INTERNATIONAL
TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS
ASSOCIATION

The Script

VOLUME XXIV NUMBER 3

APRIL 1994

Speaking of Dual Relationships . . .

. . . and other ethical issues is just what nine authors do in the January 1994 special theme issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* on "Ethics," guest edited by William F. Cornell. The unusually provocative articles include:

"Ethics, Boundaries, and Contracts: Applying Moral Principles," by Grace McGrath

"A Transactional Analysis Decision-Making Model and Ethical Hierarchy," by Valerie Nash Chang

"Dual Relationships in Transactional Analysis: Training, Supervision, and Therapy," by William F. Cornell, with a Commentary by Ted Novey, *TAJ* Editor

"In Recognition of Dual Relationships," by Petruska Clarkson

"Theory as Ideology: Reparenting and Thought Reform," by Alan Jacobs, with a Commentary by Ted Novey, *TAJ* Editor

"The Ethics of Parenting and Reparenting in Psychotherapy," by Laurie Weiss

"Ethics in Europe," by Ian Pizer

"Dual Relationships: Legal and Ethical Trends," by Ellyn Bader

In addition, this journal contains several book reviews and a copy of the ITAA Statement of Ethics. Publication of this issue is running a bit behind, but we think you will find it worth the wait.

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Dual Relationships and Power

by Grace McGrath

Dual relationships are impossible to avoid. Over time it is inevitable that some clients and former clients will enter into relationships with their therapists as, for example, colleagues, merchants, childrens' teachers, community workers, and social acquaintances. This is one reason why the subject of dual relationships results in many ethical questions and also why it constitutes the highest proportion of complaints to professional review boards (Ethics Committee of APA, 1988). If we confront the issue of dual relationships head on, we are forced to examine the issues of power and authority (Peterson, 1992), as well as our own mixed feelings about these difficult topics.

A power differential exists in all relationships in which a person in distress seeks out and pays for the services of an expert. In popular culture, this differential results in the stereotypes of the all-knowing "shrink" and the helpless, dependent client. As with many stereotypes, these contain a kernel of truth, especially in relation to some traditional psychotherapeutic models that accentuate the power imbalance as part of the therapy. Transactional analysis and other humanistic psychotherapies challenged this approach, developing instead models in which therapist and client are working partners in the treatment process. In TA that working relationship is expressed through the treatment contract.

This approach does not, however, eliminate the power differential, and denial of its existence may lead to problematic dual relationships as well as other difficulties. Therapists drawn to a humanistic model often have strong concerns about a hierarchical model and its potential for abuse of power. As a result, they may be uncomfortable with the authority and power conferred on them by the nature of the professional relationship. This denial and discomfort may seduce psychotherapists into blurring the boundaries ("after all, we're both grownups!"), resulting in complicated messes and angry and bewildered clients and therapists.

Although many dual relationships are unavoidable, the ones that often create the most problems are clearly avoidable and are initiated by the therapist. The most obvious of these is the sexual relationship between therapist and client. Others include therapist and client deciding to work together as trainer and trainee, pursuing a business venture together, or entering into a friendship. In these ethically sticky situations there is usually a minimization or denial of the power differential.

The ethical standards of the ITAA direct the transactional analyst to avoid activities and relationships with the client that might jeopardize the contractual relationship as well as to avoid exploitation of the client in any manner. Some therapists may confuse their *intention* to avoid exploitation and to do no harm with thoughtful, ethical practice. Therapists rarely enter into a dual relationship with a conscious decision to exploit the client. However, regardless of intention, dual relationships often result in subtle or blatant harm.

When we remember Eric Berne's radical and brilliant decision to include psychiatric patients in the planning of their treatment, we must also remember that he said, "Personal treatment adds to the therapeutic contract a unilateral obligation on the therapist's side based on the old ethical attitude that the patient's welfare takes precedence over technique" (Berne, 1966, p. 97). It is the therapist who has the responsibility to put the client's needs first. This is more difficult to do when there are other competing interests involved, such as the supervisor's need to assess, the employer's need for productive employees, or the mutuality needs of a friendship.

> "Although many dual relationships are unavoidable, the ones that often create the most problems are clearly avoidable and are initiated by the therapist."



Grace McGrath

Psychotherapists can be at various points along a continuum in their approach to the

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Nominations Sought for Capers and James Awards

Deadline: May 1, 1994



The deadline is fast approaching for nominations for two of the ITAA's most prestigious awards.

The **Hedges Capers Award** recognizes ITAA members who have made significant, enduring contributions to humanity in keeping with the ideals and ethics of the ITAA. Top consideration will be given to individuals who are involved in activities that promote the welfare of humankind, especially through the alleviation or elimination of pain and suffering, and who do so at the cost of personal risk and/or sacrifice. These humanitarian activities may form a lifelong pattern or they may be expressed in a single, widely noted occurrence.

The **Muriel James Living Principles Award** recognizes ITAA members who have advanced the growth of transactional analysis by personal example as well as contributions of an exceptional and lasting nature. Personal example involves consistently living the principles of TA, which includes but is not limited to clear Adult thinking, joyful creativity, compassionate ethics, and a lack of gaminess in transactions with others. Such an individual models egalitarian relationships and promotes an "I'm OK, You're OK" atmosphere in both professional and personal arenas. The nominee will have demonstrated commitment, concern, and caring for both individuals and the world community and will have been active internationally in advancing the principles of TA either professionally or personally.

Any ITAA member may suggest another member for either of these awards by submitting the nominee's name, which award he or she is being nominated for, and a narrative account of the reason the individual deserves the recognition. Please attach all relevant documentation, such as a description of the nominee's background and specific meritorious contributions, material that documents the nominee's activities (e.g., articles or other publications, notices or awards from other organizations, and/or the nominee's vitae).

Please send nominations to the ITAA office, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123-5009, or fax them to the ITAA at 415-885-5998.

EDITORIALLY YOURS

by Laurie Hamilton

Coming Out of Left Field

The concept of "dual relationships" currently implies unethical behavior by a professional with one of his or her students, clients, patients, and/or parishioners. In a dual relationship there is more than one kind of relationship between two people when ethics require that there be only one.

To understand the critical attention this concept has received recently in some circles, we must consider what we previously thought of as moral and immoral relationships, as well as how we in TA understand transactions taking place on more than one level and between ego states.

Most of us are familiar with "con artists" who knowingly and without scruple attempt to pass themselves off as "wolves in sheep's clothing." We are also familiar with the concept of the unconscious (or disowned), with its dark impulses acted out beyond the full realization of our consciousness. On a moral level there is a distinction between someone's deliberate duplicity and another person's tragic flaw of unacknowledged passions which erupt and are acted out. Unfortunately, however, both result in feelings of exploitation, victimization, and shame for the person who is the object of such behavior.

"Our shock at being duped, exploited, taken advantage of, or otherwise violated can linger for years."



We have many phrases to describe our disquiet when things do not happen in the manner we expect. My favorite United States one is, "It came out of left field" (referring to an unlikely event in baseball). Having people not behave as we expect them to is the human equivalent of a natural disaster, I think. Our shock at being duped, exploited, taken advantage of, or otherwise violated can linger for years, much like the devastation of an earthquake, tornado, fire, or flood.

Many of us grow up with the innocent belief that adults nurture and protect children, that sexuality is a drive that is easily controlled, and that the only people who steal money wear masks. At least that's what I thought, and thus I was not too well prepared to deal with a world where often children "parent" their own parent's "child"; where sexuality is a sometimes overpowering force in all sorts of situations (doctor-patient, priest-parishioner, adult-child, therapist-client, teacher-pupil); and where doctors, lawyers, ministers, and bankers cheat and steal. My study of TA, and its explanations of shifting ego states, has been both a comfort and an eye-opener in this regard.

Where I find myself somewhat bemused about the growing dialogue concerning dual relationships is in the area of multilevel relationships that had previously been regarded as benign, or even beneficial, but which are now being looked at somewhat askance, for example, a mentor who becomes a friend and a therapist who becomes a supervisor. One codicil to the doctor-patient, minister-parishioner sexual involvement dilemma was that as long as they got married, it was all right. In fact, that is still a primary deterrent to any ethics complaint! Marriage is the scene of constantly shifting ego states in general, so I suppose many folks assume that one more is no big deal.

It does seem that relationships have a way of evolving over time into something different from how they started. A healthy example of this is the parent/child relationship, which evolves (in developmental time) to include adult-to-adult aspects and ultimately the offspring caring for the aged parent (child-parent aspects). It is helpful to have clear guidelines about what constitutes dangerous, unhealthy crossover relationships, much like speed limits on a highway. The law of averages is that people driving over a certain speed limit are more likely to have an accident (thus causing damage, pain, and suffering). So, too, the law of averages indicates that when a person steps out of an expected role, more often than not confusion, pain, and suffering will result.

I'm glad that government bodies and professional organizations are more clearly defining what the correct limits of particular roles include, whether it be for parents or professionals. On the one hand, it is too bad that people don't have more understanding of the consequences of their behavior. On the other, there are an awful lot of people out there who have never studied transactional analysis.

The Script

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INSIDE VIEW

by Susan Sevilla

Duality by Association

Have you ever told someone, "Call me, I'll be home then" when you meant, "I'll be in then" because you confused your office with your home? I have. Have you ever brought plants, hung pictures, and placed framed photos on your office desk to make it more "home like"? I have. Conversely, have you ever conducted business in the evening and on the weekends at your home, or taken a business associate out to dinner and spent more time talking about your personal lives than the business at hand? I have. I find it impossible to avoid mixing personal life and business life. This is my constant struggle with dual relationships.

"Especially in association work, it is natural that one's personal life and business life should merge into an indistinguishable mélange."



In a way, especially in association work, it is natural that one's personal life and business life should merge into an indistinguishable melange. I spend far more time at the office than at home. I usually only spend about six waking hours a day at home. Yet I log eight to ten hours a day at the office, often take work home, and often spend a portion of my weekends on office business. This is not to mention the ten-day business trips I take for the ITAA conferences and the time I spend entertaining ITAA dignitaries in my home city. So it is natural that there be some confusion between home and work.

The ITAA is a particularly homey place: The office is pleasant, with a full kitchen and home-like bathrooms. Because the ITAA owns the headquarters (at least for the time being, because the building is for sale), I must devote some of my time to building maintenance. It is not unusual for me to spend far more time fussing about the garden or building repairs there than I do fixing up our house at home!

Dual relationship dilemmas put me in interesting situations. As a working mom, I cannot keep my personal life out of the office. The whole ITAA staff knows my children by name and knows which child is involved when their schools call for unavoidable little crises. And my ITAA officers have been involved as well in my personal changes: moving, having children, becoming a Certified Association Executive.

The ITAA Board and committee members—with whom I spend so much of my working time—are volunteers who do their work on weekends and in the evenings. It would be impossible to restrict my interactions with them to 9am-5pm. If I did, I would not be serving the Association in the best way possible. In addition, the ITAA members are a nice group of human beings. I find it impossible to work with them without becoming friends. There are travel occasions which bring us closer together, augmented by visits to the office or personal connections. The advantage of this kind of interaction is that it makes for a very pleasant job. The disadvantage is that personal connections make it harder for me to view my tasks with objectivity and emotional detachment. Is there a moral or ethical dilemma here? I'm not sure, because so much of life is like this.

I report to a volunteer president, and by now I've worked for six ITAA presidents. By the end of their four-year terms, I have developed deep friendships with each of them. I cherish the many friends I have made in the ITAA over the years—officers, trustees, committee chairs, and members worldwide. I'm always glad to see them again after an absence. I would find it frustrating and unsatisfactory to maintain only professional relationships with them.

The point of all this is that the office is a home, the home is part of your business life, and dual roles are commonplace. As Executive Director, I wear so many hats: At work I am an administrator, a manager, a visionary, a secretary, a personnel manager, a computer hacker, a telephone solicitor, a landlord, a building contractor, and even a handiperson. At home I am a wife, a friend, a mom, a household manager, and a volunteer at schools and church. The balanced mixture of all roles is what makes my life satisfying and rewarding.

POETS' CORNER

by Marion Arenas

When the Father is Also a Father

At the time of Colette Inez' birth in 1931 in a Brussels, Belgium, home for unwed mothers, her father, an American priest in Paris, was preparing for his ordination as a Monsignor in the Roman Catholic church. He was doubly a father (a dual relationship, indeed!), though he never publicly acknowledged his biological daughter. He kept track of her in the Brussels orphanage run by the Sisters of Charity, where Colette recalls, there were no mirrors ("they will make us vain") and no toys ("they incite jealousy and the children will quarrel").

Colette later learned that her father, dressed in civilian clothes, had visited her. Before he died of a heart attack at age 48, the Monsignor left money "for a one-way steam ship ticket to America" for Colette, then four. It wasn't until she was eight, in 1939 as war was beginning in Europe, that his appointed lawyers acted on the Monsignor's wishes, arranging for passage and accompanying Colette to America.

"He was doubly a father (a dual relationship, indeed!), though he never publicly acknowledged his biological daughter."



Colette learned later who her parents were, through cautious eavesdropping and clever questioning, and by the time she was 20, after a search more labyrinthine than most mystery stories, she located her mother, a French scholar who had worked with her father, researching and translating medieval documents. But Marthe Dulong did not wish to assume a parental role, agreeing only to occasional letters that must not mention their relationship. She did eventually tell Colette more about her father, and in 1986 her last letter to her daughter, written as usual in perfect English, read:

"God does not want our happiness in this world, and Christ did not give us that example. Your father asked me to give him companionship so that he would have the strength to renounce the venal women he received regularly.

"He realized it would lead to madness, as he could not renounce his early vows, and was grateful to me in the last period of his life to have been saved from suicide, which he contemplated. Thanks to me he died in peace in the bosom of the Catholic church, bringing no shame to his family.

"You were to be adopted by Mrs. L., who was satisfactory in every way, but someone told her or saw in person that you very much resembled your father, which was true, and she thought that as people knew she was a friend of your father, they would quickly guess where you came from.

"She decided at the last minute not to take you, and since the American family wanted a child, it seemed a good solution.

". . . I cannot make myself explain to my cousin, Maurice, who you really are. It would bring a lot of worry to him. I have already told you the fact of your birth and those circumstances were entirely independent of my will."

An adoption was never completed with "the American family" who wanted a child to patch up their marriage and save them from alcoholism, neither of which Colette could do. After her mother's death a few years ago, Colette identified herself to "cousin Maurice," and through him has been welcomed into the Dulong family.

Colette Inez' amazing life is further laid out in her seven books of poetry and in hundreds of poems and essays published in literary journals. She has received fellowships from both the Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations and two from the National Endowment for the Arts. She is currently on the faculty of Columbia University's Writing Program, and is married to the freelance writer, Saul Stadtmauer. She is a convert to Judaism, though she considers herself more accurately a pantheist humanist.

A Collar Rounds My Thoughts

by Collete Inez

Priest, my father, priest,
your collar cuts my neck,
my resonating breath's
intake
at knowing you were naked,
the collar jettisoned,
a crescent on the floor
where the bed upheld
my mother's pity for your sex.
Your strict lips kissed
her thirty years of fear,
kissed them away,
her dainty bones
under your own
barely moving
like the quarter moon
lighting the room,
like the tightening collar
caught in the light
choking desire
in the penitent hours
before my birth.
Priest, my father, priest,
your collar rounds my thought
like a moon, refractory and white.

Latin scholar, library dust
on your face, glossing tomes
next to her breath.
Only intellect
before her flesh
set your loins on edge.
Then transfixed
desiring her
as the lame desire miracles.
Two scholars at dusk.
Not Heloise nor Abelard,
neither their youth
nor calamitous love.
Priest, my father, priest,
your collar rounds my world
like an equator
burning to know your life
interred forever in that faith
which primed your guilt.
No stigma on the grave,
only your name witnessed by rain
and I, your bastard child.

"A Collar Rounds My Thoughts" from THE WOMAN WHO LOVED WORMS by Colette Inez, reissued by Carnegie Mellon University Press, (Classic Contemporary Series) Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA; (1992) US$ 10.00

Dual Relationships in Organizational Work

by Julie Hay

Being asked to contribute an article on dual relationships in organizational work for this issue of *The Script* got me to thinking about the different ways overlapping roles exist in the kind of work I do.

• Having a sponsor for my CTA training who was also operating as a consultant in the organization that employed me. There were even more overlaps in this situation because the organization paid for my TA training and supervision, so in a sense I was also a buyer on behalf of the organization. In addition, we ran training courses together, so we were co-trainers as well as trainer/trainee.

• The relationship of co-trainers and trainer/trainee is one I have repeated with my own trainees, and one that many of us in the TA world engage in whenever we co-present or act as co-therapists.

• Acting as a business agent as well as a trainee when we organize workshops to be run by our sponsors. I am thinking of situations where the trainee (or PTSTA) sets up, advertises, and takes bookings for workshops that their "visiting" sponsor runs.

• Running TA workshops in-company for people who are my colleagues. This is a fairly common practice for organizational trainers who tend to share their special areas of expertise with each other. It requires clear contracting about the degree to which the presenter acts as a transactional analyst rather than simply as a presenter, and even tighter boundaries when my own manager attended the sessions.

• Functioning as an external consultant and also as a mentor. These roles have occurred in different orders: I have started as a consultant and then been asked to act as a mentor, and I have started as a mentor and subsequently been asked to provide training and consulting services to the organization. Contracting for the first kind of arrangement is easier if the external consulting work is already well established so that there is less danger of creating a dependency relationship in which the client "gives" the mentor extra work. In the second example, it is imperative that someone else be involved in any purchasing decisions for the additional work. It is important in both cases that a third party also authorize the mentoring activity in order to protect the client from any subsequent accusations of using company funds for his or her own benefit.

Other dual relationships I have noticed, and which I think are prone to difficulties, concern managers who want to function as transactional analysts with their subordinates. For me, this conflicts with one of the basic tenets of TA—that clients make their own decisions. I think it is too difficult for most people to do this because of the nature of the three-party contract that exists between the organization, the manager, and the subordinate. The manager's contract with the organization includes a responsibility for ensuring that the subordinate's contract with the organization is fulfilled. In other words, the manager is supposed to make sure that the subordinate does his or her job properly. The manager needs superhuman qualities to stay neutral and to allow the subordinate to make decisions that might mean the job does not get done. Subordinates, for their part, need a high level of independence (or rebellion or foolishness) to openly ignore organizational requirements when these conflict with their personal growth.

Julie Hay is a Training and Supervising Transactional Analyst specializing in organizations and a former ITAA President. She has written two books on TA in the workplace: Transactional Analysis for Trainers *(McGraw-Hill, 1992) and* Working it Out at Work *(Sherwood, 1993). She lives in Watford, England.*

Editor's Note: see page 7 for details on Julie's latest book, Working it Out at Work.



Julie Hay

Script Themes

This month's issue of *The Script* focuses on the concept of "dual relationships." In upcoming months we will focus on other issues of interest, including social upheaval, euthanasia, and anger and the disowned self. ITAA members are encouraged to respond to the opinions and views expressed in each issue of the newsletter, either in a letter to the editor or by submitting a brief comment (50-100 words) for publication in the new "Open Mike" column. The Open Mike column is also a place in which members can comment (briefly) on just about anything, whether or not it relates to the ITAA or anything previously written in *The Script*. So, let's hear from you!

JOURNAL ENTRY

By Ted Novey

What Does It Mean to Be Scientific?

Now I have been TA *Journal* editor for three months and already I'm worried. Will there be enough good articles to fill the October issue? January and April are essentially done through the work of guest editors, Bill Cornell and Mary O'Reilly Knapp. July is looking OK. Will the readers like our choice of articles? Will my friends or ex-friends be mad at me if we don't accept their articles for publication? Do I know enough about all of these related areas of the helping professions to be a good enough judge of what is accurate theory, even with help from a competent group of reviewers?

It's enough to bring back the old dream about being in school and having registered for courses, and not knowing where the course meets or what the books are, and knowing that there is an exam coming that I haven't studied for because I don't know what the assignments are and I haven't been to class. Whew! Don't tell me to Gestalt it. I know my Child's fear of failure well enough.

What I also know now, finally, is that even if I fail at being the very best editor the *TAJ* has ever had, I won't die.

Next question. The *Journal* is supposed to be a scientific publication. What does that mean? The word "scientific," in my experience, has a varied effect on people. Some say immediately, "Boring!" Others say, yes we must be scientific in our articles. We write them neatly dressed in shirt, tie, and jacket with a fully referenced bibliography and references inserted at least one per line, very Adult, using great long words like phenomenological, epistemological, hermeneutic, transderivational, reification, and the latest catchwords like chaos, attractors, and nonlinear systems. Remind me one day to write about nonlinear systems (hint—there are no linear systems in the universe!).

If something is done scientifically, it means to me that I can do something, see something, hear something, taste something, measure something. Then I can tell you what I did and you can do the same thing that I did and get the same experience. And I usually do this in comfortable clothes, with a reasonable number of pertinent references, and when I tell you what I did, I'll do it in easy language, as simple as possible, telling you what I assumed, and I won't drop or hide any results without telling you about this, too. I might even use some fancy equipment or some complex mathematics; however, I still will be able to explain what I am doing and what assumptions I am making in a relatively simple way.

All this leads up to saying that my goal is to edit a journal with a wide variety of articles, from short to long, from a simple experience to heavily data-based and statistically analyzed research, with enough room in between for all kinds of creative ideas, styles, and work. Here's an easy format to remember. First tell us what you are going to tell us and why it interests you. Then tell us the details of what you did, what you measured, what you discovered, what you hypothesized, and (Important) how you checked your hypotheses with empirical data. (Empirical data: for us that means what did the client say or not say, do or not do, change or not change, etc.) Then, finally, sum it up. Tell us what you told us. Voilà, a "scientific" article suitable for publication.

The reviewers will also appreciate it if you read it over a few times, correct the spelling and the grammar, or have someone do a preliminary edit for you. They will love you if you take Eric Berne's advice and do several drafts. If English is not your native tongue, have a native English speaker check it over and get your meanings in good English.

If you are ready for the standard review, send six copies, double-spaced, etc. to the *TAJ* office at ITAA in San Francisco. If for some special reason you want a quick preliminary, informal review to see if your paper falls within the range of acceptable subjects and structure for the *Journal*, send a copy to me at my Glenview address.

The Editorial Board members and the Resource Reviewers have provided me with a great long list of possible theme topics for future issues. We already have two under way. The January 1995 issue will be guest edited by Pat Novey on "The Person Who is the Therapist" (deadline for manuscripts, August 1, 1994). The April 1995 issue will be the Aruba conference issue with the theme, "Anger and the Disowned Self." Sue Perkinson is helping me to organize this issue. When you read this you may already have been contacted to write a paper based on your conference presentation. If not, this is a general call for papers on this subject. Deadline for manuscripts is November 1, 1994.

A few other themes from the list that feel immediate to me are: Current Developments in Redecision Therapy—an issue in memory of Bob Goulding; Multicultural Therapy; Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse; Supervision; Working with Children; Dreamwork; Adult Education; Psychotherapy, Religion, and Spirituality; Reparenting; Child Abuse; and Trauma.

They sound exciting. I'm going to start writing myself. Why should you have all the fun? Schedules will appear in the TA *Journal* and in this column in *The Script* as we go along.

Do you want to have your creative ideas and work published in the TA *Journal*, and have you been scared, lazy, lacking ideas, or too busy? OK. Here's how to get around all that. When you go to sleep this week, as you relax and let your head sink comfortably into the pillow, take a deep breath and repeat to yourself three times,"I want to use what I know and write a fine article for the TA *Journal*." That's it. Your Little Professor will take over from there and before long, the article will be written, submitted, and accepted for publication.

"When you go to sleep this week, repeat to yourself three times, 'I want to use what I know and write a fine article for the TA *Journal*.' "



ETHICS and ETHOS

By Suzanne Robinson

A Fact of Life

With this issue of the newsletter we inaugurate a new column on ethics written by the Chairperson of the ITAA Ethics Committee, Susanne Robinson, MSW, CSW, TSTA. In her first contribution, Suzanne offers some comments on the theme of this Script: *dual relationships. If you wish to contact Suzanne regarding this column, please write her at 464 Somerset St. West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1R 5J8.*

Dual relationships are a fact of life in many professions. Lawyers often invest with clients, university professors develop friendships with former students, TA trainees become colleagues—the list seems endless.

Changes in North American society in the last several decades have turned many of our values, assumptions, and ideas about equity and appropriateness upside down. Many of these need to be shaken up and examined, and in the process, standards, values, behavior, and personal ethics are also being examined. What was acceptable, or at least accepted, in the 1970s is now up for question. A simple example, one that engenders great debate, is the use of touch in therapy. A celebratory or consoling hug given in an authentic, spontaneous fashion was a common practice in the 1970s and early 1980s. Today, in the mid-1990s, caution is the key word among therapists as a result of the many social upheavals we are experiencing.

So, too, TA practitioners need to examine their dual relationships with the people they serve. In many instances—client/trainee, trainee/business partner, trainee/friend—these have brought great richness and mutual enjoyment and learning to TA practitioners. Eric Berne himself had dual relationships with the pioneers of TA, and he was no different than Freud or Jung in that regard, to name but two. One wonders what Berne would have produced and how his life would have been different if he had not had dual relationships. The intellectual stimulation and contributions by his trainees, friends, and colleagues cannot be underestimated. I am sure the friendships were mutually life enhancing. Circumstances of geographical isolation and intellectual compatibility were and still are but a few of the contributors to the reality of the existence of dual relationships.

What challenges we face in the 1990s as we become more sensitive to the risk of exploiting or the appearance of exploitation by either side in a dual relationship! But let's not throw out the proverbial baby with the bath water. It is easy (and understandable) to overreact and/or to operate on the basis of fear over dual relationships, which continue because of circumstances to be a fact of life for many TA practitioners. There is no question that it is wise to think through with one's self, the other, and/or colleagues any potential problems in a dual relationship to ensure that there is no inadvertent exploitation going on. It is also wise to ensure on a regular basis that there are clear and appropriate boundaries between the parties. In my view, transference, or whatever you want to call it, does exist, and if left unresolved or unattended, can create havoc in the long run.

As a TA trainer, supervisor, and therapist co-running a large practice, and now as Ethics Chair of the ITAA, my experience is that regular reflection, thought, and sometimes action is useful. So let's start on an open and honest discussion in the ITAA about dual relationships between responsible adults. Although dual relationships contain the potential for abuse of power, they also contain the potential for great learning, contact, and enjoyment. A discussion would take the issue out of the closet and lead to new thoughts, ideas, and solutions.

"One wonders what Berne would have produced and how his life would have been different if he had not had dual relationships."



DUAL RELATIONSHIPS AND POWER

continued from page 1

power differential inherent in therapy. At one end is the therapist who says, "I know what's best for you," and at the other is the therapist who believes, "We're both just doing this together." Somewhere along this continuum there is a place that takes the dignity of both therapist and client into account while acknowledging that in psychotherapy a power differential exists.

Psychotherapists have the responsibility to avoid dual relationships whenever possible because of the potential for exploitation. When dual relationships are unavoidable, it is the responsibility of the therapist to discuss the problem with the client directly, acknowledge the potential for jeopardy to the therapeutic relationship, and continue to monitor with the client the impact on the treatment.

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Members Forum

Another View of Status of TA in Sweden

Dear *Script*:

I read the article in the November 1993 issue of *The Script* about TA being deferred by the Swedish authorities. I think the main issue at stake is that, in addition to the lack of sufficiently validated outcome research in TA, there remains the issue of the background of the people who would have been certified under the umbrella of TA.

The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare (NBHW) licenses individuals rather than any particular method; no individual or group has the status of becoming *automatically qualified*. It is true that your chances are better if your background includes psychoanalysis, but that has partly to do with the fact there has been a screening process prior to analytic training. The main problem many TA people face here is that their background in behavioral sciences, medicine, or other relevant fields is not solid enough even for them to *be accepted to participate in the three-year program*. It only stands to reason that even if training in TA was considered equal to the official three-year program, the problem with insufficient behavioral science background knowledge remains. To qualify for the post-graduate program (level 2), you must first have knowledge corresponding to level 1, which generally involves participating in a training program (or certain relevant parts of a program) at level 1, unless you already have a solid behavioral science or medical background.

In Sweden there are, to my knowledge, three licensed psychologists who, in addition to informal TA training also have undergone other therapeutic programs, who are licensed by the NBHW as psychotherapists, i.e., level 2 (Birgitta Gombril, Mi Arling, and myself). Two of us have also been through an advanced supervisory training program and are now licensed as supervisors of psychotherapists, i.e., level 3 (Mi Arling and myself).

As far as I can see, TA *is*, on an individual basis, taken into account by the NBHW. I would, therefore, strongly encourage all psychotherapists with TA as part of their background to apply for licensure.

Berit Roberts-Jones, Stockholm, Sweden

TA in Poland

Dear *Script*:

I am delighted to introduce a group of Polish colleagues (see photo this page). They participated in a training and supervision session they had invited me to lead in Poznan last April. Some of them started their TA training a couple of years ago with Francois Paul Cavallier in very difficult socioeconomic and political circumstances and travel each year to work with Anne Marie Guicquero in Vichy, France.

At the April session, 14 of them passed the 101 written exam. For them this is an important symbolic event because it allows them to affiliate as Regular Members with EATA and the ITAA and to participate in the European TA movement. They now will begin the affiliation procedure for their association (PTAT) with EATA.

One of the participants, a psychologist and professor at the Poznan University, is writing a dissertation for a Polish degree following a PhD. She is looking for bibliographical references (classic and TA literature) about "latent autodestruction" (minimal repetitive behavior, failures, small health problems, first-degree relational sabatoge, etc.) in contrast to manifest autodestruction, which is a well-documented concept.

I will gladly serve as a go-between to transmit to her any information ITAA members might have on this topic.

Veronique Sichem, EPTSTA,
Rue d. Maesschalck 25/6,
1080 Bruxelles, Belgium



Polish colleagues at workshop with Veronique Sichem: (from left) Maria Beisert, Krytyna Huminiecka, Wojcieh Bartz, Lidia Cierpialkowska, Aleksandra Trzeciakowska, Maciej Skibinski, Katarzyne Ziolkowska-Popezyk, Malgarzata Matcuk, Halszka Tereszkowska, Marta Cichocki, Bozena Maciek-Hascilo, Anna Suchanska, Marek Matkowski, Halena Gawecka, Isabel Gajewska-Glodez, Teresa Gasiorowska.

Clarifying the Role of Bystanders

Dear *Script*:

Gratified as I am by former *Script* Editor Gerald Cartmel's last letter from the Editor (December 1993) that, "We have Alan Jacobs (1987) and Petruska Clarkson (1993) to thank for the TA perspective on bystanders. Those who watch oppression and are not activated are themselves oppressors," I feel it necessary to take issue with the idea that people who stand by and do nothing are oppressors.

An oppressive system consists of master and followers (persecutors) and scapegoats (victims) in a social medium of bystanders. There may or may not be resisters.

A distinction must be made because most of us fall into the bystander category at one time or another. There are times when people cannot act, even if they want to. I think it a mistake to include people who may condone oppression by inaction in a category with people who are active oppressors. Bystanders bear some responsibility, but their inaction is often complicated by fear for themselves, their jobs, their families, or even milder consequences such as loss of friends or status, social ridicule, and embarrassment. Such fears are not easily dispelled.

To call bystanders oppressors obscures the distinction, I think, and drives them to the persecutors' camp, or at least underground to further inaction. The task is to convince bystanders to become resisters. Labeling them as oppressors paradoxically defeats Cartmel's apparent intent to stir them to action. It reinforces the perception that everyone is on the master's side, which is exactly the illusion he or she labors to create.

Alan Jacobs, Chicago, Illinois, USA

RE-VISION

by Frank Morris

Keeping Therapy Clean

Only grandparents, parents, a soul partner, and a therapist want to know how you slept, what you dreamed, how your attitude is, what you are thinking and feeling, whether your work is productive and beneficial, and if you are enjoying life. Four grandparents, two parents, one soul partner, and a therapist make eight people (give or take a few) who want to hear an individual's story. The sharing with these people is based on trust, exists in confidentiality, and continues with respectful distance.

There is an innate problem here, though. Six or seven of these listeners happen to be relatives. In contrast, a therapist must remain professionally separate. However, both therapists and clients can easily get confused considering how the therapy process is almost family-like.

Recently the media has been publicizing what therapists and clergy have known all along—that many professionals take advantage of the closeness and confidentiality of their relationships with clients, patients, and parishioners and have sexual relations with them. Any older pastor, rabbi, priest, doctor, lawyer, social worker, or therapist knows of dozens of professionals who have crossed this line. In fact, confidentiality keeps a lid on just how widespread the problem is. The story is ugly, unless you remind yourself of the many who have integrity and who always honor the private journeys of those who trust them.

When Berne departed from psychoanalysis and developed TA, he unfortunately dropped a helpful word—transference. However, he managed to include the concept in graphs showing how part of a client transacts with the therapist from a trusting child space. Theoretically, that transference from Child to Nurturing Parent can take hold as early as the first session. From that point on, the therapist psychologically protects the client as a mother or father protects an innocent, trusting child. It logically follows that a failure in boundaries is nothing short of child abuse. It is morally reprehensible and legally indefensible.

"It logically follows that a failure in boundaries is nothing short of child abuse."



Janet Malcolm's book, *The Impossible Profession*, highlights this issue. A New York psychoanalyst crossed the boundaries and was barred from the profession. The rule is clear. Once the transference sets a therapist never flirts or suggests anything inappropriate. Caregivers must hold the soul of a trusting confidant with the care of a mother protecting a child. More than just physical sexuality, the real issue is soul rape. As therapists we must honor a person's journey as holy ground and never sabotage the walk with selfish agendas.

How do you handle it if a client gets seductive? Straight Adult-Adult transactions immediately draw boundaries: "My relationship with you is professional"; "Anything of that nature is illegal"; "I am committed to someone else." If the seductive mood is subtle, immediately tell a story revealing your love for your soul partner. The client legitimately searches for a soul partner; the message that you are not available must be clear. His or her journey will go forward more rapidly as a result of your honest refusal to offend his or her soul.

Training News

Call to Train as an Exam Supervisor

The Board of Certification has put out a call to anyone wishing to train as an exam supervisor for CTA and TSTA exams. An exam supervisor is responsible for running an exam. Responsibilities include: understanding the examiner's handbook, running the examiners' training and the candidates' briefing, establishing exam boards, assigning a process facilitator, briefing exam board chairpersons, and monitoring the exam process. The exam supervisor provides for any debriefing of candidates or examiners and ensures that all documentation records are forwarded to the T & C Council office after the exam. Some tasks differ between CTA and TSTA exams. Experience needed to train include a commitment to the exam process and certification and exam experience at three exam sites at the level for which you wish to train. Endorsement for suitability from two TSTAs is required. Training involves experience on the job assisting the exam supervisor who will recommend your appointment to the BOC.

The Last Examiner

We regret leaving Ted Bruce's name off the list of Minneapolis examiners published in the January-February *Script*. He was there, he did examine, and he is appreciated!

Exam Successes

Congratulations to the following individuals, who passed their exams in Aschaffenburg, Germany, November 20, 1993:

CTA
Hilde Anderegg-Bartsch (K)
Margrit Arnold-Klein (E)
Hans Brunner (K)
Eva Goden (C)
Benno Greter (E)
Brigitte Hoefeld (K)
Ina Hollriegel (K)
Wolfram Jokisch (E)
Wolf Jordan (C)
Helga Knacke (K)
Jutta Kreyenberg (O)
Susanne Kumpers (K)
Alfredo Marangon (C)
Fritz Mautsch (O)
Sabine Rogge (K)
Emilio Serra (C)
Peter Tyren (C)
Wolfgang Wagner (C)
Katja Walterscheid (C)
Martin Wickert (C)
Annette Wyler-Krisch (C)

Thanks to Examiners

The EATA Commission of Certification and the ITAA Board of Certification thank the following colleagues for giving freely of their time and expertise to examine in Aschaffenburg, Germany, November 20, 1993:

Rolf Balling
Miriam Blank
Hedi Bretscher-Zeier
Charlotte Christoph-Lemke
Lisbeth Fischer
Toni Fuchs
Angelika Glockner
Jurgen Gundel
Heinrich Hagehulsmann
Ute Hagehulsmann
Erich Hartmann
Gudrun Hennig
Jan Hennig
Martha Husgen-Adler
Horst Kammerling
Rolf Reiner-Kiltz
Anne Kohlhaas-Reith
Giesela Kottwitz
Bernd Kreuzburg
Michael Krull
Christa Krzysteczko
Willem Lammers
Peter Luthi
Christa Marwedel
Arlene Moore
Norbert Nagel
Georg Pelz
Heidrun Peters
Werner Rautenberg
Richard Reith
Bernd Roggenwallner
Bernhard Schibalski
Sylvia Seelig-Huth
Matthias Sell
Anita Steinmetz
Servaas van Beekum
Gabor von Varga
Werner Vogelauer
Uwe Schulz-Wallenwein
Ingrid Wandel
Dorte Wiehmann
Kaspar Wolfensberger
Bernhard Wydra
Exam Supervisor: Ilse Brab

TA 101 CALENDAR

April 7-8, 1994: Crowborough, England. Cost: £82.25. Leader: Joanna Beazley Richards, PTSTA. Contact: J. Beazley Richards, 2 Quarry View, Whitehill Rd., Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1JT, England; phone: 0892 655195.

April 23-24, 1994: London, England. Cost: £80. Leader: Charlotte Sills, TSTA, or Barbara Traynor, PTSTA. Contact: metanoia, 13 North Common Rd., Ealing, London W5 2QB, England; phone: 081-579-2505.

June 11-12, 1994: London, England. Cost: £80. Leaders: Charlotte Sills, TSTA, or Barbara Traynor, PTSTA. Contact: metanoia, 13 North Common Rd., Ealing, London W5 2QB, England; phone: 081-579-2505.

June 18-19, 1994: Cleveland, England. Cost: £90. Leader: Christine Lister-Ford, PTSTA, or Jennie McNamara, PTSTA. Contact: Stockton Psychotherapy Training Institute, 77 Acklam Rd., Thornaby, Cleveland TS17 7BD, England; phone: 0642 611292.

August 1-2, 1994: Crowborough, England. Cost: £82.25. Leader: Joanna Beazley Richards, PTSTA. Contact: J. Beazley Richards, 2 Quarry View, Whitehill Rd., Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1JT, England; phone: 0892 655195; phone: 0892 655195.

October 23-24, 1994: Aruba. Cost: $75. Leaders: To be announced. Contact: ITAA, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123-5009; phone: 415-885-5992.

April 20-21, 1995: Bushkill, Pennsylvania. Cost: Free with registration for the Eastern Regional TA Conference, April 20-23, 1995. Contact: Fred Clark, Registrar, 261 Spring St., Cheshire, CT 06410.

Certified Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts and Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts are invited to list free of charge information about TA 101s they are presenting. To be listed, please send the following information to Robin Fryer, Consulting Editor, 1700 Ganges Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530, USA: dates of 101, location, cost, leaders' names, contact for more information. Deadline: first of the month prior to the month of publication. Note: We cannot accept tentative or open dates; please be specific.

EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Oral	COC	Apr. 8, 1994	Roehampton, England	Jan. 1, 1994
	BOC	May 26-27 , 1994	Tokyo, Japan	Feb. 25, 1994
	COC	July 10, 1994	Maastricht, Netherlands	April 1, 1994
	BOC	Aug. 10, 1994	Albuquerque, USA	April 8, 1994
	BOC	Oct. 26, 1994	Aruba (Caribbean)	July 26, 1994
	BOC	Nov. 17, 1994*	Wellington, New Zealand	Aug. 16, 1994
	COC	Nov. 19, 1994	Berlin, Germany	Aug. 1, 1994
	COC	Mar. 19, 1995	Namur, Belgium	Dec. 1, 1994
	BOC	Aug. 9, 1995	San Francisco, USA	June 9, 1995
	COC	Nov. 1995	Germany	Aug. 1995
TSTA Oral	BOC	May 26-27, 1994	Tokyo, Japan	Feb. 25, 1994
	COC	July 10, 1994	Maastricht, Netherlands	April 1, 1994
	BOC	Oct. 26, 1994	Aruba (Caribbean)	July 26, 1994
	BOC	Nov. 17, 1994*	Wellington, New Zealand	Aug. 16, 1994
	COC	Mar. 19, 1995	Namur, Belgium	Dec. 1, 1994
	BOC	Aug. 9, 1995	San Francisco, USA	June 9, 1995
CTA Written (Proctored)	N. Amer.	July 8-9, 1994	Your choice	April 9, 1994
CTA Written (Essay)	All Regions (Non-Europe)	Your choice	To be submitted for reading through the ITAA office	Your choice
Training Endorsement Workshops		July 15-17, 1994	Maastricht, Netherlands	March 15, 1994
		Aug. 15-17, 1994	Albuquerque, USA	April 8, 1994
		Oct.31-Nov.2,'94	Aruba (Caribbean)	June 30, 1994
		Nov. 21-23, 1994	Wellington, New Zealand	July 21, 1994
		Aug. 14-16, 1995	San Francisco, USA	May 14, 1995

*subject to availability of examiners

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.

New Direct Members

November 1993

New Member	*Sponsor*
Bicehouse, Terry	—
Bingley, Carolyn	Vann Joines
Eden, Elaine	—
Houtz, Nancy	—
Legender-Clarke, Susan	—
Toole, George Gray	Vann Joines
Zivic-Krunic, Jasna	—

December 1993

New Member	*Sponsor*
Garbutt, Marion	John Edwards
Lloyd, Robert	—
Yonezawa, Hiroshi	Kozo Rokkaku

January 1994

New Member	*Sponsor*
Almeida, Jussimar	—
Ames, Ethelle	—
Anderson, Bonnie K.	—
Benito, Aguimiga C.	—
Muroki, Takayuki	Kozo Rokkaku
Schoeberlein, Elizabeth	—
Shimada, Ryoko	Kozo Rokkaku
Taguchi, Yuichiro	—
Yoo, Steven	—

Exam Help Urgently Needed

Examiners are urgently needed for exams in Tokyo, Japan, May 26-27, 1994, and in Wellington, New Zealand, November 17, 1994. TSTAs are especially needed for the Wellington Level II exams. If you can help, please contact the Board of Certification (1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123; phone: 415-885-5992, fax: 415-885-5998) as soon as possible.

Wanted:

A Modern-Day R. Horseley
(circa 1962-1968)



Searching for descendants of R. Horseley, Sage of the Ozarks, who was known for his wisdom and wit (and for his loving daughter, Amaryllis) in asking such questions as:

- Should Finicky's mother have whipped him when he kept on instead of giving him a nickel when he stopped?
- Would you recognize the palm of your hand if you saw it lying on the table?
- Which is harder to say, "Hello" or "to see grass"?
- Which is better: alphabet soup or a tree to lean against?
- How can a large organization include all of its members in a gathering of momentous proportions and not lose its spirit?
- How does contributing to the gathering of like-minded people in August 1995 result in health, happiness, and endless travel?

>> Coming August 9-13, 1995—First Major International Transactional Analysis Conference in San Francisco, California. Those wishing to participate are urged to contact Gaylon Palmer, MSW, TSTA, Conference Coordinator, at the ITAA, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123, USA; fax: 415-885-5998.

TA CONFERENCES WORLDWIDE

May 13-15, 1994: Nürnberg, Germany. German TA Association (DGTA) Conference/ Designated site of ITAA Business Meetings. Contact: DGTA, Samerberweb 3, D-8269, Burgkirchen, West Germany; fax: 49-911-995-2911.

July 10-14, 1994: Maastricht, The Netherlands. EATA Conference. Contact: Mrs. Yvonne van Praag, PO Box 1197, NL-3800 BD, Amersfoort, The Netherlands. Phone: 31-33-721764; fax: 31-33-759129.

August 10-14, 1994: Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA. USATAA Conference. Contact: USATAA Conference, 121 Cardenas NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108, USA; phone: 515-255-1551; fax: 515-255-4503.

October 24-30, 1994: Aruba. ITAA Conference. Contact: ITAA, 1772 Vallejo St., San Francisco, CA 94123-5009, USA; phone: (415) 885-5992; fax: 415-885-5998.

November 17-20, 1994: New Zealand. Australasian TA Conference. Contact: Geraldine Lakeland, 2 Trilids Lane, Churton Park, Johnsonville, Wellington, New Zealand; phone: 04 4783-258; fax: 04 4784-258.



POETRY WANTED

The Script Poets' Corner welcomes your poetry in English. If you write in another language, please include an English translation. Should your poem be selected for publication, both versions will be printed. Poems must be submitted by their authors, not by a third party. The poet does not have to be an ITAA member. Send your submissions to Marion Arenas, 694 Birchwood Dr., Wyckoff, New Jersey 07481-1007, USA.



"For years I've been looking for a book that will answer my clients' questions about what healthy relationships look like. I have already recommended this book to several of my clients, my friends, and my daughter."
Laurie Weiss, PhD

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Available from The Crossing Press, PO Box 1048, Freedom, CA 95019, USA; 167 pp., $12.95 paper, $22.95 cloth

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* applying TA in organisations *

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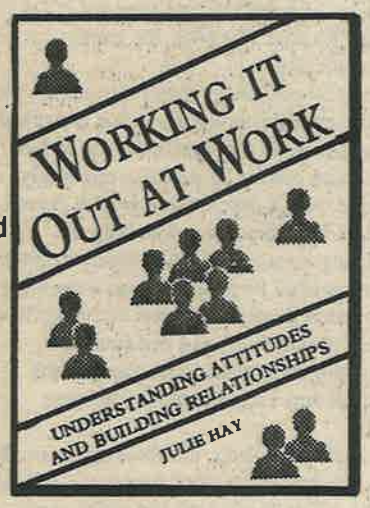
4 Personal Styles
5 Influencing & Being Influenced
6 Working Styles
7 Building Relationships
8 Avoiding People Problems
9 Creative Problem Solving
10 All the World's a Stage
11 The Challenge of Change
12 What Now



JULIE has taken the TA models, converted them into terms that can be easily understood by anyone, and related them specifically to what happens at work. After more than 35 years experience as an 'ordinary' employee, supervisor, manager, trade unionist, trainer and consultant, Julie is able to draw her examples from industry, the public sector, local and central government. She is a Past President of both EATA and ITAA and has taught TA for nearly 20 years in Europe, Australasia, India, Asia, North, Central and South America. With Julie's knack of making the complex seem easy, this exciting new book gives simple steps for getting the benefits of TA in the workplace.

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Going Global in Aruba

by Marilyn Marx, Conference Committee Chair

Ten years ago last month in a magnificent chateau overlooking the Swiss Alpine village of Villars, the first ITAA conference held outside North America was convened. As a peripheral participant, I was entranced. People from around the world were excitedly putting faces with names previously known to them only through their work in advancing TA theory and its applications in countries whose languages were, more often than not, "foreign" to them. Besides, the scenery took your breath away.

TA was revolutionary then in its clarity, the elegant simplicity through which it conveyed the complexity of ways people come to feel and talk and behave. It was also eminently teachable. And a psychotherapy with charm. In Villars I felt that I was watching the globalizing language of TA bridge barriers far beyond national languages. I was witnessing an explosion in another region of the world of the ideas and techniques I had found so illuminating and useful. And many of the wonderful new faces eventually became friends.

Ten short years later, next November on the lovely Caribbean island of Aruba, the ITAA, with ALAT, will offer the last of the traditional annual ITAA conferences. After the first Major International Transactional Analysis Conference (MITAC) in San Francisco in August of 1995, the ITAA will join with an established regional conference for the next three years (until the next MITAC), offering those conferences support, publicity, and staff expertise in planning and promotion. The ITAA salutes the growth of regional TA associations with considerable pride and excitement. There is, as well, an incipient nostalgia for those of us who have worked on the "old" ITAA conference committees over the past 30 years. We had a wonderful time.

In 1968 Berne traveled to Vienna to describe his fledgling theory before the International Congress of Group Psychotherapy. There he spoke of TA as "an independent discovery . . . an empirical theory which came out of listening to people." Instead of an introjected penis, maybe the patient before him "really did have a little boy in him (as he had said) . . . and maybe that means something." This transcribed talk reads as classic Berne, the language clear and graceful.

In 1991, a discomfited book reviewer, Anatole Broyard, observed, "While psychotherapy has changed since Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams* in 1900, its terminology has not improved. If anything, it has grown worse in going from 'castration complex' and 'penis envy' to 'object relations.' These strike me as indecent ways to describe our struggle for happiness. Certainly they don't do justice to our unhappiness" (*New York Times, 1989, April 16, p.14*).



Indeed, "object relations" is about as cold a term as one could find to describe what happens between a mother and her baby, happy *or* sad. "In providing a tabula rasa for projection, the analyst may have disarticulated himself," Broyard continues, "[never having] named in plain English, even to himself, what the patient goes through." He found the situation "all the more ironic when you consider that people are never so eloquent as they are on the couch," offering in their stories "the beleaguered literature of the self" (*New York Times*, 1989, April 16, p. 14). Recognizing something paradoxically aesthetic about suffering and failure, Broyard longs for a meeting ground between the distanced classicism of the analyst's language and the authentic emotionality of the patient's.

What would Berne's reaction be if we could get it now? Did he foresee that, in demystifying psychological theory, many of the terms he and his early colleagues chose would become part of the vernacular, absorbed into the public domain of everyday expression and even into outcroppings of "new" theory systems (e.g., "inner child" work)? References to games and scripts are commonplace. Once, on a post-conference tour following the Singapore meeting in 1987, our group, wearily entering China, boarded a bus late one evening in Guangzhou. Introducing himself and his country, the amiable young Chinese guide standing before us, microphone in hand, casually used the word "strokes." We had been in China less than an hour! (He had gathered other TA concepts as well, we learned later, from training classes required for government guides.)

In the same deliberate spirit in which Berne found straightforward language to voice complex and original ideas, thereby making them accessible to a universal audience, the steering committee chose a conference theme centering on a simple emotion: anger. (It almost always gets one's attention, and this was no exception.) Ranging from mild frustration to outright rage, anger is with us on a daily basis, whether seen in the foot-stomping of a two-year-old initially displaying the feeling (and discovering its effects on the caretaker) or in its contagious, controlling, engaging, threatening, or therapeutic expression in everyday interactions. It is also the simplest form of a central issue of our time, the spread of violence and aggression. One has only to follow the news or go to the movies or listen in therapy to the anguish of the breaking up of a family to be struck by its force. The uses, abuses, and defusing of this powerful, pervasive, common emotion is to be dealt with in any social psychology. We in TA still have the tools to do so in clear and direct ways, not distanced and "disarticulated."

Aruba has the makings of a fine, final ITAA annual conference. In the best TA tradition, the conference keynote speaker, CTA Harville Hendrix, offers a new framework from which to listen in a voice that is clear. In addition, there is much to be learned from our Spanish-speaking colleagues (and luckily, a bevy of translators) as well as from many of the most original and articulate TA theorists from around the world. Although we still speak many different languages, this global gathering offers us the chance to find our common voice in TA, a back-to-the-future step in anticipation of next year's MITAC. We will be speaking out clearly and directly about the role anger plays in our lives and our world. Please join us.

A Snorkler's and Diver's Paradise Awaits Aruba Conference Participants



Aruba Tourism Authority

The October 1994 ITAA/ALAT Conference in Aruba offers yet another attraction if you are a lover of the deep blue sea. The island of Bonaire, just a 30-minute flight from Aruba, offers some of the best snorkeling and diving in the world. Aruba Local Host Edie Bogusky-Beaujon suggests that you seriously consider Bonaire as a post-conference tour. The ITAA will be organizing a group excursion for conference participants leaving Aruba Sunday evening, October 30, for two days of snorkeling or diving (Monday and Tuesday, October 31 & November 1). You may return to Aruba to meet your international connecting flight either Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning. Write to the ITAA Conference Coordinator for details.

Getting to Aruba

Aruba's modern Queen Beatrix International Airport can accommodate the largest commercial jet aircraft. From North America, Aruba is located a two-hour-fifty-minute flight from Miami, Florida, or four hours from New York. Air Aruba provides daily nonstop service from Newark, New Jersey, and American Airlines flies nonstop from New York's Kennedy Airport five days a week. Nonstop USA gateways include Atlanta, Houston, and New York. There is also daily nonstop service from Miami, plus connections from 13 USA cities via Puerto Rico. Air Canada makes connections on Air Aruba from Toronto, Montreal, and other cities.

Flight costs from North America differ, but you might expect to pay about $700 round-trip from the USA West Coast, about $450 from the USA East Coast, or about $570 from the Mid-States USA. These approximate fares are for purchases made 24 hours in advance; watch your paper for announcements about possible special fares.

From Latin America take Air Aruba, or consider other airlines, such as Aeropostal, ALM, BWIA, Key Airlines, Avianca, and Viasa. There are daily flights from Santo Domingo, Caracas, Valencia, and Sao Paulo via Air Aruba. From Columbia fly Avianca.

From Europe, try direct flights via KLM.

