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WEST LOS ANGELES GROUP THERAPY INSTITUTE

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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.

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Los Angeles, July 17-18
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Europe (continued)

mous. This particular racket may also have something to do with intimacy. The French are very flirty and sexy (although not as much as is often assumed about them), but they are not necessarily intimate. In a way, their flirtatious sexiness is an alternate racket to hostility and both are a defense against intimacy. However, I think hostility as a national racket is much more pervasive than sexy love.

In Eastern Europe, where I was raised, there is a general attitude, as there is in many Latin countries, that the worst thing I can do is to imply that your company at the moment is not the most important thing in the world to me, even if I have another appointment to which I need to go. I am supposed to imply, as a racket, that nothing else matters to me as much as this moment with you. That means that, if you come to visit me, even if it is at the wrong time, or my life is in a mess, or everything around me is falling apart, I must still welcome you and be hospitable, no matter what. By the same token, it is your obligation to have a sense of when to depart; as long as *you* are in my home, you have power over my time.

Of course, this strongly affects time structuring in these cultures. In the West, one is expected to be on time and keep appointments. In Eastern Europe and many Latin cultures, if you are punctual, it is embarrassing because no one is ready for you. However, the tendency to "live for the now" found in these other cultures can be very attractive to Americans because it plays into their racket of not looking back.

The Russian racket has to do with certain kinds of fantasies that replace daily life. It is a future or fantasy romanticism which is very different from the German pastoral romanticism. I think the national racket for Russia is dreaming. If one accepts that idea, it can explain the incongruity between, for instance, the drab life in the Russian police state, on the one hand, and all the investment and support for the lavish, romantic Russian ballet, on the other.

Rackets can sometimes substitute for very physical, prosaic things such as hunger, thirst, bodily misery, discomfort, and cold. Look at the romanticism of people who even withstand getting locked up in Siberia for years. People being sent away to forced labor camps has been chronic in Russian history under all regimes, yet their literature still tends to describe such episodes romantically.

It is very interesting to note how politics and history can reflect differences and similarities in national or cultural rackets. For example, both Russia and America are future oriented, but from very different points of departure and different perspectives. That may be one reason that we do not communicate well: — our visions of the future do not match. The paradox is that their s is a more romantic one and ours is more practical, and yet, they are the ones with the drab, dull daily life while ours is a more colorful one and has more possibilities for differentiation.

Perhaps becoming aware of such cultural patterns, including authorized and unauthorized feelings, will allow us to see our similarities and differences more clearly and to live together with more respect and compassion for each other.

Australia (continued)

The allowed, in fact the demanded, feeling is "mateship." The survival value of strong loyalty and absolute trustworthiness towards your mates, while discounting all soft feelings, is obvious for pioneers who are rolling back the frontiers in a harsh and punishing land.

The modern manifestation of these rackets, which are still widespread in Australia, is cheerful friendliness — expressed mainly through good-natured discounting of self and others. For example, you often hear the greeting in pubs, "Hey, it's good to see you, you silly old bastard." Also very important are loyalty to friends, rough, awkward affection for family (well hidden in public), sympathy for the "underdog" or anyone "down on their luck," great distrust and discounting of anyone who is in authority, distrust of educational achievement and artistic skills, and contempt for those who display their money in showy cars, houses, clothing or possessions (although it is OK to make enough money to live comfortably).

The two groups of Chinese with whom we worked in Hong Kong came from a wide variety of helping agencies, although the majority were from SARDA (Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers). In working with these Chinese therapists, using a treatment-teaching model of Redecision Therapy, the most common feeling substitution we experienced was the discounting of feelings of anger and trust, replaced by politeness, formality in interpersonal relationships and humility — particularly in the overvaluing of others' needs.

From our brief experience in Hong Kong, it appeared that the suppression of anger and trust arose largely from their child-rearing patterns, in which Chinese children, up to the age of about seven, are allowed great freedom to behave freely and spontaneously. Then, at age six or seven, heavy demands for conformity, obedience and achievement are suddenly and severly imposed.

It is not difficult to understand the anger and distrust that could be generated in the child by such a pattern of parental "inconsistency," nor is it difficult to appreciate the adaptions of formality and humility which the child then uses for survival.

Mexico (continued)

dust it off and give it to my friend. He was overwhelmed, and she wouldn't hear of receiving any payment for the picture.

In addition to the false "Alegria," I also see a great deal of passivity in Mexico. There is a tendency to agitate a lot, but not to do anything to resolve problems. There is an underlying feeling of impotence, helplessness and hopelessness. This is particularly true in relationships between men and women. Both have strictly defined roles and, although I see some changes occuring in certain groups, there is still a lot of frustration in this area.

This is reflected most commonly in the macho attitude. The macho is afraid of his own feminity and so he compensates by being overly masculine and denying his fear. However, by not being in touch with his fear, he is vulnerable. If someone walks into the room with a gun, he will stand up and get shot to prove he isn't afraid.

I think the historical roots for this feeling of impotence and the subsequent rackets of machismo, on the one hand, and passivity and confusion, on the other, dates back to the time of the Spanish conquerers. Besides the obvious dynamic of being invaded by another group, there was also a hierarchy set up in which many groups did not have any power. For instance, many of the Spaniards had children by Indian women and these mixed-blood off-spring were always treated as second-class citizens. So were the Creoles, who were of full Spanish blood, but born and raised in Mexico. Neither of these groups were allowed to have any power and it was partly this inequity that led, eventually, to the Revolution.

I feel one of the big problems in Mexico is the non-acceptance of the two cultures. The Mexican often has a hard time accepting either his/her Spanish heritage or his/her Indian heritage. So, there is always an internal conflict, and I think it is this which often supports the confusion racket. It is notoriously difficult in dealing with government agencies in Mexico to get anything done. They usually will not give you the full information you need the first time and so you end up having to go back several times, feeling helpless, impotent and frustrated the whole time. The clerks, on the other hand, get both a feeling of power out of this and also, by staying confused and acting as if they do not have the information you need, they do not have to take any responsibility or make any decisions. It is much easier to say, "Oh, the person who has that information isn't here. Come back tomorrow." In a way, it is like putting the blame on someone else.

I think it is important for people in Mexico to learn to accept their dual heritage. As they do, I think they will be able to assume more power and take more responsibility for their own lives.

Imaging the Future . . .



ITAA's history includes
- caring concern for persons,
- competent concern for persons,
- enthusiastic concern for persons.

ITAA has
- weathered the storms of ideological cyclones,
- fostered the resolution of interpersonal conflict,
- stood for honest communication.

Thanks to ITAA and its members
- a credentialing system for TA professionals has emerged which is
  - competent,
  - viable,
  - just.

ITAA was born in America and brought up there,
- has travelled to other lands and cultures and found a home there,
- has sent ambassadors abroad to help new ITAA's to be born.

ITAA will continue to
- respect persons independently of culture or creed,
- support budding organizations at home and abroad,
- promote TA in the way that suits people,
- provide a norm for training and certifying TA professionals.

Os Summerton, India

CREATING THE FUTURE • SNOWMASS COLORADO •

20th Annual ITAA

Summer Conference

Snowmass, Colorado
August 4-7, 1982

★ Morning Addresses
★ Outstanding programs
★ International presenters
★ Beautiful mountain resort
★ Exciting recreation
★ Western Ho-Down

The registration fee of $135.00 (for ITAA members) will include all parties and all programs, except pre-conference Institutes and the 101 Course. The program book will be mailed to all ITAA members early in April.

PLAN NOW TO ATTEND

CREATIVE LIVING RETREAT

Westerbeke Ranch, Sonoma, California

July 21 - 30, 1982

A week of exploring personal psychological and social systems to develop an awareness of individual needs including the needs of the system we each generate when we join with others in a couple, a family, or a group.

Presented by: Tice Elkins, MSW (CM)
Gaylon Palmer, MSW, (CTM)
Lewis Quinby, MSW, (CTM)

Cost: $350 (includes meals and lodging)

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Cultural Scripting

Rackets as Authorized and Unauthorized Feelings

While putting material together for this special issue, we received a note from Fanita English suggesting that we consider doing an article on national rackets. Recognizing that this would, indeed, be a fascinating topic, we made arrangements to talk with Fanita in Monterey at the Winter Congress. During our conversation there, we agreed that it would be valuable to add some ideas on the subject from other people who were familiar with various cultures. Thus, we contacted Jeff and Maggie White and Gloria Balbona, who graciously took time out from their busy conference schedules to share some of their experiences with us. The following comments, excerpts from these conversations, are preliminary thoughts and observations. They are not presented here as hard facts, but rather as opening remarks to spark further discussion of this interesting and important area. We'd love to hear your ideas on this topic too, so please write to us.

Europe and the United States

By Fanita English



I define rackets as feelings that are substituted for other feelings that are not allowed or authorized. Working with clients, one is often more aware of the racket than the underlying feeling. As I began to think about national rackets, however, I became aware of certain feelings that were not allowed or authorized and then I could see how they were replaced by other feelings or attitudes. So, I am not as interested in national rackets as I am in the feelings or attitudes that are not permitted in certain cultures and which are then replaced by a variety of rackets.

When I began traveling to Europe, I felt that there weren't significant differences between the people I was working with there and those back in the States, that there were more differences within a country between different classes than there were from one country to another. However, as time went on, I became more aware of certain kinds of feelings and attitudes that were not authorized in certain places and which were super-authorized in the US.

The most outstanding of these was anger. In Germany, for instance, when I first started going there, no one would admit to being angry. I had to distinguish, at great length, between aggressiveness and hostility and even then I would be told it wasn't good to be aggressive, either. However, this has been changing somewhat during the last five years.

Historically, this prohibition against anger may date back to when Germany was a group of warring tribes. As they became interconnected and there was a heavy effort to unite the tribes, anger may have been seen as dangerous. The consistent failure to acknowledge anger can lead to the very thing that is most feared. This is what we saw during the Nazi period when group frustration exploded into dangerous behavior and rage was expressed by punishing innocent victims.

After becoming aware to what extent feelings of frustration and anger were frequently repressed within the post-war German culture, I also asked myself what might be forbidden in the US. Certainly anger is acceptable here and, if anything, it can be a racket for many people in this country. I did discover one unauthorized feeling indirectly, by contrast with Germany, where a common racket is nostalgia, romanticism, longing and regret. Now in the States, we do talk about the "good old days," but people resist "wallowing" in such thoughts. We are a nation of immigrants and refugees. Even later generations have experienced much moving around, from one state to another, from East to West, from somewhere to somewhere else. So, my hypothesis is that we are not allowed to look *back*, to be nostalgic, to feel longing and certain forms of grief about losses. We are supposed to be optimistic and look *forward*, although here again, I think things have been changing in the last few years. For example, the tremendous interest generated by the movie "Roots" may have been a reaction against this prohibition and a move to permit looking back, even at situations that were unpleasant or frightening.

In Germany, many of the people I work with who were born between 1935-1945 had horrendous war-time experiences in childhood and so you would think that, nowadays, they, also, would not be eager to look back. And yet, the cultural support for looking back is so strong, that they do it anyway.

As I've often said, up to a certain point, rackets have value on a compensatory level. If a certain feeling is not permitted, a racket is better than nothing and it does contain a kernal of the real, underlying feeling.

Another example of a very American racket is bragging. Europeans are shocked by American bragging, whether it be about fame and money or a way of showing how well one does in spite of obstacles. For instance, "My family was poor, my father couldn't read, I was raised in the slums, but look how far I've made it!" People in Europe have great difficulty talking about that sort of thing. They need an atmosphere of trust to "admit" it if their parents were financially or socially unsuccessful. In Europe, people are more likely to brag about their distinguished ancestors, but not to brag about how far they themselves have made it beyond their ancestors.

In considering France, I was able to recognize more easily a national racket or permitted feeling rather than the prohibited underlying feelings. Hostility and suspiciousness are French national rackets. French hostility is different than "authorized" anger as expressed by individuals in the US. In America, anger is OK, but not generalized hostility. We're friendly and, if anything, friendliness is an American racket. Then we do allow ourselves anger when "provoked." In France, hostility is supported as a pervasive attitude. For instance, it is chauvinism in its most narrow sense, expressed by, "If you don't speak French, you might as well go throw yourself into the garbage." It is almost as if, in France, you must have a couple of exchanges of negative strokes before you can communicate.

I think the hostility racket in France goes back to the French Revolution, which the French are, in a sense, still replaying. It has something to do with the high value placed on independence. If you're hostile, you can claim you are independent, although obviously that is not being autono-

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Australia and Hong Kong

By Jeff and Maggie White



Talking about national scripts, particularly rackets, is fraught with the dangers of talking in stereotypes and generalizations. Therefore, we want to preface our comments here about Australian and Chinese scripting by acknowledging that we are inevitably a part of the Australian racket system (or at least a product of it) and our knowledge of Chinese scripts is limited by brief contact, a selected population (Hong Kong Chinese), and a biased sample of that population (Chinese who are atypically willing to attend a treatment-training marathon).

In Australia, our allowed and forbidden feelings are largely based on our recent harsh, pioneer past. The forbidden feelings relate to the expression of any feelings which could be regarded as "soft" — loving affection, sensitivity, caring, aesthetic joy and intellectual excitement.

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Mexico and Latin America

By Gloria Balbona



When thinking about Mexican and Latin American rackets, I am immediately aware that there is a lot of "Please Me" there. I think out of this grows a racket I call "Alegria" or "Happiness." However, it is a false "Alegria," with a big smile on the surface and a lot of adaptation underneath. A common expression of it is the phrase, "My house is your house." When you tell someone you like something, they will say that it is at your disposal, even if it is their last crust of bread.

For example, a few months ago I was in a restaurant with some friends from the USA. One of them greatly admired a painting that hung on the wall and wanted to buy it. I asked the proprietress if that was possible, but she indicated that it had been a gift and so she wouldn't think of selling it. However, just before we left, she had the waiter come over,

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