The Script

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION

VOL. XXVII, NO. 5 JULY 1997

New Life for Rural Women Through Transactional Analysis

by Sr. Josephine Dhanaswamy

Editor's Note: In this issue of The Script *we are pleased to present several articles that demonstrate the social applications of transactional analysis. Social application of a theory is activity someone is naturally drawn to when something "works." However, changing the cultural artifacts of a society and creating political impact involves a somewhat different application than that used in our consulting rooms, classrooms, and training sessions. We hope you find these articles of interest and that you will write to us about social applications of transactional analysis in your part of the world.*

Since 1974, when I was first exposed to transactional analysis under the direction of Fr. George Kandathil, I found it to be a powerful motivator in my work as a teacher, educator, and psychologist. When in 1989 I was invited by the Ootacamund social service society to organize and train women in rural areas, I accepted the offer as a challenge. Most of these women were landless agricultural laborers, 92 percent of them living below the poverty line. Earlier they had been beneficiaries of "charity help," and many efforts were made in the past 25 years to rehabilitate them, all without success. In my work with these women I would have an opportunity to apply the principles and methods of transactional analysis. I felt confident that I could help change their victim position and help them to take a bold step toward a new life.

My goal was to empower village women by enhancing their positive self-image and thereby simultaneously make them agents of social change through transformation of the oppressive, dehumanizing structures in which women were treated as a "curse" and mere "objects." Women needed to be restored to their dignity. As a result, they could progressively shoulder responsibility as wives,



Sister Josephine Dhanaswamy

mothers, and members of society.

As a first step, 3000 women were exposed to a one-day contact program at different centers. They were from 200 villages of Tamil Nadu, situated in the Ootacamund and Periyar districts. They comprised various castes and were mostly illiterate. From among them, 300 volunteers were chosen for leadership training. These women were divided into groups of 25 to 40 each from the neighboring villages, and that facilitated full attendance and effective participation at meetings. Each group was exposed to ten months of training and personal and group work, for which I used transactional analysis as my main tool.

My first step was to build them into a team. For this, psychological games such as "Trading Stamps," "The Prison Walls," "Broken Squares," and so on were used. These games helped them to give up destructive competition and to cooperate with each other as a group. I also used role plays and other group techniques to foster trust in each other. Group meetings were made interesting through cultural items, such as folklore, in which they could exhibit their various talents.

The women felt the need for social change deeply and realized the need for personal change. Old, traditional beliefs they had embraced and the overadaptive attitude toward dehumanizing situations were given up. They gave up passive and self-destructive options. On understanding their contaminations, they changed their beliefs and thinking and feeling patterns.

They took up certain basic issues, such as inequality between the sexes, deprivation of basic facilities by civil authorities (e.g., drinking water, street lighting, roads, fair price shops, loan facilities, rural development programs, etc.). They collected data, assessed

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P. C. Chanko

Teaching Transactional Analysis in Kenya

by P. C. Chanko

I went to Kenya for two years as a volunteer teacher at the Christ the King Major Seminary, Nyeri. During the three-month semester break I went to western Kenya, to Asumbi and Kisiii and Tabaka on the east coast of Lake Victoria, to teach the basics of transactional analysis to several groups of aspirants and novices (candidates for membership in religious congregations of women).

My students, in their late teens or early twenties, were receptive, open, and vivacious. The course was given mainly as a tool for self-awareness and to improve personal relations. The teaching and learning were experiential. I would explain the different ego states and then the group would break into units of three in which two would dialogue and the third would identify the ego state from which the transactions proceeded. Each would take her turn as observer.

"My students were receptive, open, and vivacious"

The participants came from different tribes. One of the exercises we did was to make a list of the popular proverbs in each tribe and try to discover the value the Cultural Parent taught through these sayings. In a certain tribe there was a saying to the effect that if you swept out the kitchen after supper, you would land yourself in abject poverty. Apparently this saying had relevance when there was only one small lamp, and sweeping the kitchen in this semidarkness might mean sweeping out some useful things, such as potatoes or onions. If the sweeping is done the next morning, in broad daylight, whatever can be salvaged will be.

One day I asked a group what their reaction would be if the Mother (head of the religious house) asked for volunteers to go to Rwanda to work among the refugees. It was a time when the Hutus and Tutsis were slaughtering each other and the United Nations was trying to run camps and organize relief services for the victims. One young woman responded, "I don't have to go to Rwanda to die. I can do it here in Kenya." The exercise was given with a

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Enhancing Social Compassion in the ITAA

by Marijke Wusten

It is many years since I first read about "I'm OK, You're OK," one of the basic tenets of transactional analysis. The book *Games People Play* touched my heart. So I began my transactional analysis training and loved every minute of it. Looking back, I think, "Simple, good old times." Now, it is 20 years and a vast number of experiences later, experiences bearing witness to my struggles to practice "I'm OK, You're OK." When my husband and I managed a "I'm OK, You're OK" divorce a few years ago, I felt proud. I knew how to live I+U+ at last!

"I wonder if we as an organization couldn't do more in terms of social compassion."

But then I began traveling to India. How can I forget my first confrontation with real poverty? Illness, disfigurement, starvation, and death in front of me, every minute of the day, multiplied a thousandfold. It touched me more deeply than I realized.

How I+U+ did I feel when I lost my way in the crowded market in Bangalore? I was scared and wanted to run; in the grave faces around me I read a threat and in the laughing faces derision. I+They-, for sure! How could I feel OK when I watched the street dwellers, people living in cardboard boxes or on a blanket on the streets while I was spending so much money on myself with traveling? I-They . . . ?

How easy it is in India (but maybe everywhere) to escape all this. Escape to a five-star hotel and stay in that 1001 nights fairytale for some days, or escape by buying colorful silk sarees, silver and gold jewelry, so cheap for us Westerners. I escape and suddenly realize that the money for one beautiful ring could provide food for a whole family of street dwellers for several days. So I escape in criticism, I change my shock and fear into anger and rejection. There are so many rich people in India. Why don't they help? All these children . . . if they'd stop having so many children they would have enough to eat. Then they wouldn't have to sell their children to silkweavers or beggars. Disgusting, this child labor. And the beggars are professionals, so I'm not giving one rupee . . . etc., etc., etc.

It was horrible to notice that I sometimes needed to make the other not-OK to stay feeling OK myself. Friends of mine are living close to a slum. They pay for the school uniforms and books of many of these children, and still the parents refrain from sending them to school, instead sending them out on the streets to sell peanuts, wash car windows, or help people carry their shopping. Often the children bring home a few rupees, and the families need that money to survive. So now

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Marijke Wusten (right) with P. K. Saru (left) and G. Ramesh at the Coimbatore conference

EDITORIALLY YOURS

by Laurie Hamilton

On the Cutting Edge

I vividly remember the first time I was consciously aware that a group of people could have a purposeful impact on the behavior of a larger group. In the early 1980s I was part of a women's study group, sponsored by the American Association of University Women, entitled "Women as Agents of Change." For me, the power of that group related to the idea that one could deliberately plant the seeds of what was healthy to human systems, rather than just trying to tear down or destroy what was unhealthy. It occurred to me that the people in that room could collectively have an impact. It took my breathe away!

I have since learned, both through sociological studies and personal experience, that the idea of "social action" comes quickly to any cognitive belief system, or even with a cognitive shift. Take the history of the tomato, an example of a cognitive shift. At one point it was considered a "poisonous fruit" (there is some speculation that it was the fruit of the "Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil" in the Garden of Eden). Obviously, some unnamed individual, who was either an intrepid explorer or a daredevil idiot, tried eating a tomato, did not die, and the word spread rapidly. I'm sure it caused considerable disruption in the vegetable world to have the red newcomer achieve ascendancy and acclamation. Nonetheless, most people today would agree that the tomato is an excellent source of vitamin C as well as being so tasty that in many of the world's cuisines it is one of the most widely used ingredients.

Often in groups that develop around a particular philosophy—whether it be a religion or an approach to food groups (sometimes, of course, these are interchangeable!)—competition develops as to whether members should share their philosophy or merely work on perfecting it. Religions, for example, have splintered over the question of how much attention should be paid to those already in the "flock" as compared to those outside. I don't believe this issue is ever fully resolved or balanced perfectly in human systems. Part of us wants to have a favorable position in "the pecking order," while a more altruistic part wants to share what is powerful, healing, and liberating.

When you consider the social applications of transactional analysis, I suspect that it will be easy to consider these disparate forces: to make a difference, to bring healthy change, and also to be known and recognized as a powerful force. In so many ways transactional analysis is already an integral part of how humans conceptualize their behavior, for example, through such ideas as the "inner child," "adult behavior," and "strokes." In many ways, transactional analysis terms and concepts have become the tomato in everyone's recipe. However, it is on the cutting edge of how these theories are being applied—exemplified by the articles in this issue—that the most interesting tattoo is registered on our taste buds. Bon appétit!

The Script ITAA

The Newsletter of the International Transactional Analysis Association
450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640, USA. Phone: 415-989-5640
Fax: 415-989-9343
E-mail:itaa@itaa-net.org or 76734.2074@compuserve.com
Web Page: www.itaa-net.org

Editor: Laurie Hamilton, PhD
Managing Editor: Robin Fryer, MSW
Executive Director: Susan Sevilla, MA
Publications Assistant: Elizabeth Ott
Journal Entry Sub-Editor: Ted Novey
Research Sub-Editor: Elana Leigh

Desktop Publishing: Stacy Jolles
Printing: MarinSun Printing

Subscription Rates: $10 as part of all ITAA membership dues; not available by separate subscription.

Advertising Rates:
Classified Ads: $5/per 80 characters/spaces

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Deadlines for copy and advertising—first of the month prior to the month of publication. (*The Script* is not published in January, May, or September.) Deadlines: July 1 for the August issue; September 1 for the September-October issue.

Note: Publication of advertising in *The Script* does not imply endorsement by the newsletter, the Editor, or the ITAA.

The Script (ISSN 0164-7393) is published monthly except January, May, and September by the International Transactional Analysis Association. The subscription rate is $10/year as part of dues for all classes of membership. For information on dues rates for various membership classifications, contact the ITAA office at the above address. Periodicals postage paid at San Francisco, California and additional mailing office. POSTMASTER: send address changes to *The Script*, 450 Pacific Ave., Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640.

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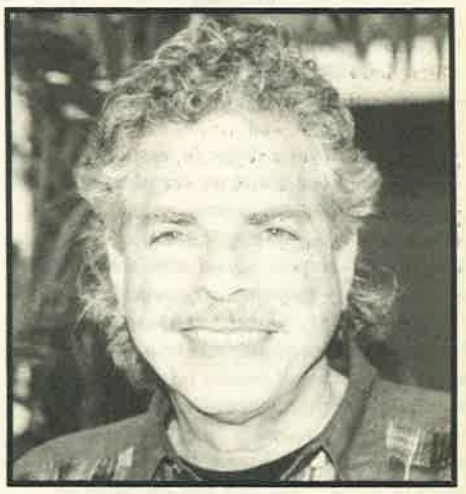
Karpman to be Featured at EBTW



Stephen Karpman, MD, will present on "Game-Free Communication for Couples" at the 26 July 1997 Eric Berne Training Workshop in San Francisco. He will focus on how to use the drama triangle and transactional analysis in brief therapy with couples, alcoholics, and relapse prevention psychotherapy. Knowledge gleaned from the drama triangle can be applied quickly not only in brief therapy but in emergent situations such as those found in hospital emergency rooms.

Steve—who trained twice weekly with Eric Berne from 1965-1970 and was active in the San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminar, the precursor to the ITAA—received his undergraduate degree and medical training at Duke University. His psychiatric residencies included two years of family therapy training with Murray Bowen and a two-year stint as a Navy psychiatrist, as well as psychoanalytically oriented individual and group experience. He has served in various capacities as a psychiatrist in the San Francisco Bay Area for the past 36 years: chief of the psychiatric admitting ward and Superior Court medical examiner at Highland General Hospital; San Francisco City Center for Special Problems (outpatient clinic); St. Luke's Hospital; Forensic Services Coordinator, California Department of Corrections; and private practice.

Steve, a prolific writer (over 30 articles) and the originator of the drama triangle, has twice won the Eric Berne Memorial Scientific Award. A long-time ITAA member, he has served as a trustee for 11 years and as editor of the *TAJ*.

As with the other Eric Berne Training Workshops, continuing education credits will be available for Steve's seminar from the American Psychological Association (California/MCEP), the National Board of Certified Counselors, and the California Board of Behavior Sciences (CA MFCCs and LCSWs). We look forward to seeing you there. (To register, see page 7 of this issue.)

INSIDE VIEW

Social Action: A Transactional Analysis Tradition

The very first *Transactional Analysis Bulletin* (January 1962) told about George, "our sponsored orphan in Crete." Eric Berne reported to ITAA members, "George has not been doing well in arithmetic lately. He and his mother had two goats, but had to kill one of them for food at Easter."

Each issue of the *TAB* gave an update on George in the "Organizational News" section. The San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars, and later the ITAA, sponsored George through the Foster Parents program, from age 4 until he was in high school. In reviewing the *TAB*, I lost track of George after 1969.

I loved reading the ongoing story of George: how his father was a fisherman who used dynamite because he had no boat but was killed when he found an unexploded World War II mine floating in the ocean; how his mother earned $5 a month as a farm laborer plus what she could earn from selling eggs from her four hens; how hard life was for the little orphan boy from the village of Paleohora in the mountains of Crete; how a member visited the village when George was 11 and took him and his mother for their first visit to the city.

Since those early days, ITAA members have continued to contribute to social action projects on a global level. Beside its universal value in individual, family, couple, and group work, as well as in organizational and educational settings, transactional analysis has long been used in correctional facilities, to counsel juvenile delinquents, and in other such situations. Human rights and protection of the earth have been recurring priorities to the ITAA board. Several of our members have served in the Peace Corps, including Gaylon Palmer (Central Africa, circa 1963), Tim Schnabel (Brazil, circa 1966), and Ginny Boyce (Marshall Islands, circa 1989). Global TA Action was the theme of Vince Gilpin's presidency in 1988-1989, and projects were completed all around the world on a social action theme. From Aruba to Yugoslavia, over 100 events were planned and carried out by dedicated members on various issues related to the environment, mental health, health care, violence and human rights, food and housing, counseling, dialogue with political power structures, and peace, spirituality, and care of our world.



"Since those early days, ITAA members have continued to contribute to social action projects on a global level."

In addition, many members have worked hard, giving precious time and resources to open new areas of the world to transactional analysis, including Eastern Europe, the states of the former USSR, the People's Republic of China, Eritrea, and others. The Eric Berne Fund for the Future awards annual grants primarily for teaching and research in transactional analysis, and each year some of the grants given qualify for social action causes: between 1994 and the present, funds were given to support the AIDs work of Mariluz de Holguin in Colombia, support to the homeless of San Francisco via a grant requested by Fanita English, books and teaching materials were shipped to Eritrea in Eastern Africa thanks to the request of Anna Kohlhaas-Reith, and five trainers were supported in their teaching of transactional analysis in Russia and Lithuania: Moniek Thunnissen, Tom and Delphine Frazier, Alan Jacobs, and Frances Bonds-White. In addition, Zhang Cuiran of China received a grant to bring a transactional analysis trainer to the People's Republic of China.

In this issue of *The Script* you will read about others who are using transactional analysis to help people in various parts of the world improve their lives. They are making contributions to their local communities and in other countries, and they are enhancing the well-being of those they touch.

– Susan Sevilla

RESEARCH FILE

by Elana Leigh

Other Methods Also Struggle with Need for Research

by Moniek Thunnissen

In my article in the April 1997 *Script*, one important fact was left out: the research task force, formed in Coimbatore in January 1997, has three, not two, members: Moniek Thunnissen, chair, Elana Leigh, and Marco Sambin, a CTA from Milan, Italy.

In this article I want to tell something about research from the point of view of psychodynamic theory. Recently I went to a two-day conference at which John Clarkin, professor of clinical psychology at Cornell University Medical School and a coworker of Otto Kernberg, lectured about research and its problems, practice, and outcome. As some of you may know, Kernberg is one of the leading psychoanalysts in theories about borderline pathology and treatment (with modified intensive psychodynamic treatment, two or three sessions a week).

In the last few years another approach, the dialectical behavioral therapy of Marsha Linehan, has become increasingly popular. She teaches borderline patients in groups the skills they need to deal with emotions and crises and how to cope with social relationships. Her focus is behavior change, while Kernberg's focus is structural change. This leads immediately to one of the problems with psychotherapy research: behavior change (less suicide attempts, less autostimulation, less alcohol abuse, etc.) is much easier to measure than intrapsychic change.

Clarkin first presented some research on diagnosis: for a DSM-III-R borderline diagnosis one needs five of eight criteria (in DSM IV, five out of nine), which can be different in severity and importance, so one has at least 93 possible different combinations that might need different treatment approaches. By factor analytic clustering of the criteria, Clarkin discovered the importance of three main factors: identity, affectivity, and impulsivity. In a large group of 465 borderlines he could distinguish two main groups of about 130 patients: one group with affective and impulsive difficulties and one group with affective problems and identity diffusion. He clustered the same factors in a different way and discovered three diagnostic subgroups within this group of borderlines: (1) group 1 was mainly hystrionic and narcissistic, not antisocial; (2) group 2 had a few features of all three categories; and (3) group 3 had prominent antisocial features: high impulsivity, affectivity, and identity diffusion. Needless to say, the third group was the most difficult to treat.

Often psychotherapy research consists of an elaborate assessment pretreatment; a comparison at posttreatment of results such as symptomatology, quantity of social relationships, engagement in work and other activities; and in follow-up the question: Is the patient once again in treatment or can he or she cope without professional help? The treatment itself often is considered to be a "black box" in which somehow the miracle happens.

Clarkin is working on research to describe the "miracle" of psychotherapy, not an easy task! What is necessary to describe the process of change in psychotherapy in a way that makes research possible?

First, one needs to conceptualize the patient's disorder (e.g., borderline personality disorder), isolate the central constructs in this specific disorder (e.g., affect lability, identity diffusion, and impulsivity), and find instruments to measure these constructs with valid and reliable tests.

At the same time one needs a theoretical concept of the mechanisms of change: What is the aim of this specific therapy (e.g., structural change in psychodynamic therapy or behavior change in behavioral therapy).

Next one needs to develop a treatment manual that explicitly states what is done in a specific treatment (and what is *not*). A psychodynamic therapy treatment manual could contain the following therapeutic strategies: exploration of the meaning of specific sequences of behavior in the transference, what leads to change in the sequence of behavior, followed by the development of new knowledge and enlargement of the changes in behavior. Subsequently this knowledge and these skills can be transferred to other areas of the patient's life.

> ***"Clarkin emphasized the importance of research if psychoanalysis wants to survive, so this is true not only of transactional analysis!"***

Regarding tactics and strategies, Clarkin emphasized the importance of technical neutrality in psychodynamic treatment—an issue, for example, on which transactional analysis and Linehan's dialectic behavioral therapy take a different stand. The focus of psychodynamic therapy is the transference, in which primitive object representations are played out with the therapist. Complementary roles, such as therapist as a sadistic parent and patient as a destructive child, or therapist as a neglecting parent and patient as an unwanted child, can oscillate rapidly. The therapist can also feel abused and worthless, with the patient in the role of devaluing or attacking parent. Specific psychodynamic techniques include clarification, confrontation, and interpretation, with no supportive techniques (which is in reality nearly impossible, in my opinion).

With this manual, which one develops based on the analysis of videotapes of hundreds of therapy sessions to discover the essential elements of a specific form of treatment, one can do two important things. One can measure crucial patient-therapist interactions and link them to therapeutic change, a painstaking, time-consuming process. And one can train others in the method, an important aspect. If a therapy only works when Berne, Mary Goulding, Kernberg, or Linehan is performing it, it is useless as a tool for change and research.

Clarkin emphasized the importance of research if psychoanalysis wants to survive, so this is true not only of transactional analysis! Unfortunately, politics, society, and managed care are more interested in short-term, symptomatic cure for the least cost; they are not interested in structural, intrapsychic change. The only way to get grants for research and money for psychotherapeutic treatment is to prove, by research, that in the long-term, the cost effectiveness of, for example, a long-term psychoanalytic or transactional analytic treatment is less expensive than crisis intervention and medication.

It is inspiring to know that in other fields of psychotherapy people are struggling with the same questions that we are, that there are no easy answers, and that our ideas about the importance of research are shared by others.

Moniek Thunnissen, TSTA, is a psychiatrist from The Netherlands.

JOURNAL ENTRY

by Ted Novey

The April Journal

I read a lot—always have—in various fields of social science and physical science, general literature, science fiction, mysteries that Pat passes on to me, lots of magazines, APA psychology journals, still some physics literature, financial magazines, *Life*, *George*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *Wall Street Journal*, and more about philosophy in recent years than ever before—and, of course, the *Transactional Analysis Journal*, which I have read cover to cover from the first issue.

What's my point? Well, first, a lot of stuff gets repeated. Second, not much is original. Third, I have to sift through a lot of writing to find a gem here and there. Fourth, you can fool most of the people most of the time, but I hope that I have learned to identify truly creative writers, scientists, clinicians, or what have you.

To me, the most important mark of creative people is the clarity with which they write about their discoveries about the world and its inhabitants. If there was one thing that attracted me to Eric Berne it was the clarity of his writings—not necessarily always simple to understand—but not obscured by overcomplicated language and reasoning. This has been a hallmark of many of the writings of his collaborators and followers since the middle of this century.

I have just reread the April *TAJ*, which is on constructivism, leisurely and with great pleasure. I had, of course, read all of the articles before publication, some in earlier versions. Most of the authors are not transactional analysts, and they are writing articles in areas that have led to a great deal of fuzzy, confused, and confusing literature, some of which I have waded through in an attempt to figure out what postmodernism was supposed to be about. I have written before in this column about my search for understanding of this subject.

Some very funny happenings have occurred in this area. For example, a New York University physicist by the name of Alan Sokal wrote an article on constructionism in pseudo-postmodern and pseudo-physics language that was reviewed, accepted, and published as a valid article by a well-known journal of social constructionism: Sokal's Hoax, it came to be called. A joke—not very funny, but effective in showing up the phoniness that can be accepted by "true believers." I guess that you could call it "Science strikes back!" It led to a batch of fascinating discussions around the world.

> ***"The mark of creative people is the clarity with which they write about their discoveries."***

Well, the writers in this issue of the *Journal* are clearly not phonies, and they demonstrate the ability to write about complicated subjects with care and unusual clarity. They describe the various approaches that fall in the domain called constructivism or postmodern approaches to the understanding of our world and the interactions between sentient human beings. They pay attention to clarity of language and definitions of unusual words. They don't feel the need to put down modern science or transactional analysis in order to put up their proposed newer models. They keep us in our preferred OK-OK and Win-Win positions. These authors lay out their best understandings of new ways to use language and other forms of human contact aimed to assist others in developing more effective lives.



Of special interest to readers of this journal, I think that you will come away with some new ideas on how to relate to and work with your clients, which is one of the hallmarks of the transactional analysis literature. We are not just interested in the philosophy of a theory. We want to know how we can be assisted in our human relations work with that most complicated animal of all, homo-sapiens-sapiens (the name for modern man).

I learned a lot in assisting with the organization and final editing of this issue. Reading it is like reading some works of art in literature. It is not to be skimmed, but read slowly with relish and contact with the words and their meanings. I think that it will give you much food for thought and will also give you understanding of the basics in this field so that you will be able to read other writings from an informed position.

Congratulations to guest editors Bruce Loria and Jim Allen and their authors.

Good reading!

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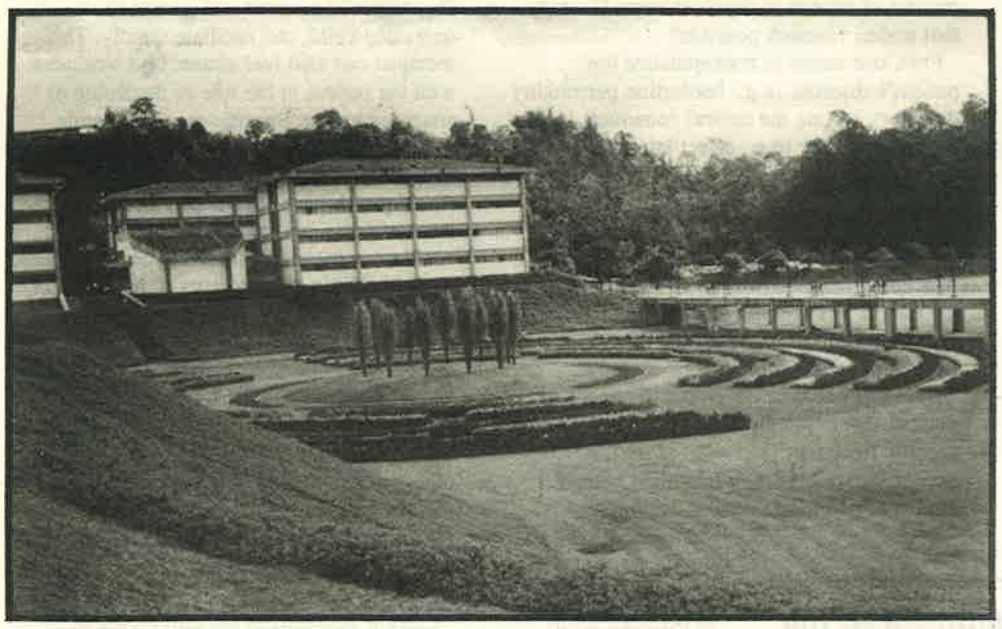
The Magic of Caracas Beckons



You are cordially invited to travel to a unique educational offering in Caracas, Venezuela, September 29-October 5 1997— the Joint Conference of AVAT/ALAT/ITAA, to be held at the University Símon Bolívar. The speakers, site, lodging, food, and entertainment have all been chosen. Now we just need you, the participants, to come and complete our design. See your April *Script* for information on registration, or contact Caracas Conference, c/o ITAA, 450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133; fax: 415-989-9343; email: liz@ITAA-net.org

ITAA/AVAT/ALAT Caracas Conference Tentative Program Schedule

Time	Sept. 29, Mon.	Sept. 30, Tues.	Oct. 1, Wed.	Oct. 2, Thurs.	Oct. 3, Fri.	Oct. 4, Sat.	Oct. 5, Sun.	Oct. 6, Mon & Oct. 7, Tues.
8:00 am	TA 101 Course with L. Quintera & B. Aguilar; ITAA Board Meeting	TA 101; Preconference Institutes: V. Joines, O. Rivas, E. Said A. Melgar	Pre-Conference Institutes: A. Jacobs, H. Austregesilo, R. Villegas; Exams	Plenary, Keynote Speech: Mary Goulding; Eric Berne Memorial Award	Plenary, Keynote Speech: Lucy Freedman	Plenary, Keynote Speech: Miguel Martinez	Closing Plenary	Post-Conference Institues: T. Kahler J. J. Tapia O. Rivas Training Endorsement Workshop
10:00 am	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
10:30 am	Continuation	Continuation	Continuation	Roundtable: "Does the Conscience Exist? What Is It?" Panel: TA and Work with Prisoners-L.Campos Interface of Psychology and Psychotherapy-A. Jacobs Workshops: 1-C. Sanchez, 2-D. Roberts, Knapp	Roundtable: "TA and Education" Panel: The Four Pandemics-Misery, Fanaticism, Violence, Corruption Recent Advances in Transactional Analysis Workshops: 13-G. Hewitt 14-R. Villegas	Roundtables: "Existential and Emotional Position"; "Transactional Analysis: Transformation and Evolution" Workshops: 25-L. Campos 26-V. Joines 27-T. Kahler	Closing Plenary	Continuation
12:30 pm	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
2:30 pm	Continuation	Continuation	Continuation	Workshops: 3-N. Gomez 4-R. Fontaine 5-M. Goulding 6- C. Daellenbach 7-M. Carvajal 8-C. Moiso 9-J. J. Tapia 10-E. Childs-Gowell 11-N. Galante 12-O. Rivas	Workshops: 15-C. Steele 16-C. Marchani 17-G. Kohlrieser 18-L. Freedman 19-H. Austregesilo 20-R. Massey 21-F. Garcia 22-A. Jacobs 23-L. Quintero 24-Echerman, Ramirez	Workshops: 27a: T. Kahler 28-G. Noriega, E. Said 29-H. Blanco 30- R. Massey 31-F. Izcaray 32-G. Palmer 33-A. Loaiza 34-J. Parr 35-D. Carugno 36-G. Guedez		Continuation
5:30 pm	Break	Break	Break	Break/Sharing	Break/Sharing ITAA Business Meeting.	Break/Sharing ALAT Business Meeting		
6:30 pm				Musical	Musical	Musical		

Nominations Sought for 1997 Berne Award

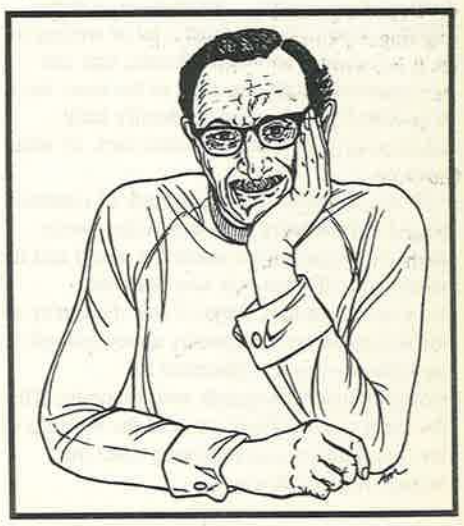
The Eric Berne Memorial Award is bestowed on a person (or persons) who has made an original and significant contribution to transactional analysis in one of four categories: (a) theory, (b) research, (c) practice applications, and (d) comparison and/or integration of transactional analysis theory or practice with other theories or approaches.

To make a nomination, the following material must be sent to the ITAA office by 1 January 1998:

- name(s) of author(s)
- publication citation
- area or category of contribution (specify only one of those listed above)
- brief title for the contribution
- a detailed statement supporting the nomination as an original and significant contribution to transactional analysis in the designated area
- name of the individual, group, or organization making the nomination
- at least one copy of the nominated article/book. If the article/book was written in a language other than English, send an English translation of the material being nominated along with a copy of the publication in its original language. If an English translation is not available, a summary or abstract of the major ideas presented in the publication must be submitted in English along with a copy of the publication in the original language.

Please note: It is the responsibility of the person or persons making the nomination to let the nominee know that he or she is being considered for the Eric Berne Memorial Award and to provide the person with a copy of the written material being submitted to the EBMA Committee. This is to be verified either by sending to the committee a copy of the letter to the nominee or a statement to that effect. Without this verification, the nomination will not be accepted, unless the person being nominated is deceased.

Please contact the ITAA office for complete details about preparing nomination materials for submission to the EBMA Committee.



Members' Forum

Mourning Rock

Dear Editor:

I am mourning for Rock Rokkaku. He was one of the kindest, nicest, and most talented people I have ever known. When I think of Rock, I think also of Bob, and of Michi, because Rock and Michi came together to Western Institute many times and gave us wonderful vacations in Japan whenever we went there to do a workshop.

I remember: rhododendrons with Fuji in the background, pearl divers, Nikko, Kyoto. The inn on the river where a cat or a bat, we never agreed which, poked its head out of a hold in the ceiling above the futons. Another, fancier and more famous inn that cost Rock a fortune, though in his usual, offhand way, he acted as if the gift to Bob and me was nothing. Rock's insistence that I walk in freezing rain to see a temple that I didn't give a damn about. And the wonderful dinner he and Michi arranged for the examiners after the first transactional analysis exams in Tokyo. He gave so much to everyone, without pretentiousness or keeping score.

Other memories I want to share: Rock attended the "Love and Power" workshop Muriel and I did in Mexico in 1993. This was after Bob's death and, although I managed to lead the workshop as if I were OK, between sessions I was distraught and suicidal. Ernie was in great pain, and Muriel needed to take care of him. I tried to behave as if nothing was wrong, but Rock noticed my distress and gave me all his free time, talking quietly with me and helping me find the strength to get through that week. That is when I learned firsthand that Rock was a superb therapist.

I am remembering the day I took Rock to Chichen Itza, after a happier workshop. He drove, and we had a splendid time at the ruins. On the way back, I decided we should get off the tourist road and see where the poor lived outside Cancun. We became totally lost, were both fatigued, he turned the wrong way down a one-way street, I accused him of trying to kill us, we screamed at each other, and then continued the trip in icy silence. When we finally got back to the hotel, where Muriel and Ernie were waiting for us, I asked, "How long are you going to hate me?" Rock said, "I don't know." As we walked into the hotel we both started laughing.

Those are a few of my memories of Rock. I consider him to have been one of the brightest stars in transactional analysis. He is missed by transactional analysis people all over the world and, of course, by his family, trainees, patients, and friends in Japan.

Mary Goulding, San Francisco, California, USA



St. Petersburg training group with trainers Moniek Thunnissen (middle row, third from left) and Marijke Wuston (bottom row, second from left)

Update on St. Petersburg Training

Dear Editor:

In 1993, Jenny McNamara from the United Kingdom and Moniek Thunnissen from The Netherlands began a three-year training program in St. Petersburg. Five trainers (Jenny, Moniek, Mary Cox of the UK, Willem Lammers of Switzerland, and Isabelle Crespelle of France) and one therapist (Marijke Wusten) made the commitment to go to Russia at least once a year and to support the members of the training group toward their Level I exams. In addition to this regular training program, several other trainers (Alan Jacobs, Marilyn Zalcman, Diana Shmukler, Tom and Delphine Frazier, Michelle Benoite, and Alain Crespelle) gave at least one workshop each.

The core group now consists of 16 trainees, most of them psychologists or psychiatrists. The first trainee recently passed her written Level 1 exam and will be taking her oral clinical exam in April. Six other trainees signed contracts.

Although officially the program will be finished in September 1997, there is a need for more training and supervision in the coming years until at least four or five trainees have passed their exams and successfully completed a Training Endorsement Workshop so that they can begin their own training program with some advanced trainers as background support.

All the trainers are working for free, the Russian trainees are providing food and lodging, and they are also paying 10% of their monthly income ($5 minimum), which covers a small part of the travel costs. To cover the rest of the travel expenses, each trainer is raising money through friends and colleagues.

We are happy that the ITAA gave us a grant of $1200 for travel expenses, and with this letter we want to express our heartfelt gratitude to the organization for the support.

Moniek Thunnissen and Marijke Wusten, The Netherlands

TA and Horses: Information Wanted

Dear Editor:

I am a CTSTA in England who is currently running courses on using transactional analysis as a way of understanding relationships with animals, particularly horses. We currently have a certificate and diploma in the psychology of relationships with horses using transactional analysis, and other courses are in the pipeline. Is there anyone else in the transactional analysis community who shares my interest? Please write, phone, or fax if you do: Joanna Beazley Richards, 2 Quarry View, Whitehill Rd., Crowborough, East Sussex TN6 1JT; phone/fax: 01892-655195.

TAJ Set Available

Dear Editor:

I have a complete set of the *TAJ* from 1971-1984, used, which I am happy to make available to some interested party who is willing to pay postage to have me send it. Please contact: Myrna Murken, 222 Riverwoods Lane, Burnsville, MN 55337; phone: 612-890-9045.

Myrna Murken, Burnsville, Minnesota, USA

Transactional Analysis Interventions in Rwanda

by Father Julien Pierre Ilwicki

There is a beautiful proverb in ikinyarwanda which translated says, "Man's Little Prince is his heart." To represent this proverb and the OK-OK formula of transactional analysis, I developed a gesture in which the thumb and ring finger join together, with the other fingers up. It is a symbol of "I'm OK, You're OK," the position of conscious collaboration.

I used this gesture and these words during a violent demonstration on 23 April 1993 at Gitarama in Rwanda. Several cars were blocked, and demonstrators (tradespeople suspected of harboring hidden weapons), together with boys they had manipulated and trained, wished to use us as hostages to reach their goal, which was to do their business without additional taxes. They arrested a customs official who had closed a shop, and thus began their action.

For three hours I tried to talk with them and with Gitamara's Prefect as well as with the soldiers to calm them down. I explained that the atmosphere was favorable to a good understanding, just at it had been at the time of Solidarnosk at Gdansk in Poland. This enabled me to stop the instigators, saying, "Are these stones, these sticks, these guns and fire more important than Akami ka muntu (man's heart), or does akami ka muntu go far beyond all these tokens of violence?" Talking with the tradesmen, I added that they would be held personally responsible if skirmishes should lead to bloodshed. On several occasions they managed to agree with the Prefect, and around midnight all went home.

Rwandees say that our nonmanifested feelings are "hidden in the womb." In talks, such as those just described, what is important is that each person on both sides manifests his or her true feelings. After that, one can talk of real causes of conflicts.

For this reason we should encourage at an international level the rules of healthy communication based on the reciprocal expression of true feelings. We should educate negotiators so as to prevent them from entering into psychological games and to discover hidden games frequently played on several scales at national talks.

During another seminar on active and evangelical nonviolence, I proposed to the participants that they think about the analysis of the social situation and about the contamination of generations by their parents and grandparents.

I heard the president of Rwanda, Pastor Bizimungu, say that a "wicked journalist" proposed to him that he look for psychiatrists rather than for money to cure his country, by which the journalist meant to say that the country was very ill.

As for me, since 1989, when the situation in Rwanda became really pathological, I began studying transactional analysis as a way of trying to help. In June 1994, in the Burundi press, I read articles about the social situation in the country written in psychological language. So it comes to pass.

Father Julien lives and works in Butare, Rwanda.



Fr. Julien (right) and a friend demonstrate his gesture representing the "I'm OK, You're OK" conscious position of collaboration

NEW LIFE

continued from page 1

their personal resources, pooled them together, discussed their options, and drew up action plans. They celebrated their achievements, which reinforced their ability to handle situations effectively and served as incentive to undertake more complex issues, including socioeconomic problems such as caste discrimination, sex discrimination, payment of heavy interest to the money lenders, and so on. They approached these issues collectively, which in turn helped them develop positive regard for each other.

The next step was to run People's Credit Banks. This developed in them saving habits. They used the loans for income-generating schemes, such as chicken and goat rearing and vegetable and fruit marketing. Some women also started home industries such as preparation of masala powder. They paid back the loan principle along with the interest and found that their share in the scheme was growing steadily. This cycle of change brought them greater recognition and respect among their fellow villagers and led them to further progress.

My next step was to introduce them to Bernian games. Consequently, on several occasions they became aware of psychological games they played and how they hurt themselves and others. They replaced games with straight talk and honest behavior. Relationships became easy, and their self-

"My goal was to empower village women by enhancing their self-esteem and thereby make them agents of social change."

worth and dignity increased. The groups became more alive with free expression and a caring attitude for each other, which in turn helped them drop their favorite negative feelings. They acknowledged their real feelings and found that they could have their needs met.

Having obtained this insight into their real situation and tasted success, they thought out action plans for more basic issues. They developed an attitude of equality with men, their employers, and those who made rules for them. They asserted their rights as human beings on several occasions by exercising basic rights, such as freedom of movement and freedom to organize themselves. This enabled them to move out of their passive behavior patterns and denounce atrocities committed against women. They organized protest marches and held rallies to draw the attention of the public.

Women who earlier spent their time and energy at the village well quarreling and abusing each other learned to direct their attention toward developing a questioning mind, collecting data about various issues and situations. They learned how the social system produces the poor and then maintains the system through promotion of certain oppressive structures, such as caste, illiteracy, and so on. They affirmed one another for their strength and encouraged each other to take further action on larger projects. They settled some of their family problems, such as living peacefully with alcoholic husbands, correcting delinquent children, and finding peace with their in-laws.

These rural women took a positive stand in promoting their own growth process and moving toward socioeconomic independence by undertaking projects that would reward their efforts. Most of them experienced and spoke about the changes in their personal lives. They became positive in their approach and experienced good feelings toward each other. I introduced them to individual script, cultural script, and social script.

Their active involvement in public issues concerning their well-being and their commitment was witnessed on International Women's Day. On 15 March 1992, about 5000 women from several villages marched in procession through the center of the town of Ootacamund. They assembled in a public place for a meeting. They then decided on a memorandum to be submitted to the district collector. This unusual event drew everyone's attention. It was so successful that leading Tamil papers gave importance to the news. Later, similar rallies were held at Coonoor, Kongerpalayam, Gudalur, and Panakahalli.

There were also several limiting factors. Some uninvolved villagers became jealous and critical, and some authorities and their employers even threatened the women. Nevertheless, it was a humble beginning. It showed that women can rediscover their power and dignity as human beings. They can grow and contribute to the integral development of society. They can be free and decide their own destiny. They can experience autonomy as never before and find joy in life.

Sr. Josephine is a psychological social worker and Certified Transactional Analyst who passed the Training Endorsement Workshop in January 1997. She lives and works at the St. Francis Convent in Coimbatore, India.

TEACHING IN KENYA

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view to identifying the ego state from which each one responded.

Another question put to them was this: "There is a clash between your tribe and another tribe. A person not belonging to your tribe, seriously injured, seeks refuge in your house. How will you respond?" The question itself caused some tension. Even among religious women, in a group in which girls from different tribes live amicably, they could not think of giving assistance to the wounded man. The most they could do was to advise the unfortunate man to make a hasty retreat before someone finished him off.

From the exercises they did it was clear that the Parent and Child ego states were strong in these women. The tribal elders, the father and mother, the grandpa and grandma—especially the grandmother in the case of the girls—had imparted certain values, taught certain ways of behaving that exert considerable influence all through life.

I remember the case of a seminarian nearly at the end of his training, to be ordained a priest in two years. In his tribe, somewhere in northern Kenya, the time had come for young men of his age group to be circumcised. This clashed with the examination schedule at the seminary, and if he went for the circumcision, he might have to repeat a semester or even lose a whole year. But he insisted on going to his tribal ritual. He said if he did not, he would lose his "seniority" in the tribe forever. I could not figure out what relevance seniority in his tribe had for a man who was going to be ordained soon and would likely be serving in another area among other tribes. Then it was pointed out to me that whether he became a priest or ceased to function as a priest, he would always belong to the tribe. His tribal identity was as "personal" as his face or finger prints.

"They have evolved a way of life that is quite satisfactory with two ego states—Parent and Child."

The young women who attended my course invariably had a strong Natural Child/Free Child. Life was wonderful, life was fun, even with the rigors of religious training. In the convents in which I conducted transactional analysis courses the inmates worked in the shamba (garden/farm) several hours a day and produced the maize, peas, and vegetables they needed. They planted, weeded, harvested, all this in between three lectures a day and on average three hours of prayer and meditation.

In Kenya the women do the agricultural work and feed the men. There are some tasks reserved for men, such as thatching and defending cattle and homes against invaders. In the cities, of course, this tribal division of labor has now been altered. There are husbands and wives both working in government offices or banks. A good number of women are also in business. The vegetable vendors, the small kiosk (eating place) managers, tailors, and sales persons in petrol bunks (gas stations) are often women. The women are full of life, their Child is strong.

By and large the Adult in these people is not very active. Apparently they have evolved a way of life that is quite satisfactory with two ego states—Parent and Child. Modern movements like women's liberation and equality of men and women have made an impact in the cities among the educated elite. But in the villages the men are masters, and they still hold the whip—figuratively and literally.

P. C. Chanko lives in Kerala, India. He was honored recently with the first Nevin Shah Award for his services to the Institute for Counselling and Transactional Analysis in India and for his contribution to spreading transactional analysis, particularly in Kenya.

TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS CONFERENCES WORLDWIDE

August 26-30, 1997: Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Sixteenth Brazilian Transactional Analysis Conference. Contact: Maria das Graças S. Cunha, Av. Pasteur, 89/1407, Sta. Efigenia, 30 150-209 B. Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil; phone: 031-224-0077; fax: 031-486-7986.

September 28-October 5 1997: Caracas, Venezuela. ITAA conference cosponsored by the Latin American Transactional Analysis Association (ALAT). Contact: ITAA, 450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133, USA; phone: 415-989-5640; fax: 415-989-9343; e-mail: 76734.2074@compuserve.com.

July 30–August 3, 1997: Salem, Massachusetts, USA. USA Transactional Analysis Association Conference. Contact: Connie or Ged Bryon, 194 North Valley Rd., Pelham, MA 01002-9766; phone: 413-253-2580; fax: 413-256-0221.

January 22-26, 1998: Mysore, South India. Institute for Counselling and Transactional Analysis Conference. Contact: Conference Convenor, ICTA Office, Santigram, Changampuzha Nagar PO, Kochi-682 033, Kerala, India.

April 22-26, 1998: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Eastern Regional Transactional Analysis Association Conference. Contact: Fred Clark, Registrar, 261 Spring St., Cheshire, CT 06410, USA; phone: 203-271-3733.

SOCIAL COMPASSION

continued from page 1

my friends are also paying three rupees per child for each day they attend school. One night in a five-star hotel is costing me three to six thousand rupees. How can I not feel bad about that?

These and many other experiences made me question how I practice I+U+. It seemed much easier to live that ideal in Holland as a teacher, therapist, (ex)wife, mother, and friend than as a human being among other human beings in India. If I really agree with I+U+, then I can't stay passive when I see people living under not-OK circumstances, can I? To teach I+U+ and to give well-paid

"I realized that the money for one beautiful ring could provide food for a family of street dwellers for several days."

training or therapy to well-to-do people and organizations and to travel the world to transactional analysis conferences at which we all agree on how OK people are . . . how OK is that?

O, India, a beautiful country of heart-breaking, wonderful, touching, cruel, ugly, loving, and certainly shocking experiences—thank you!

Of course, I know that I can't change the whole world. But I discovered that I could change a lot in my own world. I'm working for free now regularly in India and in Russia, I financially adopted some orphans, I'm working as a volunteer in a refugee center here in Holland, and maybe I'll do more one of these days. I am sure that all over the world many of you are doing the same sorts of things: all of us finding our individual ways out of the unfair distribution, of helping those who have less.

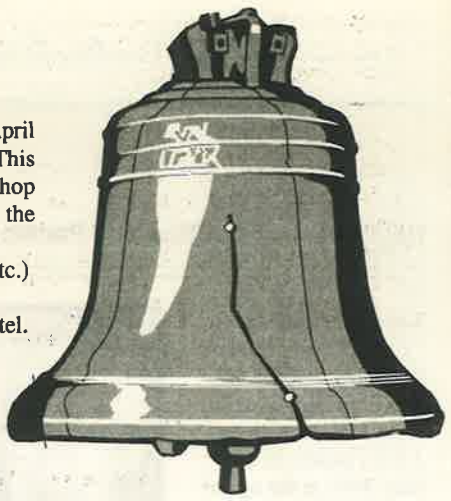
So much for individual enterprise.

The reason I'm sharing this with you is that I find myself wondering more and more often if we, as a transactional analysis organization, couldn't do more in terms of social compassion. By writing this I hope to start a discussion on that issue. I'd love to brainstorm and exchange ideas. And I am quite willing to participate in whatever sort of work needs to be done to enhance social compassion and action in the ITAA. I hope to hear from many of you. I can be reached at Sportlaan 906, 2566NC Den Haag, Netherlands; phone/fax: 31.70.3600292.

Marijke Wusten, PTSTA, is a psychomotor therapist and a transactional analyst in private practice, codirector of the Dutch Transactional Analysis Institute ANITA, and editor of the Dutch transactional analysis journal, Strook. *This article was previously published in the September 1996 issue of* Strook.

***TADATA 2.0—A Transactional Analysis Literature Database:** Covers the *Transactional Analysis Bulletin* (1962-1970), the *Transactional Analysis Journal* (1971-1996), essentially all transactional analysis books in English (1947-1997), and 430 articles from non-transactional analysis journals (1967-1996). Has three search programs: TAKeys, TARefs, and TAAuths. All programs can be output to the screen monitor, printer, or to file storage. Available for IBM and IBM-compatible computers on two 3½-inch, .14 megabyte diskettes; 2 megabytes free hard disk space required. Cost: $60 to new subscribers; $18 as an update to subscribers of TADATA 1.0.

Call for Presenters for Philadelphia Conference



Program proposals are now being sought for the Eastern Regional Transactional Analysis Association major transactional analysis conference planned for 23-26 April 1998 in Philadelphia. The theme is "Freedom with Responsibility," and the ITAA board of trustees has chosen this meeting as a "designated ITAA conference." This means that the ITAA will hold board and committee meetings in conjunction with the conference. Board of Certification exams and a Training Endorsement Workshop are also scheduled. The conference will feature a TA 101 (free with full conference enrollment), experiential and didactic workshops, exciting social events, and the opportunity to explore Philadelphia, the source of much US history.

Interested presenters should submit a brief description of their workshop or paper along with an indication of their target audience (e.g., beginner, advanced, etc.) and approximate length to Bruce Loria, 747 Cherry St., Southamptom, NJ 08088; fax: 609-265-0584.

Take advantage of early-bird registration by sending in the registration form below. To register at the hotel, fill out the form below and mail directly to the hotel.

ERTAAC 1998 REGISTRATION FORM

Mail to Fred Clark, Registrar, 261 Spring St., Cheshire, CT 06410-2722.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Country/Postal Code _____

Phone (work) _____ Phone (home) _____

_____ $150 by August 1 _____ $195 by February 1 _____ $225 after February 1

Make checks payable to ERTAC '98. If you wish to use MasterCard or Visa please add $5 service charge: _____ MC _____ Visa
Number: _____ Exp. Date: _____
Signature: _____ Total enclosed: $ _____

ERTAAC '98 HOTEL REGISTRATION FORM

Please mail directly to: KormanSuites Hotel, 2001 Hamilton St., Philadelphia, PA 19130, USA; phone (Reservations): 215-569-7200

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Country/Postal Code _____

Phone (work): _____ Phone (home): _____

Accommodations
_____ Deluxe Queen (1-2 people) $115 ___ Deluxe Double (2-4 people) $145
_____ Smoking ___ Nonsmoking ___ 6 pm hold
_____ credit card guarantee Circle one: AX, VS, MC, DC
Number: _____ Exp. Date: _____

TA 101 CALENDAR

July 7-9, 1997: Kochi, Kerala, India (in Malayalam). Cost: Rs. 500.00. Leader: ITAA-certified Santigram staff. Contact: J. S. Maliyakal, S. J., ICTA-Santigram, Changampuzha Nagar PO, Kochi-682 033, Kerala, India; phone: 0484-555143.

July 31-August 3, 1997: Chapel Hill, North Carolina, USA. Cost: $195. Leader: Vann Joines, TSTA. Contact: Southeast Institute, 103 Edwards Ridge Rd., Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA; phone: 919-929-1171; fax: 919-929-1174.

September 8-10: Kochi, Kerala, India (in English). Cost: Rs. 500.00. Leader: ITAA-certified Santigram staff. Contact: J. S. Maliyakal, S. J., ICTA-Santigram, Changampuzha Nagar PO, Kochi-682 033, Kerala, India; phone: 0484-555143.

EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Oral	BOC	July 30, 1997	Salem, MA, USA	April 30, 1997
	BOC	Oct. 1, 1997	Caracas, Venezuela	July 1, 1997
	COC	Nov. 7, 1997	Paris, France	Aug. 8, 1997**
	BOC	Nov. 15, 1997	Christchurch, N. Zealand	Aug. 15, 1997
	BOC	Nov. 15, 1997	Germany	Aug. 15, 1997**
	BOC	April 22, 1998	Philadelphia, PA, USA	Jan. 22, 1998
	COC	Aug. 11, 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	May 11, 1998**
	COC	Nov. 21, 1998	Neustadt, Germany	Aug. 21, 1998**
TSTA Oral	BOC	Oct. 1, 1997	Caracas, Venezuela	July 1, 1997
	BOC	April 22, 1998	Philadelphia, PA, USA	Jan. 22, 1998
	COC	Aug. 11, 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	May 11, 1998
CTA Written (Essay)	All Regions (Non-Europe)	Your choice	To be submitted to Regional Exam Coordinator after payment of $50 recording fee to T & C Council	Your choice
Training Endorse. Workshops	TSC	Oct. 6-8, 1997	Caracas, Venezuela	June 1, 1997
	TSC	Apr. 26-28, 1998	Philadelphia, PA, USA	Dec. 22, 1997
	COC	August 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	April, 1, 1998

** If COC CTA exam candidates are also doing the COC written case study, this must be submitted no later than six months ahead of the oral exam date. Full details and application papers can be obtained from the COC Language Group Coordinators.

To make arrangements to take a BOC exam, contact the T&C Council,450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640, 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. **TSC Training Endorsement Workshop fee:** $395 payable in US dollars to T&C Council, c/o the T & C Council office, 450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640, USA. **COC Training Endorsement Workshop**: to take a COC TEW, contact the European TEW Coordinator, c/o the EATA office.

1997 Eric Berne Training Workshops Registration

(Return this form with payment to the ITAA. One form per registrant. Please type or print.)

Package

☐ All sessions: 7/19-20/97 & 7/26-27, including reception; $285 members*, $325 nonmembers = $ _____

Weekend Combinations

☐ Steiner/English; 7/19-20/97 (2 days); $150 members*, $170 nonmembers = $ _____
☐ Karpman/Dusay; 7/26-27/97 (11/2 days) plus reception; $125 members*, $145 nonmembers = $ _____

Individual Workshops

☐ Steiner workshop; 7/19/97 (full day); $85 members*, $95 nonmembers = $ _____
☐ English workshop; 7/20/97 (full day); $85 members*, $95 nonmembers = $ _____
☐ Karpman workshop; 7/26/97 (full day); $85 members*, $95 nonmembers = $ _____
☐ Dusay workshop; 7/27/97 (half day); $55 members*, $65 nonmembers = $ _____

☐ Yes, I will attend the reception on 7/27/97 from 12:30-2:30 pm. = $ _____

☐ Yes, I want APA credit @ $10/course for __courses. The courses for which I want credit are: _____ = $ _____

☐ * Join ITAA now and pay member rates above. 1997 Associate Membership: $72 = $ _____

Total Amount Enclosed = $ _____

Payment must be in US dollars drawn on a US bank, payable to the ITAA. Send registration form and payment to: ITAA, 450 Pacific Ave., Ste. 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640, USA; phone: 415-989-4640; fax: 415-989-9343; e-mail: itaa@itaa-net.org.

☐ Check enclosed Charge my ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ JCB

Card Number _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Country/Postal Code _____

Phone _____ Fax _____ Email _____

Keeping In Touch

Region I—Asia, Africa, the Pacific



Kozo Rokkaku Dies

I am writing with a heavy heart about the death of **Kozo (Rock) Rokkaku**, who died of a heart attack on 24 May 1997 at the age of 64. He was doing a workshop in Okinawa and was said to be doing a superb job, when on the second day he died suddenly of a massive coronary.

Rock was instrumental in developing a transactional analysis community in Japan and certified more than 200 Japanese Regular Members in the past few years. He loved the ITAA. He attended conferences in the United States, Europe, and Singapore, as many members will remember.

On the wall of his office hang two plaques given to him by the ITAA: one in recognition of his overall contribution to the ITAA (1985) and one in appreciation of the fact that he sponsored the most new ITAA members in 1994. He was obviously proud of the ITAA and worked hard for the organization. He probably did as many 101 courses as anyone in the world.

Rock brought to Japan Bob and Mary Goulding, Steve Karpman and Joe Cassius, Muriel James, and George Thomson. In Japan he helped to found the Transactional Analysis Association of Japan and currently was its president. At our Tenth Anniversary Conference, June 20-21, he was to have been the keynote speaker. His sudden, unexpected death leaves a void in all of us, but we will try to carry on in his tradition. That is what he would have wanted.

Michiko Fukazawa, Tokyo, Japan

Kate Meredith has been honored by the Western Pacific Association of Transactional Analysis with the 1996 Goulding Award. Congratulations, Kate!

The Australian Transactional Analysis Association (ATAA) is a newly formed organization that will promote the integration and cooperation of transactional analysis training by the purposeful exchange between qualified trainers between the states and by disseminating information via the World Wide Web and newsletters. ATAA's mission is to serve as a nonprofit organization that facilitates national communication among people in groups who are interested in using transactional analysis. The Western Pacific Association of Transactional Analysis (WPATA) will remain as the training and certification body for transactional analysis training in Australia, which now has its courses fully accredited nationally. (Reprinted from the May 1997 issue of *TA Times*, the WPATA newsletter)

Ed Agbayani, RM, writes that he is now working for Zurich Life Insurance Company of Switzerland, which has opened its first office in the Philippines. "I am looking forward to the new challenges that go with my new designation and to working with a global company."

Region II—Canada

The training program conducted in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, by **Nancy Porter-Steele** and **Curtis Steele** is being transformed this year. Under the auspices of EastWind Institute, it is becoming a two-year diploma program in health-based psychotherapy combining transactional analysis and contemplative psychotherapy.

Contemplative psychotherapy was founded by the Tibetan Buddhist master Chogyam Trungpa at Naropa Institute in Boulder, Colorado. It includes basics of Buddhist psychology, mindfulness-insight meditation, sending-and-taking meditation, and other contemplative practices for developing the therapist's awareness, depth of compassion, and ability to recognize basic healthiness within all states of mind.

Irini Rockwell, long a core faculty member at Naropa Institute, will head this part of the new program. Additional faculty are Nancy and Curtis's long-time associate, **Jan Morrison,** who intends this year to complete the requirements for CTA and soon will enter the ranks of PTSTAs, and Peter Goodman and Mary Goodman, graduates of the Naropa program in contemplative psychology, graduates of Nancy and Curtis's training program, experienced in counseling work, and founders of EastWind Institute.

It was Peter Goodman who first asked Nancy to teach in Halifax eight years ago, thus beginning the expansion of transactional analysis training in Nova Scotia.

Personal from Nancy: This new program for me is the fruition of a process that began about 1971 with an intuition too vague to label. When Curtis and I founded our program in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1973 and called it TAO, the intuition was given the beginning of form, but it still needed definition. Our connection with the teachings of Trungpa Rinpoche began in 1976, and over the succeeding 25 years we have developed clarity about the relationship between psychotherapy, counseling, and social psychiatry, learned from the Gouldings and others, and the profound discovery of mind possible through Buddhist practices. My heart is deeply touched by this new program, which can bring to others some understandings that have taken me more than 25 years to develop.

Region III—Europe

The following notes about transactional analysis activities in various European countries are excerpted/reprinted from the February 1997 issue of the EATA Newsletter.

Ladia Blazek reported from the Czech Republic that among the 25 members of his association, 15 are in training. He himself is employed in police work in counterterrorist units.

Monika Slowak reported on the subcongress in transactional analysis that she and **Elisabeth Thaa** organized in conjunction with the World Council for Psychotherapy meeting in Vienna last year.

Oddmund Teigen said transactional analysis activities were going well in Norway and that membership was increasing slowly, especially in the western part of the country. He is also enjoying his new job in another hospital.

Houdji Wilwertz, representing both Belgian transactional analysis associations—VITA and ASSOBAT—reported that ASSOBAT has about 90 members.

Pio Scilligo, delegate of SIAT of Italy, reported on their conference in April. In June eight candidates passed their exams. Pio also reported he has developed a transactional analysis Web site: www/irpir/org.

Silvia Attanasio, delegate for the other two Italian associations, added that a directory of all five associations was being compiled and that the Italian section of the EAP had been asked to shift transactional analysis from the existential therapies area to the analytical/psychodynamic area.

Mia Sellgren stated that there are about 75 members in STAF, the Swedish transactional analysis association. They are still working toward the recognition of transactional analysis psychotherapists by the government.

György Simon happily reported that the EATA conference in Budapest had not only been professionally good, but financially profitable. Four Hungarians had been certified: three in education and one in the clinical field.

Isabelle Crespelle said that since IFAT, the French association, had once more become an association instead of a federation, membership increased to about 800 members. A two-week summer community is planned and an informal group of certified transactional analysts has formed.

Jan Hennig reported that DGTA, the German association, has about 1300 members. Jan had gotten 20 TSTAs to work for EATA on the structure of the TEW.

Hedi Bretscher stated that there are about 600 members in her country. Since the government granted recognition for psychotherapy, membership has increased. ASAT/SGTA members are busy organizing the MITAC for 1998 in Zurich.

John Parr declared that ITA, the United Kingdom transactional analysis association, has almost 600 members and is still growing. Their advanced members are looking at discrepancies in exam marking. In the NVCQ psychotherapists were working to get transactional analysis the highest level of vocational qualification.

Region V—United States

Frances Bonds-White, EdD, TSTA, writes that she is in the midst of refurbishing a nine-room Victorian house in Center City Philadelphia. She has also been busy with activities in the American Group Psychotherapy Association and the International Group Psychotherapy Association. She did a presentation at AGPA with her friend Kit Bollas of London and a three-session transactional analysis experiential group in a fishbowl, which Bollas discussed from an object-relations point of view after each session.

Dr. Dennis O'Grady, certified transactional analyst, along with Michael J. Fox, Albert Ellis, Zig Ziglar, Wayne Dyer, and Betty White, was a featured contributor in best-selling author Dennis Wholey's new book, *The Miracle of Change*. Dr. O'Grady is a Dayton, Ohio, psychologist in family practice and the author of *Taking the Fear Out of Changing*.

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