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The Script®

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TA and Professionalism

by Sari van Poelje

In October 1991 the Dutch TA Association devoted its national conference to the theme "TA and Professionalism." The aim was to encourage discussion about differences and similarities between the educational, organizational, counseling, and clinical fields and corresponding standards of professionalism in TA training programs and the workplace. The conference consisted of a roundtable discussion, eight workshops (two per field), and a report, which among other things included the results of a survey of Teaching Members (TMs) and Provisional Teaching Members (PTMs) about professionalism and TA.

The survey had been sent to a selection of international TMs and PTMs and to seven TA trainers in Holland (all PTMs). Three international and five national TMs and PTMs responded. The survey consisted of ten questions concerning personal professional status, definitions of the different fields, the boundaries between these fields, and ideas about requirements necessary to work in them.

This article reviews the main results of the discussion and the survey because they proved relevant not only to the development of TA in Holland, but also to TA trends in other countries.

What is Professionalism?

One definition of professionalism is "having professional quality and skill," in which professional is taken to mean "with great skill" or "worthy of the high standards of a profession" (*Webster's New World Dictionary*, 1970). In TA one could say that professionalism on the individual level means using the full potency, permission, and protection of one's healthy (noncontaminated) Parent, Adult, and Child capacities to fulfill a contract with a client.

A Definition of TA Professionals

In both the roundtable discussion and the survey of TMs and PTMs, several difficulties emerged concerning the definition of TA professionals and nonprofessionals. Transactional analysis in Holland is considered to be a supplement to recognized study in a specific field of application. Therefore, TA training is not sufficient for functioning as a professional within a field in which one has not completed formal education. In practice, many people who have completed basic TA training, and some who have not, cross the boundaries of their formal field of application. Most of the questionnaire respondents complained of "a lack of quality and standards, the hobbyistic approach to TA, the discrepancy between TA and professionalism, etc." (van Poelje, 1992).

In TA one could say that professionalism on the individual level means using the full potency, permission, and protection of one's healthy (noncontaminated) Parent, Adult, and Child capacities to fulfill a contract with a client.

Much has been written on the subject of contracts and the three P's. Less is known about the conditions required on the organizational level to enable individuals to function within a professional framework. In a recent article the following conditions are mentioned (Jansen, de Sonnaville, van de Vliert, 1992):

1. A clear definition of those who belong to the profession and those who do not.
2. A proven relationship between the capacities of those designated as professionals and the quality of services rendered to clients.
3. An organizational context in which the behavior of professionals can be controlled or guided through follow-up training, supervision, exams, etc.

Many explanations can be given for this "boundary hunting," that is, the crossing of professional boundaries by ITAA members to "poach" in other fields. One is that the various fields of application have not been adequately defined. For example, all the TMs and PTMs gave different definitions for each field, and all the definitions differed from the ones given in the official EATA *Training Handbook*.



Sari van Poelje

The definitions were also difficult to compare because the fields were defined on different levels (van Poelje, 1992). The following definitions are drawn from answers given in the questionnaires:

a. the professional role one fulfills, e.g., therapist (clinical) versus teacher (educational)

b. the level of intervention, e.g., redecision (clinical) versus social control (counseling)

c. the target, e.g., past and present (clinical) versus present and future (organizational)

d. the aim, e.g., cure and autonomy (clinical) versus increased effectiveness (organizational)

e. the nature of the contract, e.g., two- or three-way (clinical) versus three-or-more-way (organizational)

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Six Good Reasons to Travel to New Zealand

by Marilyn Marx
Conference Committee Chair

Dear ITAA Member:

If you haven't already decided to go, I invite you to consider the following reasons for traveling to the 1992 Annual Conference in Auckland, New Zealand:

1. Because it's the first Down Under ITAA Conference, on an island of stunningly fresh beauty in a culture that will take you out of your local mentality for a few days and into a land of customs that charm and teach.

2. Three keynote speakers: one, the first Australian Aborigine to graduate as a nursing sister from Darwin Hospital (with a later Harvard PhD); another, a Maori activist and pioneer in indigenous law (restoring rights of indigenous peoples worldwide); and third, a brilliant Jungian scholar who is also a leading New Zealand theorist of the great religions (and who was both tried for heresy and honored by a Queen).

3. A "Partnership" theme chock full of possibilities to take home, new ideas partnered unpredictably with older ones, plus advances in the best TA practices—all offered by practitioners from around the planet.

4. A significant drop in airfare (by Air New Zealand and the ACCENT Travel Group, from LAX in USA) to around $700 roundtrip. (Hopefully seats are still available at press time.) And savings apply in other countries, too!

5. A wonderful new book to enhance the delicious anticipation of a new adventure. "What is it about New Zealand that produces literary ventriloquists who sound like nobody else?" asks a *New York Times* book reviewer of *Monday's Warriors* by Maurice Shadbolt.

6. Because it's a great idea for whatever reasons you might have to decide to join us. (And because we'll miss you if you don't).

Hope to see you there!

FOR:
REGISTRATION AND HOTEL INFORMATION:
Contact the ITAA.
FLIGHT BOOKINGS: Call the ITAA's official travel agent, the ACCENT Group at 1-800-4-ACCENT or 215-545-7670, or fax them at 215-545-7491.
HOTEL RESERVATIONS: Contact the Reservations Supervisor at Waipuna Hotel & Conference Centre directly. Call 64-9-527-3114 or fax 64-9-527-1937. □



EDITOR'S COLUMN



by Gerald Cartmel

Metaphors and Meaning

We lead off this *Script* with an interesting article by Sari van Poelje of The Netherlands about TA and professionalism, a topic being discussed around the world. Also included in this issue is an article about the development of TA in Mexico by Emilio Said and Gloria Noriega of Mexico City. We are ably assisted by Frank Reilly of San Pedro, California, who as vetter of veracity, has checked the translation. We are indebted to him for his help. Finally, our reticent and loyal managing editor, Robin Fryer, has been persuaded by Gloria Cartmel to come out of the recesses of her word processor to tell us about herself and her long association with the ITAA. If others, over the years, have experienced Robin's sense of balance, knowledge of English, and quiet sense of humor as I have, then ITAA members owe her a considerable vote of thanks. Without a sound secretariat, no organization can endure.

Are the metaphors embedded in TA, not the meanings, in need of updating?

In the July issue of *The Script* I foreshadowed exploration of the word "cowpoke," a word fundamental to TA for several reasons. I do this in hopes of stimulating a renewal and revision of some of the earlier vision of Eric Berne when he wrote, "Away from a Theory of the Impact of Interpersonal Interaction on Non-Verbal Participation" (Berne, 1971, pp. 6-13) and to restore some fun to our discipline. Indeed, that was a star-studded volume of the *TAJ* (Students Edition, 1977), with Eric Berne, John Dusay, Claude Steiner, Frank Ernst, Thomas Harris, Joe Concannon, David Kupfer, Aaron and Jacqui Schiff, Muriel James, Stephen Karpman, and lots of others contributing. Hi to you all, wherever you may be, including those in the Great Beyond.

Now let me tell you about John, the complex husband of our practice secretary. He is a man of no mean physique, having just acquired a fourth dan to his black belt in the martial arts. He runs, *inter alia*, a self-defense course for women. The school where he teaches had closed the library to men this particular day in order to promote "equal opportunity for women" and eradication of bias on grounds of gender.

John arrived dressed in a t-shirt imprinted with a slogan advertising a "wet t-shirt competition." For those not acquainted with this sexist pursuit of the female form, a wet t-shirt competition is an event at which young women don t-shirts and a bucket of water clarifies the underlying form. John was hounded by the female teachers for this burlesque of gender issues. He asked where any reference to females was portrayed on his chest as he inhaled and symbolically wet himself (two meanings there) to reveal his male physique.

John was confronting prejudice, bias, and belief systems in a way more potent than words. He was using his Parent, Adult, and Child to achieve a bull's-eye. I note Steve Karpman's (1971) original definition: "A `Bull's-eye´ is a direct comment that reaches all three ego states in another person. Usually an Adult interpretation that senses what a person's Parent, Adult, and Child are experiencing will result in hooking a person's Adult" (p. 83). This definition appears to have changed when described by Woollams and Brown (1979): "A bull's eye is a direct Adult comment that effectively reaches all three ego states in another person at the same time" (p. 76) and diagrams the message originating from the Adult.

I think in terms of a bull's-eye originating from all three ego states as well as being received in all three ego states. My wife, Gloria, understands a bull's-eye as an effective collusion between the Little Professor and the Adult. What is the current definition of a bull's-eye? Stephen, as it appears that this was your original conception, would you comment? And where is the person who will coordinate a Revision Corner for *The Script*?

Where does all this lead us? The great innovation in TA was the use of crisp and easily understood metaphors to convey complex concepts. Are the metaphors embedded in TA, not the meanings, in need of updating? "Every community is exposed to two opposite dangers: ossification through too much discipline and reverence for tradition, on the one hand; on the other hand, dissolution, or subjugation to foreign conquest, through growth of an individualism and personal independence that makes

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S COLUMN



by Susan Sevilla

"Coming Home to TA" Success Story

The USA TA association, USATAA, held a multi-regional conference August 6-9, 1992, at the Hyatt Hotel at Fisherman's Wharf in San Francisco. The ITAA, as the international umbrella group for the national TA associations, was not involved in the planning or preparation for this local event. However, because it was so close to home, I enjoyed participating in it by means of an ITAA information table in the registration area.

It was truly a "coming home" event for the US members. Many of the founding members of the ITAA were present, contributing their perspective and expertise in the form of presentations. It was a pleasure to note that so many excellent workshops were offered. For example, Bill Cornell and Karen Olio spoke on treatment with adult survivors of sexual and physical abuse. Jonathan and Laurie Weiss shared their new work involving an action plan for the Inner Child. James Allen taught his constructivist TA approach. Mary Goulding came out of retirement to lead a "Dialogue with Mary Goulding."

We were pleased to see fine presenters such as (in chronological order) Leonard Campos, Gaylon Palmer, Joan Minninger, Valerie Batts, Bob Avary, Jonathon Wagner, Muriel James, Marilyn Zalcman, Ervine Kimerling and Randy Meadoff, Felipe Garcia, Lucie King and Lucy Freedman, Abe Wagner, Iona Marsha Teeguarden, Denton Roberts, Peg Blackstone, Charles Pelton, Lois Myers Pelton, Joy Sweet, Charlene Conley, Linda Paoli, Ted Novey, Pamela Butler, James Hardy, Elaine Childs-Gowell, John James, Sheryn Scott, Laurie Kahn, Fanita English, Morris Haimowitz, Natalie Haimowitz, Nancy Gates, Henry Stein, John Dusay, Alan Jacobs, Emmett Velten, Dan Fullerton, Terry Simerly, Stephen Karpman, Norman James, Carla Haimowitz, Vann Joines, Sheryn Scott, Marjorie Zerin, Ed Zerin, and Reva Camiel.

A highlight of the week was the Eric Berne Seminar, which was held—as it has been for over 15 years—at the ITAA headquarters building on Vallejo Street. Seminar Vice-President Steve Karpman served as Master of Ceremonies for a "Vaudeville Night," at which audience members presented five minutes each of new theory, followed by a party. Many useful and interesting presentations were given, including those by Jack Dusay, Fanita English, Chris Boyd, Vi Callaghan, Alan Jacobs, and Mary Goulding.

The USATAA Conference, although a USA regional event, was attended by a handfull of international visitors, including Australian Robin Maslen, ITAA President, and Japanese TA Association President Michiko Fukazawa.



President Robin Maslen listens attentively to seminar presenations along with other members.



Japan TA Association President Michiko Fukazawa was the only Japanese member to attend the USATAA Conference.



Eric Berne Seminar Co-President Keith Scott welcomes visitors to the first evening event of the USATAA Conference.



Mary Goulding does her five-minute seminar presentation at "Vaudeville Night," with Master of Ceremonies Steve Karpman presiding.



ITAA staff meet volunteer Board-Staff Liaison Sheryn Scott at the Hyatt during the USATAA Conference. Pictured from L-R: Ken Fogleman, Sheryn Scott, Judy Luu, Ann Moen, and Susan Sevilla.

The Script

Editor: Gerald Cartmel, MB
Consulting Editor: Robin Fryer, MSW

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Recycled Recyclable

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR TA COLLEAGUES



by Gloria Cartmel

Twenty Years Gone By

In this month's column we have managed to coax ITAA Consulting Editor Robin Fryer to write about herself and her long association with the ITAA. Reading her story stimulated me to think back many years to the first time I came across Robin's name in ITAA correspondence from my then employers, Robin Maslen and Kerry Callaghan. Robin's commitment to the ITAA speaks for itself, and I invite those of you who have experienced her encouragement and support to take this opportunity to send her some strokes as she marks her twentieth year of service to the organization.

I came to the ITAA to do two days of typing. I have stayed for 20 years.

In 1972 I was fresh out of college, full of hope and enthusiasm and looking for a job. In 1972 the ITAA was fresh out of the mind of Eric Berne, full of hope and enthusiasm and looking for more staff. We found each other—a good match, as it turned out.

After my two days of typing, I was asked to work on the upcoming summer conference in San Francisco. How well I remember the excitement and the pressure of that first conference—matching roommates, assigning workshop tickets, and making up registration packets for over 1200 people. I went on to serve as Conference Coordinator for the 1973 and 1974 meetings, the latter of which was ITAA's largest conference ever, with 1600 participants. I arrived after my graduate program ended in June to set up the entire conference by mid-August. I didn't know that it couldn't be done, so I just did it.

After the ITAA hired a full-time conference coordinator in 1975, I continued to assist in various capacities each summer until budget cutbacks in the late 1980s meant that fewer staff attended conferences.

In the meantime, after finishing graduate school with my Masters in Social Work, I took a part-time position at a hospital out-patient counseling center. I needed additional part-time work and the ITAA needed someone to take on *The Script*, which until that time had been published "whenever there was enough copy." Again a good match.

Over the next few years I worked with the volunteer *Script* editors to make the newsletter a vital link between the organization and its members. Then, in 1984, I was asked to become managing editor of the *TAJ*, assuming the role of Publications Coordinator for the Association. Finally, when my son was born in 1989, I became an independent contractor for the ITAA—Consulting Editor for *The Script* and the *TAJ*—the position I hold today.

In some ways I feel like a living repository of ITAA history. I have worked under nine presidents, five executive directors, seven *Script* editors, three *TAJ* editors, and countless committee chairs. I have attended 15 ITAA conferences. I have seen the staff grow from one full-time secretary, a part-time book shipper, and me in 1972; to an all-time high of 21 people in the late 1970s; and back to the current staff of 3+. I was there during the hey-day when the ITAA was growing so fast no one could keep up with new memberships, through the purchase of the Vallejo Street headquarters and the explosion of international growth, to the reorganization and movement to an affiliated structure, and now as the Association struggles to define its role in an era when interest in TA in the USA is at an all-time low and the membership is spread through 50 countries worldwide.

And during that 20 years the ITAA has also been a constant presence in my life while I went through many changes: going through graduate school, getting married, buying a house, having a child, getting my license, opening my private practice. In many cases, events in the ITAA—which conference I was attending, what job I was doing—serve as markers for my own personal history.

There have been many triumphs, many frustrations, and many losses during these 20 years. But all along, the most important thing has been the editing itself, the process of helping an author find his or her voice. People often comment that my two jobs—editor and psychotherapist—seem so different. I enjoy explaining how they are so similar, how in both I facilitate, enable, reflect, support, encourage, and confront, how in both the goal is the actualization of the person with whom I am working, and how in both I am enriched by the growth and development of that person. It is as rewarding to watch an author develop over months and years of writing as it is to see a client grow through psychotherapy.



Robin Fryer

I cherish the many friends I have made in the ITAA over the years—authors, committee members, trustees, staff, editors, officers, and members worldwide. In many cases after working intensively together for a time they move on and I welcome someone else to that role. But I am always glad to hear from them again or to see them at conferences.

I feel fortunate that the ITAA and I found each other, and that we have been able to grow together over the years. As Susan wrote in her column in the July 1992 *Script*, some people think after five years it is time to move on. I could have, a couple of times I almost did. But I have gained immensely for having stayed, and I like to think the ITAA has as well. It seems to me that even now this good match has not yet run its course, regardless of the years that have passed. Maybe we just have more history to make together. □

METAPHORS

continued from page 2

cooperation impossible" (Russell, 1945, p. xxiii).

I am inviting suggestions for new metaphors that reflect the language of the 1990s. To start the ball rolling, I propose *wet t-shirt* in place of the word *palimpsest* (Onions, 1972, p. 1497), a word I seem to recall was used somewhere by Eric Berne and which refers to words or brass engravings written over, thus hiding what is underneath. A wet t-shirt transaction is one that immediately demonstrates an underlying truth, one that exposes a belief system as being false.

One problem with colloquialisms is that they may be only fully understood in their country of origin. For me a "bull's-eye" is either a type of "gob-stopper" (lolly) I sucked as a child or the center of a target, whereas Karpman's bull's-eye covers the whole target.

At a superficial level I have a vague awareness that to call someone a cowboy in the USA embodies some kind of affectionate tolerance, a maverick, an acceptable and respectable deviant. Certainly in Australia the term "cowboy" carries clear derogatory overtones, and the word "cowpoke" is beyond my understanding.

And so, whilst understanding the Cowpoke Section of the *TAJ* as a wonderful innovation, will someone describe for us the true meaning of the words "cowboy" and "cowpoke" in the American idiom in order that we do not need to take the gist on trust?

So, what current colloquialisms are you using to convey common TA concepts? Please share them with us. How do you remain human in your communication? And please do not restrict yourself to the English language, for the richness of one culture can be a wonderful gift to another.

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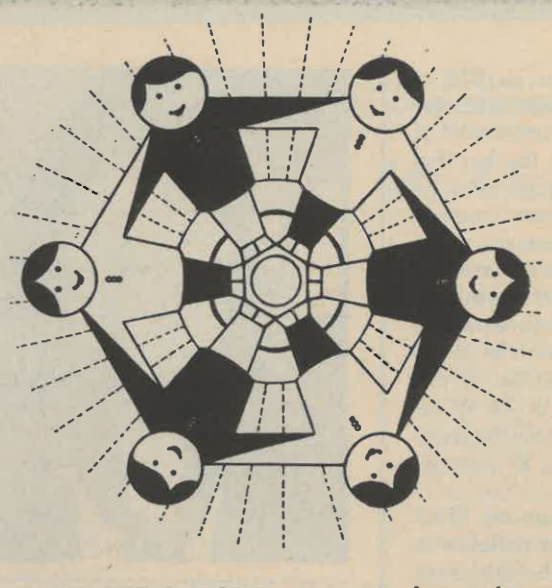
EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Oral	BOC COC BOC COC BOC COC BOC	Nov. 12, 1992 Nov. 21, 1992 Jan. 18, 1993 Mar. 28, 1993 May 19, 1993 July 4, 1993 Oct. 13, 1993	Auckland, N. Zealand Salzburg, Austria Cochin, India Paris, France Atlantic City, USA Rome, Italy Minneapolis, USA	Aug. 12, 1992 Aug. 1, 1992 Oct. 18, 1992 Dec. 1, 1992 Feb. 19, 1993 April 1, 1993 July 13, 1993
TSTA Oral	BOC BOC* BOC COC BOC	Nov. 12, 1992 Jan. 18, 1993 May 19, 1993 July 4, 1993 Oct. 13, 1993	Auckland, N. Zealand Cochin, India Atlantic City, USA Rome, Italy Minneapolis, USA	Aug. 12, 1992 Nov. 15, 1992 Feb. 19, 1993 April 1, 1993 July 13, 1993
CTA Written	N. Amer. N. Amer. N. Amer. Non-Euro/ N. Amer.	Nov. 13/14, 1992 Mar. 12/13, 1993 May 19, 1993 Your choice	To be announced To be announced Atlantic city To be submitted for reading through the ITAA office	Aug. 13, 1992 Dec. 12, 1992 Feb. 19, 1993
Training. Endorse. Workshop		Nov. 17-19, 1992 July 10-12, 1993 Oct. 19-21, 1993	Auckland, N. Zealand Italy Minneapolis, USA	July 17, 1992 March 10, 1993 June 19, 1993

***Tentative:** TSTA Oral BOC Exam, January 19, 1993, Cochin India; exam to be confirmed by November 15, 1992.

To make arrangements to take a BOC exam, contact the T&C Council, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123, USA. **To arrange to take a COC exam,** contact your EATA Language Coordinator. Check with the EATA office or the EATA Newsletter for the name of the appropriate Language Group Coordinator.

Training Endorsement Workshop fee: $395 payable in US dollars to T&C Council, c/o the T & C Council office, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123, USA.



Institute of Counselling and Transactional Analysis

Annual Conference 1993

Designated Site for ITAA Business Meetings

January 18-22, 1993

Casino Hotel, Cochin, India

"Sharing and Growing"



(left to right) Father George Kandathil, ICTA President, joins sister Annie Maria and Mr. Unnikammu, Co-Convenors of the 1993 ICTA Annual Conference, in inviting ITAA members to join them for this exciting educational event.

UPDATE ON ICTA CONFERENCE

Please refer to your July 1992 *Script* for the program schedule and information on submitting proposals (deadline: Nov. 30, 1992) for the January 1993 ICTA Conference. Program details will be available later in the year. Meanwhile, the following offerings have been added:

* ITAA President-Elect Servaas Van Beekum, full-day workshop on "Role Counseling in Organizations."
* Mary Goulding, two-day institute on "Redecision Therapy."
* ITAA Past-President Julie Hay may give a two-day pre-conference institute for managers/organizational people on "Management and Organizational Effectiveness" through TA.

Special Note: Organizational TA networks will meet at the conference, and workshops and presentations on organizational applications will be offered.

TRAVEL AND TOUR OPPORTUNITIES

Remember that a Cochin backwaters cruise is included in the conference registration, and a Cochin City Tour has been organized for the conference period itself. Contact Conference Convenor Sr. Annie Maria to book the four-day post conference tours to the Enchanted Island of Bangaram or a Safari Holiday to Spice Village-Thekkady (see July *Script* for details). Tours must be confirmed by October 31. Sr. Annie is also willing to assist in making independent arrangements for other inner-India tours.

Clement Tours and Travel of San Francisco has designed a package tour of South Indian cities in three segments, which may be purchased separately or together.

*** Part One—Bombay Add-On, January 9-11.** Two nights at Oberoi Towers, city sightseeing tour, and leisure time. Ends in Madras to connect with Part Two. Cost: $369/person double; $499 single. Includes two nights accommodations, "halfboard" (American breakfast and either lunch or dinner), transfers, porterage, taxes, tour, plus Bombay/Madras domestic air flight.

*** Part Two—South Cities Tour, January 11-17.** Two nights in Chola Sheraton, tour of Madras; fly to Trichy, visit Rock Fort, Temple City of Tamil Nadu, and Tanjore, night in Madurai Ashok; visit Tirumalainaik Palace and Meenakshi Temple in Madurai, transfer to Bangalore and proceed to Mysore to visit Brindavan Gardens, night in Lalitha Mahal Palace; tour Mysore, visit the island of Seringapatnam, night in Windsor Manor, with possible visit to Cathexis Institute of India; fly to Cochin for ICTA Conference. Cost: $739/person double; $989 single. Includes six nights accommodations, "halfboard," transfers, porterage, taxes, tours, plus domestic air flights Madras/Trichy, Madurai/Bangalore, Bangalore/Cochin.

*** Part Three—Post-Conference Delhi/Agra Add-On, Saturday, January 23-27.** Fly to Delhi, four nights in Ashoka Hotel, day at leisure; to Agra by rail, visit Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and deserted sandstone city of Fatehpur Sikri; tour Old Delhi; Republic Day Parade, tour of New Delhi; transfer to Delhi airport for trip home. Cost: $639/person double, $769 single; includes four nights accommodations, "halfboard," transfers, tours, porterage, and taxes, plus domestic air flight Cochin/Delhi.

To book parts 1, 2, or 3 call Clement Tours and Travel (see below for details).

BOOKING RESERVATIONS

January is high season in India so reservations should be made as soon as possible. Contact Clement Tours and Travel for international air connections to either Bombay or Madras. Sample prices are about $1400-$1600 roundtrip from San Francisco. Official airlines for the conference are Singapore Airlines or Air India.

Contact Clement Tours and Travel, 219 Clement Street, San Francisco, CA 94118, Telephone: 800-669-1969 (toll-free US) or 415-386-2535. Fax 415-386-2580. A $200 US deposit is required for tours, which must be confirmed by November 20, 1992.

Tours may be cancelled if booking is insufficient. Full refunds will be given for cancellations up to November 20, 1992. After that a refund may not be possible.

Deadline for booking rooms in the Casino Hotel (ICTA Conference site) is October 31. Book via Clement Tours or Sister Annie.

We urge attendees to purchase conference cancellation/travel insurance; contact Clement Tours and Travel for details.

Neither the ICTA Conference organizers nor the ITAA are responsible for losses incurred as a result of participation in the designated conference in India.

Registration Form

ICTA Annual Conference 1993

Name (please print, first-middle-last) _____

_____

ITAA Membership Category: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

Full Conference Registration: Includes opening ceremony, all workshops, three lunches, six coffee breaks, backwater cruise, and closing dinner.

Please Circle Your Options	*ICTA/ITAA Member*	*ICTA/ITAA Nonmember*
Pre-Registration Before December 15, 1992	$100 US	$110 US
Registration After December 15, 1992	$115 US	$125 US
TA 101 (Introduction to TA)	$ 40 US	$ 40 US
Hotel Accommodation	*Double*	*Single*
Casino Hotel (Conference Hotel)	$ 50 US (+ 15% State Tax)	$ 35 US
Malabar Hotel (Walking Distance)	$ 95 US (+ 15% State Tax, + 20% Luxury Tax)	$ 85 US
Cochin City Tour	TBD	
Post-Conference Tour:		
Enchanted Island of Bangaram	$725 US	$1139US
Safari Holiday to Spice Village-Thekkady	$335 US	$ 586US

Total Enclosed (please calculate): $ _____

Notes: Payment must be in US funds by bank cashier's check or bank draft. Drafts must be made payable to ICTA Annual Conference, 1993. Accommodations are limited and are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. January is peak tourist season. Reservations must be confirmed with one day's room rent in advance before October 31, 1992.

Cancellation policy and Refunds: Registration fees are refundable (less a $25 US administration fee) if a written request is received by December 15, 1992. After December 15 there will be no refunds. There will be no refunds on hotel deposits after October 31, 1992.

Mail registration form along with payment to: Sr. Annie Maria, Convenor, ICTA Annual Conference 1993, ICTA—Santigram, Cochin University PO, Cochin 682-022, INDIA; Phone: 91-484-855143

Members Forum

Editorial Policy: We welcome Letters to the Editor (c/o the ITAA office). In editing for taste, accuracy, and length, our intent is to retain the author's meaning. Opinions offered in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the ITAA. Readers are invited to digest letters within the framework of TA theory.

IN RESPONSE TO MARY

Dear *Script* Readers, Particularly TA Trainers and Trainees:

I'd like to second some of the points Mary Goulding made in her August letter to *The Script*. My particular concern is the written exam used in the United States. In my opinion, several of the questions are unclear and there are too many questions. Preparing for this test takes more study than people are willing to put in. Also, the test is timed. Some well-prepared candidates complain that they can't write well-developed theoretical and application answers in the approximately 20 minutes allowed for each question.

Furthermore, as far as I know, the answers are subjectively scored with no standard acceptable answers provided to the examiners. To add to the problem, trainees sometimes wait months to get their results and then just get numerical scores without adequate feedback.

This system is working well to discourage trainees from continuing the process to certification.

Valerie Chang, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

Dear Script *Reader:*

The BOC and I share Val's concerns. A full response to her letter will be included in an upcoming Script. It will outline how some changes to the written exam process are already in progress. We appreciate and thank Val for her letter.

Fred Clark, BOC Co-Chair

Dear *Script*:

I read Mary Goulding's letter in the August 1992 *Script*, and I want to respond to her comments on TA exams.

I took my TSTA exam in October, and yes, it was quite an ordeal. I prepared for over five years for those three brief opportunities to show my understanding of TA theory, my ability to teach TA, and my clarity in supervision. It certainly is a far cry from the informal process of becoming a TM in the early days. I can understand why some people who have earned a degree would not want to put so much preparation time into such a demanding exam process. This could be one reason for the decline in training contracts.

However, I would have it no other way! Doing psychotherapy, teaching, and helping organizations to work well is vital to the healing of individuals and society. If TA is to be taken seriously, we cannot return to an informal certifying process at any level. The study, the practice, the supervision of my supervision has challenged me to stretch my abilities far beyond what I might do in an easier program.

To keep certification a rigorous process is essential in maintaining TA as a discipline of scientific value in clinical, educational, and organizational fields. To do otherwise is to relegate TA to a secondary place in theory and application.

Our task is not to make certification easier. Our task is to demonstrate that TA is a valuable tool in the healing process.

Fred Clark, Cheshire, Connecticut, USA

Editor's Note: Fred Clark wrote as an individual. He is currently Co-Chair of the Board of Certification (BOC).

Dear Mary (Goulding):

We think it's wonderful that you have chosen to share with us your reevaluation of your feelings about the ITAA, the context in which you and Bob worked together for half of your adult lives. You both had a powerful influence on us as role models, and we find our adaptation of the redecision therapy that we learned from you an important part of our practice.

You are giving expression to feelings that have been developing within us over a number of years. We both became involved with TA in the mid-1970s, when one of us was practicing at a university medical school hospital and the other at a community mental health center and a wholistic health center. At the same time we were developing our private practices, which flourished with the introduction of TA.

Both of us began our clinical training, and one of us completed the requirements and became a Teaching Member in ALAT (the Latin American TA Association) at an international TA conference in Brazil. Because of later political differences between the ITAA and ALAT, that TM was not validated by the ITAA. The other was deferred at a CM exam after seven years of clinical training.

What has happened in the ITAA is similar to what happened in the American Medical Association, with a significant difference. Both have instituted measures to limit the number of practitioners , to the profit of those who are certified. The difference is that the physicians in the US control the prescription drugs and surgery, whereas the ITAA cannot control the clinical, educational, or organizational use of TA—it can only control who is certified by the ITAA. The response has been that many professionals practice TA (along with other models) without ITAA certification, and thus the ITAA membership declines.

What is needed in the ITAA is the original openness that certified early TA practitioners relatively easily, based on their ability to teach and practice TA, rather than the present obstacle course, which subjects candidates to expensive training, endless paperwork, and nit-picking exams. This process, while lucrative for some TMs, is counterproductive for the ITAA, because by limiting the number of TMs it limits the number of new members being brought into the ITAA.

There must be many other ITAA members and potential members like us. As clinical psychologists, we can and do use TA, along with other models, in our teaching and psychotherapy. Between the two of us, we lead 11 TA groups. If we were TMs in the ITAA we could be leading many of these people into ITAA membership. But we are busy professionals, and it is not worth the time, money, and hassle to go through the certification process. So the ITAA loses a lot of potential new members.

We are under no illusions that this will change. Many people have spent long hours and hard work developing the present system, and there are many good reasons for its being the way it is. Others have spent a lot of time, money, and effort going through the credentialing process. The ITAA is not likely to return to the simpler process through which you, Bob, and others became TMs.

We, like you, question why we stay in the ITAA. We, too, rarely read the *TAJ* any more, but we enjoy *The Script*, as you do. We enjoy seeing old TA friends at conferences, which we regularly attend all over the world. We enjoy the warm, accepting, stroking atmosphere of the conferences, as well as the opportunities to teach and learn.

So we'll probably stick around. Your letter just reminded us of our sadness in watching the decline of TA enthusiasm and membership in the US and some other countries, and of our impotence to do anything about it. Thank you for speaking out; we hope that some of your suggestions will be implemented.

Susana Ifland and John Houck, Chicago, Illinois, USA

Dear Mary:

I've been a member of the ITAA for almost 20 years, and I was just delighted with your letter to "Dear Everyone" in the August *Script* Members Forum. I think *The Script* is readable, interesting, and relevant. For the past few years I've usually just tossed my *TAJ* on the pile without even bothering to open it. I have a lot of the early issues from the 1970s; they were worth keeping, usable and helpful.

I'm a Regular Member, Mary. Never tried any of the tests. However, I have learned to love and value myself and have turned on the light and supported many others in their growing and using the tools I've learned in TA and other modalities plus life experience. Also, I have been one of the many touched by yours and Bob's redecision therapy—both through your books and in person. May God continue to bless you.

Mary Nolan, Ocracoke, North Carolina, USA

COMMENTS ON ETHICS

Editor's Note: George Steinfeld writes in response to my invitation for an Ethics Column. He raises the question of the use of contracts in TA therapy. This is a subject that deserves airing. For myself, understanding of clear contracts with myself and others has been one of the great developments in my life. I invite debate. And we are still looking for someone to coordinate a TA and Ethics Column. Any takers out there?

Dear Gerald:

In response to your *Script* column (May-June 1992) and your interest in initiating a column on ethics, I am very interested. There are so many ethical issues relating to our profession of therapy, but what I am especially concerned with relates to the ethics of contracts.

Although I became interested in TA in about 1974 while directing a therapeutic community for drug addicts in a prison, partly because it was contractually based (as was behavioral therapy and several other approaches, e.g., Thomas Szasz), I have been disappointed by several TA practitioners. Some talk out of both sides of their mouths, claiming that therapy and supervision is contractually based, with clear outcomes, while also claiming that therapy ends with "personality reorganization." I never know what personality reorganization means, because criteria are never spelled out as to when the person(ality) is integrated and when therapy should end.

I see similar empty talk by analysts and analytically oriented individual and family therapists. I, too, have manipulated myself by starting out with a contract for change and then allowing myself to get side-tracked. But Jay Haley first discussed the ethics of therapy as involving both efficiency and effectiveness, leading the way to the brief therapy approaches with a specific end point (the work of DeShazer and MRI are good recent examples).

I would like to discuss these issues with other therapists: How clear are their contracts, how well do they stick to them, what problems exist regarding contractual therapy, etc. If you feel this would be useful perhaps we can have some further dialogue through your column or at a conference on the ethics of contracts or similar topics.

In response to the integration issue discussed by Boyd (May-June 1992 *Script*), I have always felt that TA could serve this theoretical integration function with other theories and therapies. In fact, I wrote a monograph entitled TARET Systems (Pilgrimage, 1980), in which I attempted to integrate TA, rational emotive therapy, and systems theory with a developmental-spiritual perspective. I've been struggling with this kind of integration problem for more than 20 years, always looking for similarities. The Society for the Exploration of Psychotherapy Integration (SEPI) is an organization that fosters the integrative approach, but I still feel TA has the foundation to provide this important advance in theory and practice. We have to clean up the language or translate it into something we all can be into, e.g., ego states = cognitive schema, etc.

I hope we can continue to discuss these issues, and I look forward to hearing from and collaborating with my colleagues out there.

George Steinfeld, Trunbull, Connecticut, USA

□

TA ORIGINS WORLDWIDE

TA in Mexico: Its Origins and History

by Gloria Noriega and Emilio Said

There are many emotional memories that we transactional analysts in Mexico have about the beginning of the TA movement in our country. Each one of us has his or her own story to tell.

Many persons in Mexico have shown their interest, dedication, and enthusiasm in developing the theory created by Eric Berne. It is difficult to recognize each one, especially because some still keep in touch with the main TA groups whereas others do not.

Nowadays there are several groups that practice TA in Mexico. Among the most important (with their respective directors) are: Sociedad Mexicana de Psicología Clínica y Experimental (SOMEPSIC), with Dr. María Teresa Romero and engineer Carlos Arvide; Colegio Nacional de Medicina Psicosomática (CONAMEP), with Dr. Ervey González Urroz; and Instituto Privado de Análisis Transaccional (IPAT) with Dr. Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega and psychologist Gloria Noriega Gayol.

Each of these organizations has two areas of focus: TA psychotherapy and courses and TA training and supervision. SOMEPSIC and CONAMEP operate according to ALAT (Asociación Latinoamericana de Análisis Transaccional) standards, and IPAT operates according to ITAA training standards.

In 1982 an organization called MEXAT was created by combining CONAMEP and SOMEPSIC; the objective was to organize annual Mexican TA conferences. The MEXAT committee was formed by Margarita Andrade, Carlos Arvide, Javier Servín, María Servín, José Miguel Tafoya, Leopoldo Aurioles, Gloria Noriega, José Rivera, Emilio Said, and Roberto Villegas, and it was presided over by Ervey González Urroz and María Teresa Romero. Each year since 1978 a Mexican TA conference has taken place, sometimes in conjunction with ALAT and on two occasions conjointly with the ITAA.

Today, in different states of the Mexican Republic, there are many clinical, educational, and organizational transactional analysts, both at the certified and teaching/supervising levels, who trained at SOMEPSIC and CONAMEP and were certified by ALAT. (Unfortunately there are too many to name here individually.) There are also three Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts (Clinical) certified by the ITAA: Psic. Gloria Noriega Gayol, Dr. Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega (founders of IPAT), and Dr. Roberto Villegas Malda. We also have a Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (Clinical) in Monterrey—Dulce María Piñeyro, MA—and a Certified Transactional Analyst (Clinical) in Aguascalientes—Dr. Francisco Diaz Castorena, all of them trained at IPAT. Dr. Octavio Rivas Solis, another Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (Clinical) certified by the ITAA, is Past-President of ALAT and travels frequently in Latin America. There are also other Regular and Associate Members of the ITAA in Mexico; their names can be found in the ITAA Directory.

The credit for initially introducing TA in Mexico goes mainly to two persons: Dr. Ervey González Urroz and psychologist Agustín Servín de la Mora. Dr. Ervey told us the following story: "In 1970 I was participating in the V World Convention of Psychiatry in Mexico City, at the National Medical Center, where I met for the first time Dr. Roberto Kertesz from Buenos Aires, Argentina, who was the founder and first president of ALAT. Dr. Kertesz was suffering from tonsillitis and asked me to treat him. As we talked, he told me enthusiastically about transactional analysis, a new theory of personality, dynamic and accessible to different kinds of people. I was very interested. The following year we continued our conversation about TA when we met again in Guadalajara where the International College of Psychosomatic Medicine was meeting. Afterward we were in touch by mail, and in the meantime, the Colegio Nacional de Medicina Psicosomática was founded in Mexico, over which I have the honor to preside.

"By mail Kertesz and I agreed that he and some of his Argentinian colleagues would come to Mexico to teach TA on their return from the 1973 ITAA conference in San Francisco. Dr. Kertesz arrived with Drs. Juan José Tapia, Francisco del Casale, and Jorge Savorgñan; they taught the first two TA courses in the Mexico City Medical Center. There I met my dear friend Agustín Servín de la Mora, a participant in those courses. Servín was the founder and president of SOMEPSIC, and he contracted with the Argentinians to continue coming. Tapia, Kertesz, and del Casale came four or five times, until September 1974, when they passed the job to Dr. Cecilio Kerman. He took charge over the next four years of training for both clinical and special fields members in CONAMEP and SOMEPSIC, coming to Mexico City once a month to work with both groups.

"The certification by ALAT of various members in clinical and special fields occurred in 1976. In 1977, during the Second ALAT Conference in Panama, Agustín and I took our exams as Teaching Members of ALAT. Beginning that moment, Agustín and I started to work together on organizing the Mexican conferences.

"In 1978 the Third ALAT Conference took place in Mexico City, with 800 people attending. During the post-conference seminars in Cuernavaca, some other Teaching Members were certified who continued training the many other certified members of ALAT."

One of the TA pioneers in Mexico was an organizational Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst named Gloria Balbona, who on various occasions promoted the visit of TMs to Mexico.

However, our first direct contact with ITAA occurred in 1980 at a joint conference between ALAT and MEXAT, which took place in Oaxtepec, Morelos, with ITAA President Dr. Muriel James as special guest. Acting as liaisons, Agustín and Ervey set up a historic meeting between ITAA and ALAT through their respective Presidents, Muriel James and Juan José Tapia. Negotiations there paved the way for ALAT certified members who wished ITAA certification to take ITAA exams corresponding to their certification level in ALAT, on the condition that they receive from an ITAA teaching and supervising transactional analyst the necessary training and supervision to meet ITAA training standards.

In 1983, after two years of training and supervision with ITAA teaching and supervising transactional analysts, psychologist Gloria Noriega, Dr. Octavio Rivas, and Dr. Emilio Said passed their exams and became the first ITAA teaching and supervising transactional analysts (clinical) in Mexico. They continue to this day (as do others mentioned in this story) the job of spreading TA in Mexico and Latin America.

A few days after this historic meeting, on November 28, 1983, the entire TA community in Mexico lamented the death of our friend and colleague Agustín Servín de la Mora after a painful sickness, in which he demonstrated his fortitude and love for life.

Currently and as we move into the future, we are looking at the possibility of becoming unified, of integrating the members of the different Mexican associations through a federation that will help to represent Mexico as a national association affiliated with the ITAA.

Gloria Noriega Gayol and Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega run their private practice as psychotherapists, trainers, and supervisors in accordance with ITAA training standards. They are co-directors of the IPAT Institute in Mexico City.

El AT en México: Su Historia y Sus Origenes

por Gloria Noriega y Emilio Said

Son variados y muy emotivos los recuerdos que todos los analistas transaccionales tenemos sobre nuestro inicio en el AT en nuestro país; cada uno podría relatar su propia historia.

En los últimos años han sido muchas las personas en México que han demostrado su interés, dedicación, y entusiasmo en el desarrollo de la teoría fundada por Eric Berne. Tratar de darle su justo reconocimiento a cada uno en su momento podría resultar un poco difícil, sobre todo porque así como muchos siguen manteniendose en contacto con los principales grupos que actualmente existen, otros se han aislado o apartado totalmente.

Actualmente existen varios grupos que practican el AT en México. Entre los principales se encuentran con sus correspondientes directivos los siguientes: Sociedad Mexicana de Psicología Clínica y Experimental (SOMEPSIC) con la Dra. María Teresa Romero y el Ing. Carlos Arvide; Colegio Nacional de Medicina Psicosomática (CONAMEP) con el Dr. Ervey González Urroz; y el Instituto Privado de Análisis Transaccional (IPAT) con el Dr. Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega y la Psicóloga Gloria Noriega Gayol.

Cada una de estas organizaciones se dedican tanto a trabajar psiciterapia y cursos con AT como a entrenar y supervisar analistas transaccionales; por un lado SOMEPSIC y CONAMEP de acuerdo a las normas de ALAT (Asociación Latinoamericana de Análisis Transaccional) y por otro IPAT de acuerdo a las normas ITAA.

En 1982 se formó una organización llamada MEXAT, uniendose el CONAMEP y la SOMEPSIC con el objetivo de organizar los congresos mexicanos anuales de AT.

El comité de MEXAT ha estado formado por: Margarita Andrade, Carlos Arvide, Javier Servín, María Servín, José Miguel Tafoya, Leopoldo Aurioles, Gloria Noriega, José Rivera, Emilio Said, y Roberto Villegas, presididos por Ervey González Urroz y María Teresa Romero. Cada año desde 1978 y hasta la fecha se realiza un congreso mexicano de AT, algunas de las veces en conjunto con ALAT y en dos ocasiones con ITAA.

Actualmente existen en diferentes estados de la República Mexicana varios clínico, educacional, y organizacional analistas transaccionales, tanto certificado y didáctico/supervisando, certificados por ALAT y egresados de SOMEPSIC y CONAMEP. No se mencionan todos los nombres por ser muy numerosos.

Certificados por ITAA contamos tambien con tres didáctico y supervisando analistas transaccionales en la ciudad de México: la Psic. Gloria Noriega Gayol, el Dr. Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega (fundadores de IPAT), y el Dr. Roberto Villegas Malda. Tambien tenemos una provisional didáctico y supervisando analista transaccional en Monterrey: Dulce María Piñeyro, MA, y un analista transaccional certificado en Aguascalientes, el Dr. Francisco Diaz Castorena, todos ellos entrenados en IPAT.

Otro didáctico y supervisando analista transaccional (clínico) de ITAA es el Dr. Octavio Rivas Solis, quien es ex-presidente de ALAT y viaja continuamente por Latinoamérica. Asimismo tenemos en México varios más miembros de ITAA, tanto Regulares como Asociados, cuyos nombres se encuentran en el directorio de ITAA.

Consideramos que el crédito inicial de haber traido el AT a México se les debe principalmente a dos personas: el Dr. Ervey González Urroz y le Psicólogo Augustín Servín de la Mora. El Dr. Ervey nos relató la siguiente historia:

"En 1970 estaba yo participando en el Congreso Mundial de Psiquiatría en la ciudad de México, en el Centro Médico Nacional, donde conocí por al primera vez al Dr.



Emilio Said and Gloria Noriega

Roberto Kertesz, de Buenos Aires, Argentina, quien era, en ese momento, el fundador y primer presidente de ALAT. Por cierto que entonces el Dr. Kertesz sufría de una amigdalitis, motivo por el cual me consultó para medicarlo. Curiosamente a través del diálogo que tuvimos con ese pretexto, él me empezó a platicar entusiasmado sobre el análisis transaccional, como una nueva teoría de la personalidad dinámica y accesible a diferentes tipos de personas, interesandome yo en el tema. Al año siguiente en 1971 nos volvimos a encontrar en la ciudad de Guadalajara donde se llevaba a cabo la fundación del International College of Psychosomatic Medicine, y continuamos platicando sobre el AT.

Posteriormente nos seguimos comunicando por correspondencia y mientras tanto se fundó en México el Colegio Nacional de Medicina Psicosomática, el cual tengo el honor de presidir.

Por correo Kertesz y yo nos pusimos de acuerdo para que él, junto con otros de sus colegas argentinos, viniesen a México a enseñar el AT, aprovechando su regreso del congreso de ITAA de noviembre de 1973 en San Francisco.

Llegaron junto con el Dr. Kertesz, los Drs. Juan José Tapia, Francisco del Casale, y Jorge Savorgñan, quienes impartieron los primeros dos cursos de AT en el Centro Médico de la ciudad de México.

Allí conocí a mi querido amigo, Agustín Servín de la Mora, quien asistía a dicho envento. Servín erá el fundador y presidente de SOMEPSIC y tambien se interesó en contratar a los argentinos para sus grupos. Continuaron viniendo, Tapia, Kertesz, y del Casale, durante cuatro o cinco veces, hasta que en septiembre de 1974 le pasaron la estafeta al Dr. Cecilo Kerman, quien fue finalmente el que se encargó de llevar a cabo toda la formación tanto de miembros clínicos como especiales en el CONAMEP y en la SOMEPSIC, durante cuarto años consecutivos, viniendo a la ciudad de México una vez por mes con ambos grupos.

La certificación de varios miembros clínicos y especiales de ALAT se llevó a cabo en 1976. Posteriormente en 1977, en el segundo congreso de ALAT en Panamá Agustín y yo presentamos nuestro examen de miembros didácticos de ALAT. A partir de ese momento Agustín y yo nos unificamos y empezamos a trabajar juntos en la organización de los congresos mexicanos.

En 1978 se celebró en la ciudad de México el tercer congreso de ALAT con una participación de 800 personas. Después durante los seminarios postcongreso en Cuernavaca se certificaron otros miembros didácticos, quienes a su vez continuaron llevando a cabo la formación de muchos otros miembros certificados de ALAT."

Como pionera de ITAA en nuerto país tuvimos durante varios años como didáctico y supervisando analista transaccional (organizacional) Gloria Balbona. Ella en varias ocasiones promocionó la visita de algunos TMs a México.

Sin embargo, nuestro primer contacto directo con ITAA fue en 1980, en un congreso conjunto de ALAT y MEXAT, celebrado en Oaxtepec, Morelos. En esa ocasión vino,

- continued on page 8

TA & PROFESSIONALISM

continued from page 1

f. the necessary education and experience, e.g., specific counseling diploma and 250 hours of TA training (counseling) versus MBA and TA training specifically focused on organizations (organizational)

During the conference, educational, counseling, clinical, and organizational networks were formed. These networks fulfill a crucial role in the definition of their fields and in the development of specific theory and applications of TA.

Another reason that defining TA professionals proved difficult is that the formal education necessary to work in the different fields is not clearly delineated or put to the test when applying for basic TA training. For example, in Holland a higher occupational or academic education is required before starting a TA training program. In practice, people are sometimes admitted without fulfilling these requirements. During the roundtable the unwillingness to impose healthy Adult boundaries on members and trainers alike was a point of discussion.

A third reason that defining TA professionalism is difficult could be that the content of TA training programs is not standardized or directly supervised. Trainers do not always limit themselves to their formal field of application and some do not always encourage their students to do so. During the roundtable discussion one of the proposals was to have a TM or a PTM from each field of application teach in every basic TA training course.

Because of the unclear definition of TA professionals, controversy among, for example, clinical members who apply TA in organizations or counselors who do clinical work, has proven inevitable. However, a clear definition is a basic requirement if we want to function and be recognized as professionals within our formal fields of application. For this reason one of the accepted proposals during the roundtable was to form a committee to elaborate on professional norms and standards that are to be set within basic TA training programs and in the workplace.

The Relationship Between Professionalism and Quality

In Holland TA is not integrated well into the curricula of formal education institutions. Few people have done research on the effectiveness of TA, much less published about it. The relationship between TA training and experience is often inferred but not proven. One of the functions of the Dutch TA networks is to encourage people to do research and to publish articles on TA. It is hoped that this will also facilitate official recognition of TA.

The Organizational Context of TA

After a period of decline, the Dutch TA Association (NVTA) is in full bloom again. The number of members is growing, the diversity of members is increasing, and mention of TA in formal professional networks and articles has increased. The reborn NVTA is a complex and dynamic organization. A need for rules, procedures, definitions, and boundaries is an almost natural consequence of this growth (Mintzberg, 1983). The theme "TA and Professionalism" can be placed in this context.

In Holland there is still a certain dissonance between the old and the new. Many transactional analysts who trained in the rebellious 1970s have a different opinion about the increase in rules and regulations from that held by trainees from the businesslike 1990s. Of the hundreds of people who have knowledge of TA, only a few have actually taken the TA exam. It is just becoming customary to do follow-up training and supervision, and it is still not usual to complete the first level of examination after basic training. Stimulating exam taking and striving for official recognition by formal professional institutions (government, university, networks, etc.) is therefore thought to be a key element in professionalization.

Future Developments

As a result of the questionnaire and the roundtable discussion, the issue of TA and professionalism is on the agenda in Holland. The NVTA Board has appointed a committee to further discuss professional standards necessary in basic TA training programs; the networks have attracted many old and new transactional analysts who want to develop their specific fields of application; and three of the Dutch TA trainers have formulated a campaign to encourage trainees to take the exam for certification as a transactional analyst and to stimulate cooperation among trainers.

The networks will take the initiative to stimulate discussion even further. One plan is to use the potential within the network to analyze the TA organization in Holland and to formulate a corresponding training and counseling program. We also hope to organize further "fish bowl" discussions between trainers and trainees on the subject.

Finding a balance between expanding the application of TA, respect for boundaries between the fields of application, and acknowledgement of the formal education and experience necessary for each field is a struggle not unique to Holland. I hope that this article contributes to finding a healthy professional balance in other countries as well.

Sari van Poelje works in the Department for Personnel Management and Research at the University of Brabant and as a freelance organizational consultant and trainer in Leiden, The Netherlands.

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ERTA (Eastern Region TA Association) meeting held during USATAA Conference in August. (L to R) Ann Steytler, Bill Cornell, Valerie Lankford, and Jack Ware shown.



Alan Jacobs clowning at USATAA Conference.

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Keeping In Touch

REGION I—PACIFIC, ASIA, AFRICA

Yoshitaka Sone writes that the monthly TA study group established in Osaka, Japan, in February 1977 is celebrating is 100th meeting next January. He also sends wishes for prosperity to the ITAA.

なお当研究会は、1977年2月大阪で発足以来 monthly Meeting を重ね
至内か、明春1月に、第100回目を迎えることになりそうです。
終りに、貴協会の益々のご発展を祈ります。 曽根善隆
(Nippon Marketing & management Association C.E.O Y. Sone)

Yoshitaka Moronaga reports that the **Transactional Analysis Association of Japan** (TAAJ), which has 180 members, had a successful fifth annual conference in Tokyo on June 13-14, 1992. The theme of the conference was "Creativity and TA."

Michiko Fukazawa is one of the committee chairpersons for the **1993 International Congress of Health Psychology**, sponsored by the Japanese Association of Health Psychology. The conference will take place July 26-30, 1993 at Waseda Univeristy in Tokyo, Japan, with the theme being "Health for a New Century, Health for All." For more information contact Prof. Masami Oda, 1993 ICHP, c/o The Japanese Association of Health Psychology, The Department of Psychology, Waseda University, 1-24-1 Toyama Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japan.



Some of the 90 participants at the 5th Annual TAAJ Conference in Tokyo. Seated in the center at the front is TAAJ President Michiko Fukazawa, with Secretary Kozo Rokkaku on her right and Liaison Yoshitaka Moronaga on her left.

REGION II—CANADA

Congratulations to Ginette Ayache on her marriage on June 20, 1992, to Raoul Fox in Quebec, Canada.

REGION III—EUROPE

Ian Pizer writes about a World Health Organization (WHO) publication he thinks might be of interest to members. *Evaluation of Methods for the Treatment of Mental Disorders* establishes criteria that can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of specific psychiatric treatments and to determine when an intervention is suitable for a particular disease in a given setting. To order a copy send Sw. Fr. 7/US $9 to WHO, Geneva, Switerland. Ask for order number 1100812.

REGION V—UNITED STATES

Frances Bonds-White, EdD, and William Cornell, MA, presented in May in New York at the 50th Conference of the American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama. Their all-day institute was entitled, "Ego States in Action: The Insides on the Outside." Their presentation was billed as a joint presentation with the ITAA. This was the first invited organizational presentation in the history of the organization.

Madelyn Burley-Allen recently made a generous donation of books to the ITAA, including a complete set of the *TAJ*s and *TAB*s and 42 books. Many of the books are out-of-print hardback editions of TA works from the 1960s and 1970s. They will serve as a valuable resource for our editorial staff and visitors to the Eric Berne Memorial Library. Thank you, Madelyn!

Jonathan Weiss has joined Ken and Jane Windes in the Game Academy. Game training integrates many aspects of TA—for example, the Drama Triangle, rackets, passive behavior, and life games—with other approaches to personal growth. □



Fathima, daughter of Asha and Moideenkutty Unnikammu, born May 31, 1992 weighing 6 lbs. Mr. Unnikammu is one of the organizers for the Institute of Counselling and Transactional Analysis (ICTA) conference coming up in January 1993 in Cochin, India.



Os Summerton (left) and Gordon Hewitt visited the ITAA office in April 1992 and met with ITAA Executive Director Susan Sevilla (second from left) and Conference Coordinator Ann Moen (far right) to discuss the upcoming November 1992 Joint ITAA/NZTAA Conference in Auckland, New Zealand.



Os Summerton (right) met at the ITAA office with ITAA Consulting Editor Robin Fryer to discuss his July TAJ article

CANDIDATES ENDORSED

Congratulations to the following candidates who were recently endorsed at the Training Endorsement Workshop (TEW) in Stockholm, Sweden, on July 11-13, 1992:

Michele Benoit
Claire Chaudourne
Peggy Davies
Michele Delbecq
Richard Reith
Yves Verdier
Werner Vogelauer
Nada Zanko

TEW Coordinator: Alice Stevenson

TEW Staff: Isabelle Crespelle
Rolf Reiner-Kiltz
Annika Bjork (Observer)

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como invitada especial, la Dra. Muriel James, quien era presidente de ITAA. Actuando como intermediarios Agustín y Ervey, allí se dió un encuentro histórico entre ITAA y ALAT por medio de sus respectivos presidentes, Muriel James y Juan José Tapia. A través de dicho acontecimiento fué posible el iniciar un convenio especial de negociación entre ITAA y los Miembros Didácticos de ALAT. Aquellos que quisieran podrían realizar los examenes correspondientes a su grado en ALAT con la condición de recibir de un didáctico y supervisando analista transaccional de ITAA el entrenamiento y supervisión necesarios, para así poder presentar sus examenes y ser reconocidos como didáctico y supervisando analistas transaccionales de acuerdo a las normas de ITAA.

En 1983, después de dos años de entrenamiento y supervisión con TMs de ITAA, lograron su certificación como los primeros didáctico y supervisando analistas transaccionales mexicanos: la psicóloga Gloria Noriega, el Dr. Octavio Rivas, y el Dr. Emilio Said, quienes continuan, al igual con todos los demás, con la labor de seguir difundiendo el AT en México y Latinoamérica.

Poco después el 28 de noviembre de 1983, la comunidad de AT lamento el fallecimiento de nuestro amigo y compañero, Agustín Servín de la Mora, después de una penosa emfermedad, durante la cual nos dejó un ejemplo de entereza y amor por la vida.

En este momento y pensando en el futuro, estamos buscando la posibilidad de unificarnos, integrando a los miembros de las diferentes asociaciones a través de una federación que sirva para representar a México como una Asociación Nacional Afiliado a ITAA.

Gloria Noriega Gayol y Emilio Said Diaz de la Vega mantienen su práctica privada como psicoterapéutas, entrenadores y supervisores, de acuerdo a las normas de ITAA. Son co-directores del Instituto IPAT en la ciudad de México. □



Ann Moen (left), ITAA Publications Assistant, and former TAJ Editor Margery Friedlander, finally get to meet in person during the USATAA Conference in August