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Treating Sex Offenders

Implications and Treatment Strategies

By J. Timothy Hodges, MRE



Author's Note: I trust that no one would read this article and then rush out to begin treating sex offenders. There are too many basic assumptions and considerations that the scope of this article does not allow me to mention. But, surely Script readers understand that!

The violent invasion of sexual, physical and emotional space - rape and molestation - is an old problem that has recently received new attention. For two and a half years, until a state budget crunch closed it down in November, 1982, I led a sex offender treatment group made up of prison inmates who were voluntarily seeking help at some level. I found much of the insight obtained from this program and the technology we developed to be useful with other criminals, as well as with the general population.

A typical day in the program might begin when I walked into our twice weekly treatment group, thinking it was time again to do our back-to-basics discussion. I would note that all but one of the 21 rapists and child molesters were present. Several of them would be chatting with my female co-therapist. After flipping on a tape recorder, I would write on the board: "HOTTC - What's It All About?" (House of Thought Therapeutic Community was the name of our Askelpieion program of 78 men, a quarter of whom made up the sex offender component.)

The motivation for sexual assault seems to be revenge. The method seems to be control . . . Sex is not the motivation, method or pay-off for sexual assault.

As usual, some of the group members would anticipate where I was going. Before I could cross the final "t", a chorus of five would give a revealing response:

"Nowhere to Run - Nowhere to Hide - (Wish I Could?!")

"Yes I can (Ha-Ha-Ha!)"

Ahh, but I will . . . I AM!" (nobody will convince me otherwise.)

They were talking about the program, the treatment, the group and themselves. They were talking their reason and method for living: the Injunction "Don't Be Known;" the Game "Hide to Seek," and the Script "Better You Than Me! (Ha-Ha!)"

The motivation for sexual assault seems to be revenge. The method seems to be control. That control is obtained, with occasional overlapping, by either intimidation, anger or seduction. Intimidation is the prime method of the predatory rapist who plots and plans, getting his rush from the power. The violent rapist, often while high on chemicals, unexpectedly explodes his anger, usually on an acquaintance. After ventilating his rage, he can't believe that he also raped. The child molester seductively controls the behavior and fear of the innocent victim, making both believe they are accepted.

Sex is not the motivation, method or pay-off for sexual assault. Most sex offenders have other available sexual partners when they commit their crimes. Clearly, their treatment must include sexual education and counseling, but the focus must be on aggression - past, present and future.

The origin of that revengeful aggression is usually one or more seductive and/or assaultive sexual encounters in childhood, perpetrated on the boy by someone older. Over 80% of incarcerated sex offenders admit to childhood coerced/assaultive sexual encounters. For whatever reasons, males tend to identify with the powerful victimizer, not the powerless victim. As the boy victim grows, he victimizes in an attempt to deal with his own victimization. "Better you experience my pain than me (Ha-Ha!)"

In the program we developed for working with these sex offenders,we required them, early on, to write an extensive autobiography, beginning from pre-birth and continuing to the present, which focused on people, places, events, objects, relationships and memories - good and bad. They were instructed to watch for patterns in what they wrote and to detail the many events, thoughts and behaviors that led up to their crime (s). They also had to write, in exact detail, the crime (s) as committed.

After completing this written assignment, which often took two to three months, the man read the essence of his life back to the treatment group. There were immediate results for both the individual and the group - identification, support, insight, confrontation, understanding and acceptance. This is one sure method for helping a client to begin objectifying his/her secrets and to let others "peek" at his/her life. And, I have yet to find a sex offender who is unwilling to tell his life story if it is in *his own* words.

At some later time, I would spend three delightful hours individually with each man obtaining a sexual history. With a female staff member present and assisting, I covered far more than the offender expected. I drew heavily from my experience with Script Questionnaires, focusing on relationships and feelings.

Typically, I began by asking, "How old were you when you were born?" Invariably we would all laugh at such an impossible question and the offender would feel immediate relief from his fears about a sex questionnaire. I had hooked his Little Professor and he was now available to explore the broader realms of human sexuality, to reveal the embarrassing, delightful and traumatic moments of his own sexual development.

After moving back in time, I would ask him to recount what his mom and dad were doing one year before he was born, and to begin to answer the "Was I wanted?" question. I would slowly move him through each young year of his life with the focus on Child reactions and Parent attitudes. Only later did we get to Adult interpretations.

The questions were always, "What did you feel when you first____?" "What happened when you ____?" "When were you first aware that ____?" Questions beginning "Did you ever" were conveniently answered, "No," so with these men one had to assume they had done it all.

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The probing helped reveal how much and what kind of touching and teaching each man did and did not receive. A pattern would soon emerge that revealed how, what and from whom he learned about sexuality. Usually, the men talked much more about the hurt, scare and embarrassment than about the beauty of sexuality. This process helped them to find an avenue for relating the secret sexual scenarios they had tried to keep hidden all their lives. After it was completed, each man would return to treatment group and summarize aloud his sexual history.

At that point, the program member would be ready to complete a Script Matrix. The basic TA material would come to life as he diagramed his influences and decisions for the group to see. Soon he would draw up a treatment contract and begin to use the group, hopefully to change the underpinnings of his aggressive life.

We also required each man to re-experience his crime (s) at various times and levels. From day one, he had to tell *his* version and the *court's* version, often a revealing dif-

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MEMBERS FORUM

Oaxtepec Appreciations

Dear Friends:

I want to publicly thank everyone involved in the Oaxtepec Congress where ITAA and ALAT members had their first meeting together. It was a particularly emotional experience for me to be among friends from many different countries and to experience the satisfaction of having been a small part in bringing about the meeting.

My experience is that ITAA is changing. It is more open and receptive to input about TA theory from people of different countries.

I want to give special appreciation and thanks to Muriel James for her interest and energy in bringing about this Congress as well as Juan Jose Tapia and Alberto Rocha Tavares, without whose energy, interest and cooperation, this event never would have happened.

My appreciation and thanks also to the Mexican Program Committee for the time and effort they contributed. They are: Agustin Servin de la Mora, Agustin Servin de la Mora, Jr., Emilio Said, Gloria Noriega, Octavio Rivas, Ervey Gonzalez Urroz and Gloria Balbona.

Finally, many thanks to John James for his coordination and support and to Norman James for his cooperation and kindness in recognizing everyone's efforts with plaques expressing his appreciation.

And, to all of you who came to Oaxtepec, thank you! I'm proud to be a member of ITAA, an organization that can change and grow just like the people in it.

Sincerely,
Gloria Balbona

Sex Offenders (continued)

ference. Later, he would begin to tell the crime through the victim's eyes. Most feared and fought was the requirement that he re-experience, through psychodrama, his crime as his own victim. To do so required him, for the first time, to humanize his victim and experience a semblance of the pain he had inflicted. These moments were crucial, for he was on the threshold of a phenomenological encounter with his own victimization. If he took this plunge, the victim/offender came full circle.

By that point, two or more years of treatment had passed. As old psychic structures fell, each man had to fill the void with emotional closeness, without using power or seduction. Relating with both males and females, he had to be closely monitored to avoid his closeness-equals-sex confusion. While in treatment, all homosexual and heterosexual sex ceased to allow him to experience relationships without sex being an issue. (We required a no-sex-except-masturbation contract with fantasies monitored.) He had to master the art of self-monitoring by regularly reporting his friendships, fears and fantasies.

The offender and all concerned had to come to realize that there is no final cure. Each man had to accept that he was potentially, always a moment away from reoffending, and that constant self-monitoring had to continue for the rest of his life. These men knew from long experience that, at any time, they could justify to themselves an aggressive, sexual assault on anyone they chose. And, each man had to acknowledge that only he could stop himself.

Resources

The author would like to recognize the following people as valuable resources:

Richard Seely, Director, Intensive Treatment Program for Sexually Aggressives, Security Hospital, St. Peter, MN.

Dr. Nicholas Groth, Somers State Prison, Somers, CT, author of *Men Who Rape: The Psychology of the Offender* (Plenum Press, 1979), co-author, *Sexual Assault of Children and Adolescents* (Lexington Books, 1978).

J. Timonthy Hodges, MRE, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY, Clinical Member, ITAA, has over ten years experience in correctional treatment settings. He is also a Licensed Professional Counselor in Virginia, does consultations and training, and maintains a small private practice.

First Woman TM in Chile

Congratulations to Eliana Bellow for her achievement as the first woman in Chile to earn the status of Teaching Member in both ITAA and ALAT.

With pride from the International
Community of Women in Transactional Analysis

Muchas felicitaciones a Eliana Bellow por su logro como la primera mujer en Chile que ha alcanzado el status de Miembro Didactico tanto en ITAA como en ALAT.

Con orgullo de la Comunidad Internacional
de Mujeres en Analisis Transaccional



Eliana Bello

Editor's Note: we regret that we are unable to reproduce here the signatures of the 42 women, representing ten countries, who signed this letter at a meeting of the Women's Caucus in Oaxtepec, Mexico, January, 1983. However, we also join them, and we're sure all of you, in contratulating Eliana on her accomplishment.

CM's and 101's

Dear Editor:

The purpose of this letter is to suggest that CM's be allowed to teach 101's without further supervision. We are both faithful Clinical Members who have passed the written and oral exams, have a combined allegiance to TA of over twenty years, and who have had thousands of hours working with clients using material consistent with TA.

While we do not have or need to teach a 101, we find we would like to for several reasons. Our clients are intrigued by Bernian concepts, they want a systematic approach to the material and some of them want to join ITAA. We could advertise, making new contacts with the official status of a 101 and helping TA to re-build. Finally, we like the excitement and discipline of teaching the complete composite of TA that a 101 provides.

In investigating what was involved in becoming certified to teach 101's, we discovered that each of us would have to teach two separate 101's, under the supervision of two different TM's at two different times. The total cost to us would be in the neighborhood of three to four thousand dollars.

A conversation with a TM went like this:

D & F: "What is the purpose of supervision of CM's in regard to the 101?"

TM: "To guarantee quality and consistency in coverage of the material and to supervise your teaching abilities."

D & F: "We think that the mastery of the written and oral materials and our years of supervision actually guarantee that we know the essence of TA. We have also demonstrated that we can take theory and translate it into practice, which shows a double learning. If there is simply a question of our excellence with the material, let us hire you for several hours and you can check us out personally."

TM: "I know that you know the material, but you are discounting the need for teaching supervision."

D & F: "We suggest that our teaching abilities can best be decided upon by the public, in a free market where consumers become the judges."

TM: "Futhermore, people need to know that further training in TA must be done by PTM's and TM's."

D & F: "We have no argument with that. The training of trainers and therapists is a path we choose not to follow and we would be happy to refer people on within the TA structure if they desire further credentialling in TA."

Well, that was the way the conversation went, with the final appeal being "the company's rules." We were aware, however, of another message coming from the person with whom we were dealing - let's call it a Minute Observable Non-dominant Emission (MONE). We noticed that covert, non-dominant message and, at one critical moment, even saw a green gleam in the person's left eye. It was striking.

Again we say, "Unleash the CM's." The organization not only needs it, the move is logical given the realities of what CM's already know.

This letter is a "throwing down of the glove." We challenge any and all to debate this item in future issues of the *Script*.

Frank and Dixie Morris

Dear Frank and Dixie:

Your letter is timely. The Training Standards Committee, which is cognizant of the issues you raise, appointed a subcommittee at Oaxtepec in January to review the TA 101, including format, authorization to teach and supervision. After thorough review, recommendations will be sent to the Board of Trustees in August, 1983. In the interim, the current guidelines for teaching the 101 remain in effect.

I appreciate your interest and comments. I also welcome thoughts and ideas from all ITAA members about updating the function, format and presentation of the 101. I hope they will be presented in a spirit of cooperation and understanding, particularly since we are going through a time of transition. The intent of the current guidelines, and I'm sure any that are developed in the future, is not to be exploitive, but facilitative of quality and excellence in the teaching of TA.

Sincerely,
Claudette Hastie-Beahrs, CTM
Chairperson, US Training Standards Committee

Summer Conference Not Up To Par

Dear *Script:*

I want to express my deep dissatisfaction with the 1983 ITAA Summer Conference. I was shocked and appalled at the level of most of the presentations, which seemed to be either of a rather basic nature for an international conference or of a self-congratulatory, "Guru" type.

I am glad I attended Rebecca Trautmann's presentation on the "Controlling Personality" and Harry and Laura Boyd's on "Relationship Dynamics." Their presentations were excellent and of the professional quality I would hope to find at such a conference. Obviously, I did not get to every event and I'm sure there were other presenters who also took the trouble to treat an intelligent audience as seriously as did Trautmann and the Boyds.

However, my overall impression was that the conference was a social get-together for the well-known people and that they also felt obliged (?) to give a talk to "those others." Their emphasis seemed to be on the get-together rather than on a high level exchange of ideas with conference participants.

To my regret, I found the ITAA conference nowhere near the professional and intellectual quality of EATA conferences I have attended.

I would be interested in other people's comments.

Yours Sincerely,
Lilly Stuart, Dipl. Psych., CPTM

KEEPING IN TOUCH

Stephen and Carol Lankton recently completed their second year of training throughout Australia and New Zealand and would like to thank their sponsors Curt Fisher, Graham Andreawartha, Susan McPhee, WASI Support and Margie Barr-Brown. They culminated the two-month period with several presentations in Dallas at the Third Congress on Ericksonian Approaches to Hypnosis and Therapy. In addition, a second videotape of their hypnotic work is now available and their new book, *The Answer Within: A Clinical Framework of Ericksonian Hypnotherapy* will be available in early 1983.

Directory Reminder - plans are underway to up-date and print a new directory. Don't forget to make sure that your correct mailing address is on file at the ITAA office *no later than June 1, 1983.*

TA Publications - we would like to be receiving copies of other TA newsletters and journals to keep us up to date on activities around the world and also to help us in building a resource file of non-US people to write for the *Script*. So, if we're not on your mailing list, please put us on. Thanks!



Mexican Training Group — (left to right, standing) Gloria Balbona, trainer; Maria Eugenia Pastrana; Margarita Rodriguez Socorro Mendez. (Left to right, kneeling) Carmen Dawe; Carlos Alfonso Gomez, co-trainer; Ignacio Sandoval.



At the ruins near Cuernavaca during 1983 Winter Congress (left to right) - Muriel James, Mary Goulding, Vince Gilpin, Kristyn Huige, Ernie Brawley, Vann Joines, Natalie Haimowitz, Chellie Joines, Laura Boyd, Fanita English, Les Kadis, Pam Levin and (above) Marty Haykin.

Fred Clarke, MDiv, has been appointed as the new chairperson of the Professional Practices Committee, replacing Harry Corsover who has moved on to the Board of Certification. Fred reminds readers that the Statement of Professional Practices in ITAA was published in the October, 1982 *Script* and that inquiries about professional practice issues can be sent to him directly at 645 Main St., Plantsville, CT 06479.

The International Transpersonal Association's VIII International Conference, "Individual Transformation and Universal Responsibility," will be held from August 27-September 2, 1983 in Davos, Switzerland. For more information, contact Joseph M. Casiani, PhD, Conference Coordinator, 3519 Front St., San Diego, CA 92103, USA; phone 619-295-4778.



USA TA Association meeting — January, 1983 in Oaxtepec, Mexico

photo: Lucy Freedman

The First Italian Congress on Transactional Analysis held April 8-9, 1982 at the "Policlinico Gemelli" of the Catholic University in Rome, was organized by the three Societies which make up the Italian members of ITAA. The organizing and scientific committees were formed, in equal part, by members of the three Societies. For the first time, the three schools worked officially together as a team, while still confronting each other on scientific topics. The level of theoretical and technical knowledge was, to say the least, thrilling.

Hedges Capers opened the proceedings with "Core TA Concepts," which was followed by presentations on "TA Clinical Diagnosis" on the first day and "TA Knowledge and Education" on the second. The quality of the scientific contributions was very high and they stirred up a lively interest and much enthusiasm among those present at the conference.

The three Italian Schools recognized by ITAA were joined at the conference by non-Italian TA friends, including John James, Graham Barnes and Val Garfield. The Acts of Congress, seen to by the three Societies, closed the proceedings with the publication of reports received.

Clinical, Special Fields and Teaching Member exams were held prior to the Conference and four members of SIMPAT, two from IRPIR and our colleague Spagnolo all passed with maximum agreement of the examiners.

Maria Teresa Romanini,
Clinical Teaching Member

May is a dark month for the *Script*, so you will not be receiving another newsletter until June. See you then!

Position Available - San Francisco mid-Peninsula mental health center is seeking a Clinical Psychologist (or other licensed mental health professional). The center is composed of six therapists from the fields of psychiatry and family therapy. We share business arrangements, but function as private practitioners. Call Bob Wheaton, 415-365-2673.



1982 Italian TA Conference in Rome

In Memorium: Richard Tapley

Saddened by the loss of our dear colleague, Dr. Richard Tapley, who died on July 25, 1982, and in the spirit of his devotion to and affection for students, the Chicago Transactional Analysis Institute wishes to donate $100 to the Scholarship and Loan Fund in his name.

President of the Chicago Institute from 1976 — 1977, Dick taught many in the Chicago area their first TA laced with humor and tongue-in-cheek metaphors. He was in private practice and also taught at Forest Hospital's graduate psychologists program. He earned his PhD from the University of Oklahoma and, from 1972 until shortly before his death, had been director of staff development at the Madden Zone Center of the State of Illinois Department of Mental Health.

Dick was 46 when he died of cancer. He leaves a wife, Carol, two young daughters, Sarah and Anne, a roster of patients, students, colleagues and friends. A wonderful teacher, a skilled and gentle therapist, and a loyal friend, Dick had a way with all living things, a special knack for getting African Violets and people to bloom.

Natalie Haimowitz

World Integration Committee Requests Feedback on Restructuring Options

Dear Colleagues:

Greetings and best wishes to you. We are writing to let you know about new developments in the worldwide Transactional Analysis Community and to request your participation and assistance.

Last August in Snowmass, TA people representing many countries discussed ways to meet the needs of individuals and organizations who are learning, practicing and teaching TA everywhere and to share ideas, certification procedures, services, publications, training, etc. At that time, Vincent Lenhardt formed the World Integration Committee (WIC), which was presented to *Script* readers by way of a letter published in the October issue.

When ITAA and ALAT met in Oaxtepec, Mexico, in January, 1983, additional important steps were taken. Vincent proposed to the ITAA Board of Trustees options for restructuring ITAA to make it more representative. The Board designated that the Long Range Planning Committee, led by Lucy Freedman, undertake this task and report back with various alternative plans at next January's Board meeting. In addition, at the WIC meeting held during the Congress, a procedure for gathering information and creating new alternatives was presented.

To effectively implement the procedure, we need feedback and response from ITAA members everywhere. Please consider the following questions and send any responses you have to either Lucy Freedman, 802 Forest Glen Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20901 or Vincent Lenhardt, 159 Rue Blomet, 75015 Paris, France *no later than June 10, 1983.*

I. Development of Alternative Proposals for International Structure and Functions of ITAA

A. Mission, Objectives and Purpose

What should a formal statement of purpose for a worldwide TA organization be? What specific objectives should it pursue?

B. Structure

What organizational structures are needed, at the local, national, continental, international levels? Should there be a federation, or what other relationships should exist?

How might the issues of authority and autonomy be managed?

What has been the relationship of your present local regional, national, continental organization of ITAA? What options do you think would be most effective in the future? (We hope you will outline several possibilities and discuss the positive and negative implications of each.) Please include past experiences that may affect relationships among various TA organizations in the future, such as territorialism, finances, forms of organization that have been effective or ineffective, etc. If you are not part of a continental organization, should there be a "regional" group, such as "Pacific Association for TA?"

If your organization has a charter, constitution, by-laws or other official documents, will you please send us a copy?

C. Membership

Should individuals, or organizations, or both be members of ITAA? What implications does this have for people in your area, including current members of ITAA and those who are not?

D. Officers, Board, Meetings

Tell us your ideas, suggestions, etc. for representation, election or appointment, decision-making, and conduct of organizational business.

E. Money

How should fees be paid to support the organizations at various levels? The German TA Association has had a split-free arrangement where a portion of individual dues have gone to the continental and international organizations, and the individual is automatically a member of each one. Another alternative might be that national organizations become members of the international organization for a fee. Other ideas and their implications are also needed, so we can come up with several viable alternatives.

F. Services

ITAA now offers services, such as publications, record-keeping, a central office, conference coordination, legal and financial management, among other things. What services would you like to receive from the international organization, and what services are better provided at the continental, national or local levels? (For example, newsletters, translation, membership records, certification?)

G. Congresses

What alternative ways of setting up international congresses do you suggest? How can they be accessible to those who wish to attend? ITAA has now held or scheduled conferences both inside and outside the US; it co-sponsored the January, 1983 Congress with ALAT, and is planning the 1984 Summer Conference with EATA. Please comment on these, and add your ideas.

In addition to responding to the above questions, we also ask that you gather comments and ideas from your area. This can be done by:

A. Requesting input from people in your local or national organization on the above issues.

B. Placing this information and a request for ideas in the newsletters and journals that reach your area's TA people.

C. Meeting with people at any congresses or meetings that occur and sending us notes from your discussions of these issues.

D. Forming a group of those in your area who wish to interact with the WIC as a network for communication and development. Send us or bring to Oakland a list of names and addresses and their membership status or areas of TA application (clinical, organizational, educational, etc.). Ask these people to also respond to the above questions.

We know that this is asking a lot of our already busy members. However, as you are aware, these are very important issues and our concern is that there be as much input as possible so that neither ITAA nor the WIC (which is not officially part of ITAA) proceed in an uninformed manner. This process is intended as a way to get what you want in interaction with all TA people who wish to be connected in some form of linking association.

After the ITAA-ALAT Congress, many of us are feeling very excited about the prospects for international relationships and that TA can make a positive difference in the world. This excitement is giving us energy for the major organizational development task in which we are involved. We welcome your participation in it with us.

Yours in TA,
Lucy D. Freedman
Vincent M. Lenhardt

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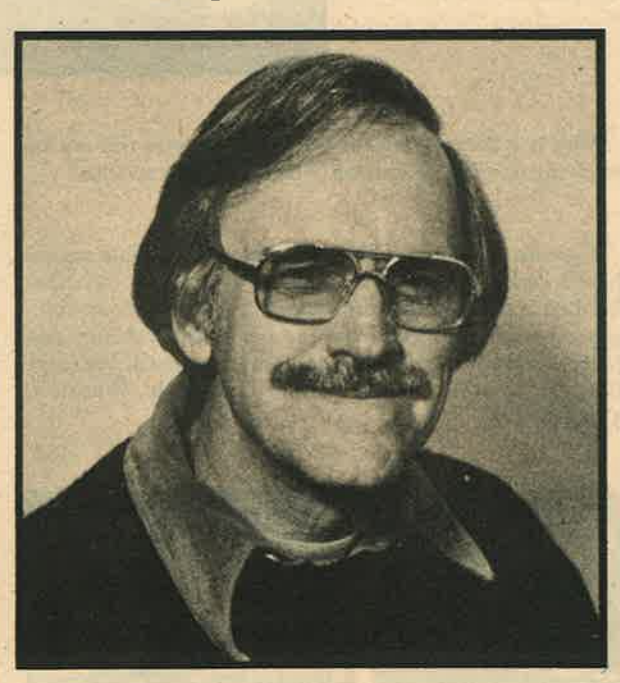
Bugental to Give Key-note Address in Oakland



Presence is that quality of the client's participation which is crucial to any lasting change or growth resulting from the therapeutic experience. We all know this, and at times we all forget it. Dr. Bugental's presentation reminds us of the importance of presence and suggests ways in which the therapist may help the client be more meaningfully present.

We are pleased to announce that James. F. T. Bugental, PhD, Diplomate in Clinical Psychology, ABPP, and a leader in the field of Humanistic Psychology, will speak on "'The One Absolute Necessity in Psychotherapy" at the 1983 ITAA Conference in August at the Oakland Hyatt.

Dr. Bugental was President of the Association of Humanistic Psychology in 1963, when the fledgling association was attempting to define itself, and has served on the editorial board of the Journal of Humanistic Psychology with such well-known figures as Carl Rogers, Rollo May, Abraham Maslow and Aldous Huxley.

Dr. Bugental is currently in the private practice of psychotherapy and communications psychology in Santa Rosa, California, where he studies, teaches, supervises, writes and conducts workshops. He is also a Consulting Faculty at Saybrook Institute, a Clinical Lecturer at Stanford University and Chief Supervisor at Inter/Logue, a center for low-cost therapy. In addition, he has written numerous books and articles on humanistic and existential psychology.

Following his morning address at the conference, Dr. Bugental will give an afternoon workshop offering experiential material relevant to the lecture topic.

We hope all of you will join us for these very special events at the Summer Conference. Remember, pre-registration information was published in the March, 1983 *Script* and the program booklet will be out shortly. We invite each and every one of you to attend what promises to be an outstanding conference.

Margaret Callahan, MS
Program Committee

Book Reviews

Who Dies?
An Investigation of Conscious Living and Conscious Dying
By Stephen Levine
Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1982. $9.95
Reviewed by Valerie Young

In *Who Dies?*, a very necessary and useful book, Stephen Levine explores how facing death can affect living. By carefully observing our daily lives, we may expand our understanding of who we are, which, in turn, will affect our ultimate understanding of who it is that dies.

"We speak of dying in wholeness yet we see there are aspects of ourselves that have never fully seen the light of day. We see how much of ourselves is submerged, feels yet unborn, how much we push away life. It is as though we had never fully touched the ground of being, never placed our two feet squarely in the present. Always shuffling and toe-tapping, waiting for the next moment to arrive. If we examine our fear of death we see in it a fear of the moment to follow, over which we have no control. In it is a fear of impermanence itself, of the next unknown changing moment of life."

From Levine's vantage point, death occurs daily in our relationship to a world filled with uncertainty and constant change. The way we relate to this daily loss reflects how we will ultimately relate to the loss of our own lives. Most of us will probably die as we have lived: we won't suddenly figure it out or find God in the final twenty minutes before our last breaths. Preparations need to be made in advance:

"How many people driving home one evening see the flash of lights in their rearview mirror, hear the screech of brakes, feel the impact of steel on steel and think, 'Oh, shit!' as the darkness descends? How many people die with 'Oh, shit!' on their lips instead of the name of God? How many people have cultivated 'Oh, shit!' as their death chant?

In the chapter on grief, this reviewer was moved to recognize the common bond we all share in experiencing grief.

" . . . we are all in grief. All have experienced loss. Even if your loved ones are still alive, there is a place within of disappointment and loss because we live in a world where everything changes. Most display the old scars and rope burns of having one object of desire after another pulled beyond their grasp.

Whatever you want, the more you want it, the more there is a kind of grief, a sickness, a hollowness in the pit of the stomach. Whether it is the desire to see a loved one again, or to stay alive, or to die, or to be successful, or for some new shiny bauble, the very nature of such longing has a quality of grief about it."

This is a book about dying, an experience we will all face eventually. But it is a book that, even beyond its subject matter, will prove difficult for many readers. Levine is long-practiced in the tradition of Buddhist Vispassana Meditation, and the book uses the metaphor of death to describe a style of living deeply embedded in that discipline. His language, style and tone can be alienating to someone unfamiliar with meditation and eastern religions. Those who are uninitiated in these areas would be best served by first gathering some background information and experience. Joseph Goldstein's *The Experience of Insight* or even Levine's last book, *A Gradual Awakening*, would be good preliminary reading. Those new to death and grief work might start with books by Elizabeth Kubler-Ross or Earl Grollman. Stanley Keleman's *Living Our Dying* or C.S. Lewis' *A Grief Observed* would also prove valuable.

Who Dies? takes us beyond ego states, but also presents valuable exercises and perspectives for the Adult concerning pain, grief and dying. The basic message is that each of these processes can be worked with and experienced with dignity, compassion and love.

The Consumer's Guide to Death, Dying and Bereavement
By Roger R. Shipley
ETC Publications, 1982. $7.95

Reviewed by Amanda Brideau, PhD (cand.)

The simple style of this book renders it readily accessible to the public, although the title does not give a clear indication of the content. Someone looking for a better understanding of death, dying and bereavement could be frustrated with this book, but for practical and legal information, it is very enlightening.

The book covers euthanasia, the stages of bereavement, the funeral industry, the legal aspects of dying, obligations after the funeral and the donation of vital organs. One chapter, which documents current practices in the funeral industry, will make the consumer aware of subtle pressures that can be exerted by funeral directors. This chapter alone makes the book worth special mention.

The author discusses the psychological aspects of bereavement and provides a detailed list of places where one may find help. He gives the pros and cons about euthanasia and cleverly includes some typical case histories. Finally, in the chapter, "Organ, Tissue and Body Donations," information is provided on how to become a donor and the requirements and uses for transplants.

This book, obviously intended for an American public (it gives detailed legal data, addresses, prices), would be useful in hospital waiting rooms or health-care centers and for nurses, medical and paramedical personnel, and all who work with the dying and their families.

Mind or Body
By Robert L. Taylor, MD
McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1982

Reviewed by Michael Smith

The author's stated intention is for this book "to serve as a practical guide to the clinical recognition of organic mental disorders." This is accomplished by giving a general overview of the nervous and supporting systems, exposing common clinical myths, educating the reader about brain syndromes and spotting clues for organic disorders, providing special clinical tests for diagnosis, exploring drug-induced disorders, examining special considerations for the young and the old, and, finally, by providing numerous case studies and instances of self-assessment.

The book, well-organized and thorough, is written primarily in "lay" terms and this reader was neither lost in jargon nor was the material simplified to the point of being beneath my "Adult." The many nuances between organic and psychological problems are spelled out and crucial examples are provided to help the reader learn to accurately discriminate between them. In addition to traditional classification labels, psychological disorders are also described in behavioral or physiological terms.

This book is a potential goldmine for the apprentice psychotherapist or practicing diagnostician and I found myself wishing I had had access to this information in the early days of my clinical training. The case studies and self-diagnosed case histories were an especially helpful touch.

As might be expected from a "position" work of this kind, the author leans heavily towards an organic disorder perspective. Still, I found it to be a valuable work which, for me, fills a long-standing void in the area of clinical diagnosis. I heartily recommend it.

Step-Families
By Emily B. Visher, PhD
and
John S. Visher, MD
Bruner/Mazel, 1979. $15.00

Reviewed by Tice Elkins, MSW

Although it is primarily directed at therapists, *Step-Families* has a wealth of information and is easy for the lay person to read as well. However, this reviewer would suggest that lay readers stick to the sections of the book that look particularly interesting to them.

The introduction lays out the book's arrangement clearly: contemporary American culture; research; women and men in step-relationships; problems of the remarried couple and the help available to them; children's difficulties; and the application of family therapy to step-families. The material is quite accurate and it suggests factors that many professionals may not have previously considered. I found it very helpful as a "thinking it through" book.

A step-family is defined in this book as one in which at least one of the adults is a step-parent. Children belonging to one or both parents may or may not live with the couple. The authors point out that there is much confusion as to just what a step-family is, and they explore the differences between a step-family, a nuclear family, an adoptive family, a foster family and a single-parent family. They compare step-family dilemmas to the issues that arise when two corporations merge, each with its own personnel and operational procedures.

Some of the crucial issues for step-families are differences in priorities, hostility between children, competition for love, problems with ex-spouses, competition between ex-spouse and present spouse, discipline, integrating different family traditions, and fitting into the network of the new spouse. Others involve the children's experience of loss at the point of their parent's re-marriage and the child's need to rebuild his/her own world (where and how do I belong now?). The Vishers also point out that there is a high correlation between the health of the child and acceptance by the parent replacing the absent biological parent.

Step-families need assistance, not because there is something wrong with them, but because they are faced with an incredibly complex task. In addition, they must cope with historical prejudice; i.e., step-children are poor, maligned waifs and fairytale step-mothers are always wicked. (Beware of the tales you share with your children. They may have to live them someday.)

Finally, one of the key messages of this book is, "Be prepared." The step-family, new or established, needs professionals who are aware of the complexity of their tasks, who see the possibility of this new merger as a context for health, and who are ready to stick with the new family as they work to resolve their difficulties.

Family Counseling and Therapy
Edited by Arthur M. Horne
and Merle M. Ohlsen
F.E. Peacock Publishers, 1982. $16.95

Reviewed by Ellyn Bader, PhD

In this well-organized book, each author represents one method of family therapy and was asked to cover the same material: definition, historical development, tenets of the model, application, case example, evaluation, summary and references. The 16 articles cover a broad spectrum of treatment modalities, including TA, Gestalt, NLP, Rational-Emotive Therapy, Brief Therapy and Structural Family Therapy. The chapter authors include such well-known family therapists as Virginia Satir, Carl Whitaker, Lynn Segal and Albert Ellis. The chapter on TA was written by Richard Erskine.

The book begins with a lovely article by Virginia Satir in which she traces her own development as a family therapist. Among the other chapters, I believe TA therapists will particularly appreciate the one in which Whitaker also describes his development. He began by making good use of the deficits in his psychiatric training and evolved through active aggressive and regressive work (including bottle-feeding schizophrenics) to his current position as an experiential/symbolic family therapist. It is clear how Whitaker arrived at his belief that "each technique is a process whereby the therapist is developing himself and is using the patient as an intermediary."

By including an article on TA, the editors support it as an accepted family therapy treatment approach. However, the richness that TA theory and technique bring to family therapy cannot be described in a few, pre-structured pages. In "Transactional Analysis and Family Therapy," Erskine highlights some of the many uses of TA, provides an excellent 10-page summary of TA theory and offers a clear, well-written case example of the application of the racket system to family therapy. The main shortcoming of his article is that it does not demonstrate the breadth or depth of possibilities for utilizing TA in the diagnosis of family systems.

This shortcoming was apparent throughout the book. The reader may complete this book with a greater awareness of theory and technique, but with only minimal understanding of the dynamics operating in family systems or of family diagnosis. The book also lacks chapters from two major contributors to the field, the Strategic Family Therapists and the Milan School.

Overall, however, this book makes an excellent textbook for a survey course in family therapy and would also be useful for trainees in family therapy programs.

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T.A. APPROACH TO ORGANIZATIONS



Abe Wagner, C.P.T.M.

Author of *The Transactional Manager*—Prentice-Hall, 1981
July 24-29, 1983 (Beg. Sunday Evening)

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This five day workshop will focus on an exciting and practical approach to T.A. The concepts apply to all types of organizations. The workshop will relate many unique and creative ideas concerning ego states, transactions, stroking and confrontation and passivity. These principles will be applied to Management and Professional Selling and will incorporate Situational Leadership and Neuro Linguistics. Plan to learn, laugh and enjoy.

Cost: $395.00 for tuition
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Location: Kirkwood Ski Area, Kirkwood, Calif. in the Sierra Mountains.
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For more information and to register contact:

Abe Wagner
Transactional Analysis Communications Inc.
2755 So. Locust—#101
Denver, Colorado 80222
Tel: (303) 757-7576





HARRY S. BOYD, Ph.D.
LAURA W. BOYD, Ph.D.

1983 SUMMER WORKSHOP
in
SNOWMASS, COLORADO

RESTRUCTURING

Join us for an 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 7 (evening)-August 12 (two and three week training program also available)
COST: $350 (room and board not included)
PLACE: Timberline Inn, Snowmass*
DEPOSIT: $100, refundable until July 1

*Room rates in Timberline condominiums will be $78-$144/wk. Fully equipped kitchens in each condominium. Variety of restaurants available.

Harry Boyd, Ph.D. is a Clinical Psychologist and Clinical Teaching Member of ITAA. 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, Ph.D. is a psychotherapist who specializes in marriage and family therapy. She is a Clinical Teaching Member of ITAA as well as a Clinical Member in the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy. She is a member of the ITAA Board of Trustees and Chairperson of the ITAA Ethics Committee.

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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.

Board of Certification: Questions and Answers

Dear Les:

This letter is to make you aware of two problems relating to the Board of Certification's (BOC) new procedures.

First, in some European TA institutes, students sign ITAA contracts after two or four years of training. This means that they started their training with the old pre-exam prerequisites. It is noncontractual to ask them to prepare for something other than what they expected when they began their TA training.

Second, some people will need contract extensions or new contracts before their exam because the three year period expires. Again, they started with the TA certification procedure before the new prerequisites.

I request, therefore, that the BOC take into account these special situations and that you make a policy in favor of these trainees.

Yours truly,
Carlo Moiso

Dear Carlo:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter regarding the impact of the new BOC procedures on European trainees. As you can well imagine, Training Standards has developed many procedures over the years which have become routine and expected. However, since many of these procedures were never documented, the BOC has been unable to consider them as we made decisions and it is only through communications such as yours that we can assess their impact. Therefore, I particularly appreciate your letter of inquiry and the spirit in which it was written.

The BOC thoroughly discussed both of the points you raised. First, in response to your question about contract extensions, since the BOC does not require contracts, extensions are also unnecessary.

Second, many people have been confused about the impact of the prerequisites. We, the members of the BOC, believe, and this is important to state at the outset, that regardless of when the contract was instituted, your trainees and the vast majority of trainees in Europe will have no difficulty meeting the requirements for entrance to a BOC exam. In fact, the BOC has been taken to task by European members for setting standards too low.

If, however, after careful review of a training plan, a candidate who began their training program prior to January 1, 1983, can document that they began with the expectation of being certified under the old rules, we will recognize this as a verbal contract. It would be best for any candidate who has a question about the acceptability of his/her program by the BOC to document that program, to state their intention to take the exam under the old rules and to formalize that request in the form of a letter. The BOC would then be able to facilitate his/her meeting the requirements, thus putting his/her mind at ease long before exam time.

I want to reiterate that our intention is to make the transition as smooth as we can, to improve on the standards already set by Training Standards and to make our credential the basis for certification in as many parts of the world as possible.

For the BOC,
Les Kadis

CALENDAR

August 3-6, 1983 ITAA Summer Conference, Oakland, California

	Exam Date	Location	Application Deadline
CM/SFM Oral Exams	April 13, 1983 July 3, 1983 August 3, 1983 November 13, 1983	Raleigh, North Carolina Rome, Italy Oakland, California Paris, France	January 13, 1983 April 4, 1983 May 3, 1983 August 15, 1983
TM Oral Exam	August 3, 1983	Oakland, California	May 3, 1983
Written Exam	July 7 & 8, 1983 November 11 & 12,1983	Location to be announced Location to be announced	April 15, 1983 August 15, 1983

All fees are due by the application deadline. All exam fees are non-refundable, but will be kept as credit in your account (minus $10 fee) if at least 30 days written notice is given for cancellations. Otherwise, fee is forfeited. Fees: Written Exam — $90 US/Canada; $15 all others. Orals application — $75, non-transferable. Oral exam — $50. Contract filing fee — $30.

New Clinical, Special Fields and Teaching Members - January 19, 1983; Oaxtepec, Mexico

Dr. Luis Maggie Calcano, CTM, Caracas, Venezuela
Dr. Jorge Alberto Close, SFTM, Santiago, Chili
Psic Gloria Noriega Gayol, CTM, Mexico City, Mexico
Ann Gormly, PhD, CM, Princeton, New Jersey
Ema Klarin, CM, Koste Racina, Yugoslavia
Dr. Marcelo de Melo Machado Lopes, CTM, Piaui, Brasil
Dr. Roberto Tadeu Thinyashiki, CTM, Sao Paulo, Brasil
Dr. Octavio Rivas Solis, CTM, Mexico City, Mexico
Dr. Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega, CTM, Mexico City, Mexico

Ethics Committee Actions

According to additional procedures for handling ethics charges within ITAA adopted by the Board of Trustees in January, 1983, the Ethics Committee is responsible for informing the membership when ethics proceedings lead to the suspension or expulsion of a member.

Al Lawson, MSW, Stanhope, NJ, is suspended from Provisional Teaching Member status until further notice for ethical violations.



MURIEL JAMES

JOHN JAMES



SUMMER WORKSHOPS

May 9 - 13 Lafayette	SELF-REPARENTING: How to Develop a New Internal Parent for Script Breaking
June 13 - 17 Lafayette	INNER CORE THERAPY: How to Recover and Release Personal Power
July 17 - 22 Lake Tahoe	FEELINGS AND MOODS: How to Use and Change Them
July 24 - 29 Lake Tahoe	WINNING RELATIONSHIPS: How to Develop and Maintain Them
August 7 - 12 Lake Tahoe	SELF-REPARENTING: How to Develop a New Internal Parent for Script Breaking
August 14 - 19 Lake Tahoe	PLAY AND CREATIVITY: Reorganizing the Child for Joy
August 20 - 21 Lake Tahoe	WRITING WORKSHOP: How to Get Your Writing Published
September 1 - 4 Lake Tahoe	REINFORCING THE NEW PARENT EGO STATE: Self-Reparenting, Part 2

Lafayette is 40 minutes on rapid transit from San Francisco; Lake Tahoe is a one-hour flight from San Francisco.

Registration fee is $350 per workshop, except for Writing Workshop which is $200. Housing costs are $175 to $275 depending upon accommodations available, except for September workshop which will be camping.

For further information write the James Institute, P. O. Box 356, Lafayette, CA 94549; or call 415-283-6383 or 415-283-2352.

Examiners Needed for CM, SFM and TM Oral Exams

July 3, 1983 - Rome, Italy
August 3, 1983 — Oakland, California

We need examiners for the Clinical, Special Fields and Teaching Member Oral examinations. Please complete this form and return to Jackie Ward-Flaggs, PO Box 3932, San Francisco, CA 94119 by June 1, 1983 if you can help. We will also need CM's, SFM's and PTM's to act as supervisees for the supervision section of the TM exams.

____CM/SFM oral exams, Sunday, July 3, 1983 in Rome, Italy and the 7 pm Saturday examiners' meeting.
____CM/SFM oral exams, Wednesday, August 3, 1983 in Oakland, Calif. and the 7 pm Tuesday examiners' meeting.
____TM exams, Wednesday, August 3, 1983 in Oakland, Calif. and the 8 pm Tuesday examiners' meeting.
____I would like to serve as a supervisee in the supervision section of the TM exam.
____Yes, my room at the hotel can be used for the exams.
I took the examiners' training workshop at _____

_____

_____
Name and Membership Status

_____
Address and Phone Number

Classified Advertising

Four-day Advanced Training/Supervision Workshop following ITAA 1983 Summer Conference with **Richard Erskine and Rebecca Trautmann** at beautiful Bogus Basin, Boise, Idaho, August 12-14. $435 for tuition, room, meals - double occupancy. Also, one-day workshop, August 10, $65. Those attending the four-day workshop are welcome to attend the one-day workshop. For more information: Sharon Job, School of Health Sciences, Boise State University, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725. Phone: 208-385-3563.



Gloria Wax and George Imperato aboard ketch "Seychelle"

Use of the Simonton Method to Deter Burnout

By Gloria Wax and George Imperato

Burnout - to be extinguished due to lack of fuel.

The educational self-help program developed by oncologist Carl Simonton and mental health counselor Stephanie Mathews-Simonton is designed to assist people in recovering from cancer by emphasizing psychological intervention as an integral part of treatment. We have also found their model to be very effective, in conjunction with TA, in combating the effects of burnout.

Theoretical Background

The Simontons suggest that stressful events or chronically stressful conditions produce emotional responses that can be correlated with changes in the limbic system, including the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland, the latter of which integrates hormonal activity in the body.

The effect of hormonal imbalance on malignancy development has been fairly well documented. In addition, activity of the hypothalmic system parallels the immune system; stimulation of one causes a response in the other. Therefore, malignancy results from at least two factors: a decrease in the body's resistance and an increase in abnormal cell production.[1]

The Simontons suggest that the equilibrium between the hypothalamus and the pituitary can be reestablished by decreasing fear and anxiety through systematic psychological interventions which elicit positive emotional responses. These attitudinal and/or pleasant physical responses enable the immune system to work, therefore suppressing malignant cells.

One way to consciously control positive emotional responses is through visualization. For example, to increase the temperature of your finger, imagine the sun beating down on your hand and your finger getting warmer and warmer. If you held a thermometer in your hand, you would see that the temperature in your hand did, indeed, go up. Clearly, the pictures in our heads affect physical reality by focusing attitudes and beliefs and by mobilizing emotional, mental and physical energy in a desired direction.

Another powerful tool for affecting the destructive cycle toward illness and death is the establishment of goals. The Simontons believe that establishing goals shows people that they can meet their emotional needs by creating their own experience. Goals also focus energy in a positive direction and represent an affirmation of and a reinvestment in life.

Applying the Simonton Model to Burnout

We believe that stress consumes both physical and mental energy and, since energy depletion is our definition of burnout, reducing stress will deter it. In working with people who are experiencing burnout, we find the Simonton model to be very useful for stress reduction. For example, clients are taught to utilize various forms of imagery, including visualization and relaxation. They also set written goals for themselves in order to prioritize their wants and needs and to meet them in comfortable, non-stressful time frames.

We also agree with the Simontons that disease is an "Escape Hatch." Their research suggests that, typically, cancer victims have negative self-images, including feelings of helplessness and powerlessness, and that they have difficulty expressing anger and resentment. Having supressed their feelings about taking care of others all their lives, these people get sick rather than express their anger directly. This enables them to follow the injunction "Don't Be Powerful" and still get their needs met.

Case Example

Mandy is a 45-year old divorcee with two teen-aged children. Her ill mother spent a good deal of time in bed during Mandy's childhood and her father stroked her for being quiet and taking care of mom and dad. As an adult, Mandy married a man who expected her to take care of his needs and not have any of her own. After a number of years, she became depressed and went into therapy. During the time she was in treatment, she decided to divorce her husband and, subsequently, secured an important position in a multi-national corporation. She worked long hours, took work home and used financial difficulties to create the self-belief that she had to work, regardless of her physical or mental condition. Her children, who never forgave her for leaving their father, were a burden on her.

When Mandy began working with us, she was experiencing headaches and high blood pressure and complained of being too tired to work. We formulated a treatment plan which included training in relaxation exercises she was to do ten minutes before leaving for work and ten minutes after returning home. During this initial period, redecision work was used to help her change her early decision and the five elements - injunctions, rackets, life position, escape hatch, dependency (discounting and games) - which made up that decision.

After experiencing success in relaxation, Mandy was trained in visualization and imagery. She imagined going back to her office and recreating tense, stressful scenes, complete with sights, sounds and emotions. When she reported experiencing tension, she was encouraged to use her relaxation training to consciously relax her body and breathe deeply. She was then instructed to visualize herself (using visual, auditory, kinesthetic, olfactory, tactile and gustatory senses) in her sanctuary, a place where she is protected and feels calm and comfortable. She repeats this visualization twice daily when not at the office and as necessary when she experiences tension in the office.

The pictures in our heads affect physical reality by focusing attitudes and beliefs and by mobilizing emotional, mental and physical energy in a desired direction.

Having integrated the elements of the treatment plan thus far, Mandy was taught to visualize her body organs functioning smoothly and effectively, without strain. Finally, she was encouraged to formulate play, work and health goals for her life. This goal setting required her to accept responsibility for her life and to set her own pace for meeting her goals.

Approximately two weeks after beginning the final visualization and goal setting phases of treatment, Mandy reported a renewed interest in her career and personal life. She also had a substantial reduction in blood pressure and a general improvement of her overall physical state, which was confirmed by her physician.

Conclusion

The application of Transactional Analysis, coupled with the visualization/imagery techniques of the Simontons and Milton Erickson, is extremely effective in reducing stress, replenishing the fuel supply and "reigniting the flame." Together they appear to have a synergistic effect on improving general physical health.

References

[1]Achterberg, Jeanne, PhD; Simonton, O. Carl, MD; and Simonton , Stephanie Mathews-; Editors. *Stress, Psychological Factors and Cancer*. Fort Worth, Texas: New Medicine Press, 1976.

With special thanks to **Deborah A. Imperato**, Physicians Assistant Program, Rutgers University.

Gloria Wax, Clinical Provisional Teaching Member of ITAA and Certified Clinical Mental Health Counselor, is co-director of the North Jersey Transactional Groups (NJTAG), a private training and counseling center in North Jersey. She is a member of the ITAA Ethics Committee, the ITAA Training Standards Committee, and the USA-TA Association. She shares coordinating the New Jersey TA network with George.

George Imperato, Clinical Provisional Teaching Member of ITAA and a Certified Clinical Mental Health Counselor, is in private practice in Dumont, New Jersey. He is an Adjunct Professor for the University of Bridgeport where he teaches TA counseling techniques. George is most excited about doing training workshops aboard NJTAG's floating classroom, the ketch "Seychelle," and counseling young people using a personal computer as a therapeutic tool.

1984 ITAA-EATA Summer Conference

June 24 — July 1

Registration

I would like to register now to promote the success of the ITAA-EATA Conference. Therefore, I am sending in this early payment to reserve my place at Villars, Switzerland. I understand that this entitles me to low rates which are guaranteed only through December 31, 1983. Please find my check enclosed. Single fee includes conference registration and room and board (double occupancy).

_____ $400 until December 31, 1983 (Guaranteed)
_____ $425 after January 1, 1984 (Subject to exchange rates)

Please print or type:

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Name

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Address Phone

Special Note: those living in Europe should send their registrations and fees to Jenni Hine, Chemin de Neyruaz, 1297 Founex, Vaud, Switzerland; all others send registrations and fees to ITAA, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123.