The Script

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS ASSOCIATION

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New ITAA Public Relations Campaign

by Lucy Freedman

In a bold new step taken at their Philadelphia meeting in April, the Board of Trustees launched a comprehensive ITAA public relations campaign. In so doing, the association is recognizing the importance of its role in making transactional analysis known to public and professional audiences, especially since transactional analysis is the basis for so many methods and approaches in use today. These audiences will find transactional analysis of interest both as source material and as an expanding set of tools.

There are many possible avenues for an ITAA public relations campaign, but the association's constituencies, themes, and spokespersons are sufficiently varied so that some initial work is required to develop a good platform from which to launch public relations efforts. Although we have many activities, products, and publications that share the aims of public relations—that is, professional and public awareness of transactional analysis—we have limited volunteer resources for supporting a PR campaign in addition to the many activities in which members are already engaged. Thus the board felt that it would be better to support and enhance these efforts rather than adding competing activities.

In addition, a key ingredient for the success of any ITAA PR efforts will be a high level of follow through with the diverse people, projects, and viewpoints involved so that a coordinated plan can be implemented. There is a danger of discontinuity in the process unless one person is coordinating it, a job that is too big for a volunteer.



Jackie Levy

Therefore, funding has been authorized to engage Jackie Levy of Levy Communications and for initial expenditures related to graphics, preparing a press kit, and so on. Ms. Levy attended meetings in Philadelphia to take advantage of personal contact with members and to learn about ITAA activities already underway.

In hiring a professional our goal is to build a foundation for the PR campaign as well as to promote current and upcoming activities as pilot projects. Ms. Levy knows transactional analysis and believes in its value and that it should reach broader audiences.

We hope to design a plan to leverage our existing resources and activities so that we will begin reaping the benefits of communicating with other professionals and the public during 1998. In 1999 we can then assess the potential for launching a focused, brand-identity campaign.

Even with Ms. Levy's help, we need a high level of participation by members and other transactional analysis associations that would like help in getting the message out that transactional analysis is alive and well. Please let us know if you would like to be a part of these exciting new activities.

Educational Transactional Analysis Growing in Finland

by Marja-Kristiina Lerkkanen and Susannah Temple

Celebrate with us here at the University of Jyväskylä in Finland! We have just completed the second year of educational transactional analysis courses in the master of education program for teachers of young children. Professor Pirkko Liikanen began educational transactional analysis research here in 1989, and Lic. (Ed.) Marja-Kristiina Lerkkanen has continued it at this university. Research topics on transactional analysis have included teachers' scripts, childhood experiences, ego states and personality, racism, strokes, and favorite stories and fairy tales.

Now two university departments cooperate to fund transactional analysis courses: the Department of Teacher Education and the Department of Early Childhood Education. Educational transactional analysis courses are for those students who are specializing to initially teach pedagogy, which in Finland means how to teach school beginning students age five through eight. The transactional analysis courses offer up to six credits for the master's program, which requires a total of 160 credits.

The students in the program first complete two introductory days on transactional analysis theory in Finnish with lecturer Marja-Kristiina Lerkkanen. Then Susannah Temple, PTSTA (educational) of the United Kingdom, offers a fully certified TA 101, followed by three days of applied educational transactional analysis. This is presented in English, which is possible because of the students' good knowledge of the language, help from Marja-Kristiina, and Susannah's wide range of creative and enthusiastic teaching methods and rich supply of learning materials. We play, dance, sing, and draw as well as listen, read, copy, write, and discuss. In fact, any "difficulties" become a crucial part of the actual course, which is about how transactional analysis can facilitate the learning process!

> ***"The students are enthusiastic about the usefulness of transactional analysis both in their work and for themselves as people."***

The first week's focus is transactional analysis as a practical educational psychology, which includes contracting, frame of reference, stroke theory, self-esteem building, and four ways of being in charge. The students then choose written assignment topics according to how many credits they want to study. In written assignments they must show the links between transactional analysis theory and educational transactional analysis practices using examples from their own experience. The second week, two months later, concentrates on child development and emotional literacy, which includes script prevention, educational affirmations, using feelings positively, and transformation of game roles.

The work involves the development of personal awareness and understanding of others while maintaining the professional focus on the care and education of children under nine years of age.

The students are enthusiastic about the usefulness of transactional analysis both in their work and for themselves as people. Several have gone on to begin their master's thesis research projects based on transactional analysis concepts. Two students from last year have completed theirs, gaining high marks for their study of stroking patterns and self-esteem in day nurseries.

The University of Jyväskylä is a lively center for educational transactional analysis courses and transactional analysis research in Finland. In addition, an educational transactional analysis support group has begun meeting in Jyväskylä this spring.

Marja-Kristiina Lerkkanen is a senior lecturer in the Department of Teacher Education at the University of Jyväskylä in Finland. Susannah Temple is a PTSTA from Devon, United Kingdom.

Community and Connecting in Philadelphia

by Bobbie Barry

The 1998 Eastern Regional Transactional Analysis Conference (ERTAC) conference on "Freedom and Responsibility" is over, and I'm back home—replenished, revitalized, and intellectually rejuvenated, as I am after every transactional analysis conference I attend. This conference, held 22-25 April in Philadelphia, was different for me, however, because for the first time I presented a workshop. I thus experienced the conference through two special lenses—the lens of my personal excitement, anxiety, and pleasure at the opportunity to share my ideas, and the lens of my workshop topic, "Exploring Community."

My attitude about community has always been ambivalent: I desire the strokes and support promised by it but worry about losing my freedom and being coerced into overresponsibility by community demands. I have also been confused by vague and conflicting uses of the word "community," which has made it difficult for me to specify what I want or do not want from such a structure/experience/relationship.

In my own ERTAC workshop I discussed such problems of definition and used Berne's categories from *The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups* (as diagrammed by Jean Clarke) to place the various concepts in an understandable framework. The themes of freedom, responsibility, and community also played an important part in other conference workshops and presentations. Although I unfortunately missed the preconference institute on "The Flashing Faces of Freedom" by Muriel James, I and many others were inspired and energized by the presentation of our new president, George Kohlrieser, on "Conflict Management: Creative Use of Transactional Analysis." He emphasized the importance of respect, cooperation, and interest in another human being as the basis for conflict management. To solve a conflict, you must want the relationship with the other person. If you wish that person did not exist, you will not be able to solve the conflict. This was illustrated with

- continued on page 8



(from left) Val Chang, Carlos Welch, Sheryn Scott, and Charlotte Sills enjoy each other's company in Philadelphia

EDITORIALLY YOURS

by Bill Cornell

What We Are and What We Do

I recently received a lovely letter from Muriel James welcoming me aboard as *Script* editor. Among other things, Muriel offered some of her thoughts on the continuing decline of new ITAA members within the United States. She wrote, "I think one of the reasons for decreasing new membership has been that on the surface transactional analysis appears to be very simple because the vocabulary is so easily understood, and it has sometimes been taught in a rather flip manner to the public and to professional groups. Yes, it is simple and no it is not. Quick understanding is great and, at the same time, may encourage people to think of it as simplistic. To me this seems to be a problem, and I don't have the answers."

As I read Muriel's letter, I thought of a recent series of interactions I had with a psychologist here in Pittsburgh. I had made referrals to this man for collateral treatment within his specialty for a couple of my clients. As I'd never met him, we spent quite some time on the phone, our conversations wandering in various interesting directions. He asked that I send him more information about my practice and meet for lunch. It's that networking thing these days.

The Script ITAA

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I sent him the letter that introduces clients to my practice and a variety of articles. The letter about my practice reads, "While my professional background and training is very diverse, moving into clinical practice from an academic background in behavioral and phenomenological psychologies, the theory and methods of transactional analysis and body-centered psychotherapy provide my primary frames of reference. Transactional analysis is a psychodynamic, active and straightforward approach to therapy which places a strong emphasis on a mutual, contractual working relationship between client and therapist."

When next I spoke with this fellow to arrange a lunch, the first thing he said was, "You actually identify yourself professionally as a transactional analysis therapist. Why do you do that?" He'd read my articles—some of which were about transactional analysis and some of which were not—with great interest, but these were the first words out of his mouth. I hear versions of this all too often, though rarely quite so bluntly stated. I replied, "Because this is what I am and what I do; transactional analysis underlies all that I do," and our conversation went on from there.

I find myself educating or reeducating colleagues about transactional analysis in a variety of formal and informal settings. Muriel, I think, speaks to a crucial issue, one not easily solved. It was an issue that Berne was keenly aware of and that he in some ways made worse through his taunting of the psychiatric and psychoanalytic establishments. In his bitingly sarcastic "Away from a Theory of the Impact of Interpersonal Interaction on Non-Verbal Participation," what turned out to be his last public speech, Berne mocked the pretense and emptiness of much of the psychological literature. As in his wonderful discussion of "real doctors" and his therapeutic slogans in *Principles of Group Treatment*, Berne the humanist comes to the fore, emphasizing the emotional and psychological suffering of people, the urgency and responsibility of our field to provide the means to reach and treat people as efficiently as possible, which is quite different from it being either simple or easy. I see Berne's basic values mirrored in the practices of transactional analysts throughout the world.

Berne was also defiantly rebellious. His early books, with their formal titles, did not set the world, public, or profession on fire. With *Games People Play* he set a new course, thumbing his nose at the psychiatric establishment and creating a best-seller. Transactional analysis has profited and suffered from its public popularity ever since. I wonder what would have been the fate of transactional analysis if Berne had titled *Games* something like, "Imbedded and Repetitive Communicative Strategies"; *Sex in Human Loving* something like, "Structure and Stimulation Hungers: Antithetical Influences of Anxiety and Sexuality in the Development of Intimate Interactions"; or *Hello* something like "Psychodynamic Investigations of Pathogenic Mental Constructs and Their Recurrent Relational Consequences." Would we now be a respectable subdiscipline standing proudly, with third-party payments, alongside intersubjectivity, self psychology, and the Masterson approach?

I agree with Muriel that the perception of transactional analysis as simplistic is a major factor in its decline as a respectable discipline. Our members have not done enough to correct this perception in professional arenas. But I think there is another aspect of transactional analysis, fundamental in Berne's thinking, that makes many of our non-transactional analysis colleagues nervous. In transactional analysis we are trained to think, diagnose, and treat at two levels of psychological functioning: the behavioral/social and the intrapsychic. Few therapeutic modalities address both of these levels. Modalities that treat at the social/cognitive/behavioral level tend to discount the deeper, often darker, intrapsychic realms. Other approaches that emphasize the intrapsychic tend to disregard the effectiveness of cognitive and behavioral intervention. In transactional analysis we do both. Most transactional analysis practitioners have embraced Berne's value to relieve suffering and improve functioning as quickly and efficiently as possible. In doing both, there seems always to be something in transactional analysis theory and technique that can evoke the disapproval and disregard of those who live on only one side or the other of the therapeutic fence. I see this as a fundamental and distiguishing asset of transactional analysis theory and technique that we need to represent far more forcefully to our colleagues in other disciplines.

> ***"In transactional analysis we are trained to think, diagnose, and treat at both the behavioral/social and intrapsychic levels of psychological functioning. Few modalities address both."***

In her letter Muriel writes, "If transactional analysis is to receive significant new attention, it needs to be in college and university curriculums and to attract new generations. Those who study its theory in classes do well when they learn practical applications out in the field from teachers and supervisors." This issue of *The Script* opens with an article that offers a wonderful example of a systematic program of transactional analysis in a university setting in Finland through a program organized by Marja-Kristiina Lerkkanen. It is a pleasure to summarize this exciting work in *The Script*, and we look forward to highlighting other programs in the future.

Muriel also writes of the need for our members to bring transactional analysis back to the attention of seasoned practitioners of psychotherapy. It is in this arena that I think ITAA members and the organization have made tragic decisions in the United States, significantly contributing to the decline of US members. I plan to share some thoughts on these matters in the next issue, hoping to extend the range of lively and productive discussions in this newsletter.

Speaking of lively and productive discussions, I hope you will take time to read the exchange between Claude Steiner and Richard Erskine and Rebecca Trautmann in the Members' Forum of this issue. It is this quality of interchange that I hope we can foster in *The Script:* a respectful yet frank dialogue.

Integrative Psychotherapy Workshops and Training for 1998-1999

with Richard G. Erskine, PhD, and Rebecca Trautmann, RN, MSW

Three Workshops

- Integrative Psychotherapy in Action: July 17-26, 1998, Kent, CT
  Ten-day residential with gourmet food and shared room
- Therapists and Their Partners: July 31-August 5, 1998, Kent, CT
  Six-day residential workshop with gourmet food and shared room
- Theory into Practice: August 17-21, 1998, Karlstead, Sweden
  Five-day residential workshop in beautiful Swedish countryside

Three Training Programs

Theories and Methods of an Integrative Psychotherapy:
five weekends September through May

- Kent, Connecticut: 3-day residential with gourmet food and shared room
- Ft. Collins, Colorado: two-day nonresidential
- Indianapolis, Indiana: two-day nonresidential

Two Advanced Groups

- Professional Development Seminar, Kent, CT: Five 3-day weekends
  September–May; residential with gourmet food and shared room
- Integrative Group Psychotherapy, Indianapolis, Indiana:
  Five two-day trainings October–April; nonresidential

For information and to register call or write
Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy
500 East 85th St., New York,
NY, 10028, USA
212-734-5291 (phone); 212-879-6618 (fax)

The Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy is approved by the American Psychological Association to offer continuing education for psychologists, by the National Board of Certified Counselors for counselors, by the American Board of Examiners in Pastoral Counselling for pastoral counselors, and by various state boards for clinical social workers. The Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy maintains responsibility for the programs.

JOURNAL ENTRY

by Ted Novey

Special *TAJ* on Regression in Psychotherapy

I have not yet reviewed the January issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* in this column to remind you of its content in case you have not yet read it. Somehow, writing about an issue a few months after it is out allows me to recapitulate the construction of the issue and helps me to finish the editing in my mind. In actual fact, I send the articles to Robin Fryer some four months before the date of publication and then move on to the next issue. In any event, I am proud of what the writing and reviewing process produced. With managing editor Robin Fryer, guest editor Linda Azzi, the editorial board and resource reviewers, and a few special advisors, we made a good team.

So, what remains unfinished for me about this issue? Completing it had been one of my goals as editor. I wanted to encourage the writing of up-to-date articles about regressive therapy and the processes of changing or rebuilding the Parent ego state. Much of this writing had been interrupted due to the ethical problems that arose from misuse of transactional analysis during some of the Schiffian-school era. It was my goal to encourage therapists trained in regressive approaches to psychotherapy to reclaim their place as responsible and ethical practitioners and also to make sure that past mistakes are not and will not be repeated.

I have always felt that open discussion of ideas and applications of whatever we do as humans in our work leads to self-corrections and steady movement toward a more humane and effective civilization, typified, as Eric Berne said, by the survival rate of children. This is not always a safe approach in a political world, as can be seen by the rackets and games heard daily in the media frenzies from the Washington, DC, scene. Being honest, forthright, and game free seems to be dangerous, especially in witch-hunting times. By encouraging discussion of ill-advised work of the past along with descriptions of corrections and renewed protections for psychotherapy clients, it is easy to feel scared that openness will be distorted into new rounds of blaming instead of forming the basis for new understanding.

> ***"It was my goal to encourage therapists trained in regressive approaches to reclaim their place as responsible, ethical practitioners and also to make sure that past mistakes are not repeated."***

Having to be perfect in everything that we do is a sure way to kill creativity. Fortunately, humans always seem to find ways to be creative and move, if slowly, to better treatment of each other. This was my hope for this issue. As I reread the articles, I get a warm feeling. I feel closer to my fellow transactional analysts and reassured that we are together in our quest for better, faster, safer ways of encouraging healing change for our clients.

Considering the objections that I heard in planning this issue, the feedback after publication has been mild and quiet. I have heard only a few—all positive—comments. I know that I can be persistent, sometimes to an irritating fault, when I set my mind on a goal, so I can now leave this subject with some relief at having done what I set out to do. It always feels good to the constructive aspect of my obsessive structure to finish a project that ties up loose ends and brings some order out of disorder.

I continue to transfer the editorial work to incoming editor Nancy Porter-Steele. Today I cleaned up the piles of papers that have accumulated along the way on my office couch and cleared the decks for the next interesting thing that comes along. It's my way of making meanings in a meaningless universe. What's yours? How about writing an article about it?

Redecision Does Dallas

Inspired by Dr. Carolyn Lennox's new book, *Redecision Therapy* (Jason Aronson, 1997), the Dallas Group Psychotherapy Society sponsored a conference in April on "Therapeutic Changes for the 21st Century: Redecision Therapy . . . An Effective Therapy." With over 200 attendees, ITAA luminaries Mary Goulding and Muriel James spoke to full houses as they related their successful therapeutic careers to the interface of transactional analysis and gestalt theory.

Dr. John Gladfelter, a well-known Dallas-based transactional analysis and redecision trainer, was greeted with a standing ovation, appropriate since he guided most of the therapists and trainers in attendance to their full potency.

A conference highlight was the inauguration of the new semi-annual *Redecision Journal*, edited by Moon Kerson and Marty Katzenberg. Most of the articles in the first issue are written by prominent transactional analysts. Both the conference and the journal were outstandingly successful, reinforcing the need for transactional analysis as the sound therapy on which competency-based training and clinical potency are based.

As an added bonus, Richard Erskine's and Muriel James's new books published by TA Press (the ITAA imprint) were available at the ITAA table during the conference along with the first two Eric Berne Training Workshop videos by Claude Steiner and Fanita English (all are available through the ITAA).

A surprise addition to the transactional analysis literature came with the pre-publication sale of Les Kadis and Ruth McClendon's new book, *A Concise Guide to Marital and Family Therapy*.

Denton Roberts, ITAA Treasurer, represented the ITAA at the conference, and he reports that the importance of in-depth transactional analysis training and understanding as crucial to redecision treatment was recognized by all conference participants.

TAJ by Air Mail

Remember, you can get your copy of the *TAJ* faster by sending $25 US for air mail postage to the ITAA office. Make sure we have your current mailing address as well.

1998 Summer Workshops at Lake Tahoe
with John James and Muriel James

July 11-17 The Psychology of Hope

Joy, vitality and optimism are expressions of hope. The challenge is to nurture these energies and count on them in hard times. This workshop will focus on the nature of hope: what it is, how it influences behavior, and how to keep hope alive. Strategies that foster hope in oneself and others will be included. *Fee: $1,500, includes 7 nights lodging in condos near a beautiful beach.*

August 1-7 Self-Reparenting for Inner Freedom

Uncover the mysteries of the inner Child and make sense of the emotional side of life. Learn to identify the needs, motives, logic and behavior of the Child within. Sort out how family and cultural conditioning, life experiences, and recent relationships influence behavior. Identify psychological scripts. Reaffirm what is positive and change those that are negative or going nowhere. *Fee: $1,500, includes 7 nights lodging in condos near a beautiful beach.*

LAKE TAHOE, on the border between California and Nevada, a one-hour flight from San Francisco or Los Angeles; a one-hour drive by car or bus from Reno, Nevada or a 3 ½-hour drive from San Francisco. Swimming, sailing, casinos, wilderness hiking, hot springs, & gorgeous alpine meadows are all nearby.

Accommodations - in spacious condos only a few steps from a private beach where you can swim and watch the sunset. 4 to 6 persons per unit. Begins Saturday evening with an informal dinner and ends Friday noon.

Fall Workshop in Lafayette

September 25-27 How to Write for Publication and Pleasure

This intense workshop is designed to give you the information you need about the content, structure and submission of manuscripts, how to write query letters and proposals, how to choose publishers and agents, and how to design successful marketing strategies. *Fee: $400 for 18 workshop hours plus 1 additional hour of private consultation if requested.*

LAFAYETTE, California is 40 minutes from San Francisco, 30 minutes from Oakland. Drive or fly into either airport. The Institute is on 8 acres of hills, orchards, and wildflowers, with a pool for swimming, and a quiet deck and patio for relaxing and day-dreaming.

Accommodations – a list of nearby hotels will be sent with registration.

Workshop Leaders

John James, M.A., M.Div., and **Muriel James**, M.Div., Ed.D. are both educators, psychotherapists, theologians, authors and consultants who have led workshops in Lake Tahoe, Lafayette and internationally for many years.

For further information, contact the James Institute, P.O.Box 356, Lafayette, CA 94549 USA phone: (925) 283-6383 or (925) 283-2352; fax: (925) 283-7013; e-mail: jamesinst@earthlink.net

Special Offer

LIVE INSIDE OUT • NOT UPSIDE DOWN

by Sherry Melchiorre Ph.D.
and Fran Lotery Ph.D.

This 207 page hardback book, published in 1996 and finalist of the 1997 Small Press Book Award, is exactly what many therapists have been wishing for both personally and in their practices.

Endorsed by Bernie Siegel, Muriel James, Gary Emery, Gerald Jampolsky and Carol Osborne, and with a blessing by Dr. Robert Mueller, it is an indispensable resource to anyone engaged in the new spiritual psychology and is an inspirational guide to everyone seeking reconnection and empowerment. Practical and experiential, "Live Inside Out • Not Upside Down" moves beyond the personality to the soul.

Easily read, it integrates spiritual and psychological principles into an effective process for helping the reader connect with his/her inner being. It is meant to be used in conjunction with the workbook for clients who are resistant, who have reached an impasse, or who would benefit from a spiritual approach.

The authors have successfully used these methods with hundreds of clients and therapists in workshops and private practice on the West Coast. Their approach continues to gain national interest and recognition as well as overseas distribution.

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ITAA News

1997 Financial Outcome Looks Good

The ITAA ended 1997 with a surplus of $122,016, largely due to the strength of the stock market in 1997 and the outstanding performance of ITAA's investments. We budgeted to earn $75,000 on investments and instead earned $208,000 (including unrealized capital gains).

Without our investment income, the ITAA might have ended 1997 with a loss. In 1996 the ITAA was forced to sell some of our stock and bond funds to realize a total gain on investments. But we are pleased to report that in 1997 it was not necessary to withdraw from any investments. The interest and dividend income from our investments was adequate to meet ITAA cash needs without the sale of any stock or bond funds. We received $82,711 in interest and dividends from various investment accounts (the remainder of the $208,000 being unrealized capital gains), and this money was deposited directly into our Bank of America account to be used to help pay monthly operational expenses during the year.

"The ITAA ended 1997 with a surplus, largely due to the outstanding performance of its investments."

In 1997 we earned $210,607 from dues, which was $15,000 under budget. The board has made membership recruitment and retention a priority for 1998 and beyond. We received $3,450 in rental income from our subtenant in 1997, an arrangement which continued through April 1998. In terms of 1997 expenses, in all categories we were approximately $50,000 under budget.

In recent years the ITAA has been intensely involved in the development of new products and services via the Development Division. For 1997 the Development Division set an overly ambitious goal of $32,730 in income, but only $21,000 was actually realized. Some projects were in process and were completed in either late 1997 or early 1998, including the Steinert volume of organizational articles, the Muriel James and Richard Erskine volumes of selected articles, and the Vann Joines professional video. We also had lower Eric Berne Training Workshop income than anticipated, but the board feels that the EBTWs have long-term benefit in terms of public relations. Also in 1997 the board spent an unbudgeted $5,000 to videotape four new professional workshops, two of which are already available and the other two of which should be available in the next few months.

As approved by the ITAA board and membership, there will not be a CPA audit of our 1997 books. We will be filing 1997 tax returns based on our internal reports, which are included below.

BALANCE SHEET

	Operations	Scholarship Grant Fund	Eric Berne Fund	Total
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	91,298	16,499	21,826	129,623
Investments	1,246,144	147,467	123,633	1,517,244
Accounts Receivable	5,306	210	252	5,768
Note Receivable		36,725		36,725
Inventory	9,840			9,840
Prepaid Expenses	13,999			13,999
Total Current Assets	1,366,587	200,901	145,711	1,713,199
Property and Equipment				
Equipment & Furniture	64,335			64,335
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(55,227)			(55,227)
Net Property and Equipment	9,108	0	0	9,108
Other Assets				
Note Receivable	10,000			10,000
TOTAL ASSETS	1,385,695	200,901	145,711	1,732,307
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	1,572	46	45	1,663
Accrued Expenses	1,275			1,275
Due to Scholarship Fund	210			210
Due to Eric Berne Fund	252			252
Due to T&C Council	2,350			2,350
Total Current Liabilities	5,659	46	45	5,750
Other Liabilities				
Deferred Income	114,993			114,993
Note Payable to SGF	36,725			36,725
Deposits Payable	1,100			1,100
Accrued Liablities	8,504			8,504
Total Other Liabilities	161,322	0	0	161,322
Fund Balances				
Beginning Fund Balances	1,096,657	178,623	114,447	1,389,727
Revenue Over Expenses	122,057	22,232	31,219	175,508
Total Fund Balance	1,218,714	200,855	145,666	1,565,235
Tll Liabilities & Fund Balance	1,385,695	200,901	145,711	1,732,307

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Unrestricted	EBF&SGF Restricted		Total
SUPPORT AND REVENUE				
Membership Income	210,607			210,607
Contributions	435	11,479		11,914
Investment Income	258,018			258,018
Conference Income	13,144			13,144
Product and Royalties	30,303			30,303
Advertising	2,756			2,756
Other	7,651			7,651
Total Revenues	522,914	11,479		534,393
EXPENSES				
Operating & Directory	215,332			215,332
Script	33,851			33,851
TA Journal	52,018			52,018
Designated Conference	4,894			4,894
Annual Conference	14,429			14,429
Development	30,500			30,500
Scholarship Grant Fund*	5,836			5,836
Eric Berne Fund*	2,025			2,025
Total Revenues	358,885	0		358,885
Revenue Over Expenses	164,029	11,479		175,508

* Grants: 1997 Grant expense includes prior years' unused grants credited back: EBF=$1631.97 and SGF $197.50.

1998 Election Slate

The ITAA Nominating Committee is pleased to announce the nomination of four members to fill the two board positions open this year (both positions to be filled by Europeans):

Isabelle Crespelle of France
Carlo Moiso of Italy
Fritz Mautsch of Germany
Marijke Wusten of The Netherlands

They have been nominated for a three-year term (1999-2001). As per the ITAA Bylaws (revised 8/96), nominations closed as of the 25 May deadline. An election ballot will be mailed within 60 days of the close of nominations; voters have 60 days to return ballots. Watch upcoming *Scripts* for candidates' statements. For complete election campaign guidelines, write the ITAA.

Proxies: You are urged to attend the 13 August 1998 membership meeting from 6:45-7:45 pm in Zürich, Switzerland, during MITAC '98. If you cannot attend, please fill out the proxy form below. The ITAA Bylaws state that the quorum for conducting business at the business meeting is 5% of qualified voting members. Since it may be difficult to assemble a quorum, the bylaws provide for granting proxies in two ways:

1. To another voting member—to be voted only in accordance with your specific instructions. Make sure your proxy choice will attend the Zürich business meeting.
2. To the secretary of the ITAA—this general proxy will be used only to establish a quorum.

Please sign and mail the form to the ITAA by 1 August 1998. On-site registration of proxies will not be accepted.

Proxy Vote Form

I (please print) _____
herewith assign my proxy vote to the Secretary of the ITAA _____ to be used only to establish a quorum or to (print name) _____ to be voted at his or her discretion in accordance with my wishes (as indicated on attached page) at the business meeting of the International Transactional Analysis Association, convening on Thursday 13 August 1998 at 6:45 pm in Zürich, Switzerland.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Nominations Sought for 1998 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 three categories: theory, research, or practice applications.

To make a nomination, the following material must be sent to the ITAA office by 1 January 1999:

- 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

Dear Editor:

I enjoy receiving *The Script* because it gives me a window to global transactional analysis village gossip, intrigue, and even, at times, wisdom. Accordingly, when I read Ted Novey's (Child's, he disclaims) "Letter to Santa" column in the January-February 1998 *Script*, I was intrigued. I had become aware of the burgeoning presence in the ITAA of "integrative" psychotherapy, but had failed to see that it was more than merely a love-centered, attunement-driven recovery method in the tradition of Carl Rogers. I assumed that Rebecca Trautmann and Richard Erskine are good people doing good therapy and expert training and thereby gaining a well-deserved following in the transactional analysis ranks.

But here was what seemed to be a hard-core, theoretical difference between Ted Novey, a knowledgeable transactional analysis theorist with solid scientific training, and IP (integrative psychotherapy) regarding the nature of ego states. I made a mental note to look into the issue.

Imagine my surprise when in the April issue of *The Script* I came upon the veritable storm of huffing invective and chiding that followed Ted's letter. This was beginning to look like a tempest in a teapot! Three variously indignant letters were from true believers, which caused me to imagine that they stood for many other such incensed citizens of the IP community. One letter was from Rebecca, who quietly implied that Ted is some sort of theoretical czar (as did Alan Jacobs in his letter) and called, reasonably enough, for a fully developed statement regarding Ted's ideas on the subject. Finally, Ted's laconic, 18-word response: "Whatever..."

All of this ferment finally made me interested in just what integrative psychotherapy is. I picked up the October 1996 special issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* on integrative psychotherapy and went right to the source: Erskine and Trautmann's article titled "Methods of an Integrative Psychotherapy." In it the authors state that the term "integrative" has a variety of meanings. Primarily, they say, it refers to the process of "integrating the personality." Secondly, it refers to the integration of theory.

Let us leave the first for last. Regarding the integration of theories, the authors wisely draw a distinction between themselves and mere eclecticism. They seek to "separate out those concepts and ideas that are not theoretically consistent to form a cohesive core of constructs" (p. 317). At the center of this core of constructs is the perspective that "the client-therapist relationship is crucial" (p. 317). The authors go on to outline a variety of concepts (19 in total), each of which contributes to the integrative quality of the therapy and all of which seem to be elaborations of the kind of positive regard that Carl Rogers spoke of, leading to "respect, kindness, compassion, and maintaining contact" and resulting in a "personal presence" allowing for "an interpersonal relationship that provides an affirmation of the client's integrity." Attunement is a key word for Erskine and Trautmann, and I saw in their article many constructive ideas which, I suspect, is the reason why this approach meets with the approval of so many in the transactional analysis ranks.

Regarding the integration of the personality, however, there was a great deal more to cope with. What Erskine and Trautmann seem to be proposing is a radical rewriting of the tenets of transactional analysis as Berne conceived of them. Nothing wrong with that; in fact, I agree with that point as it was made repeatedly in the April *Script* letters. It takes all sorts of points of view to compete in the marketplace of ideas.

But I must take exception with that tolerant view when these ideas go under the guise of transactional analysis. It is simply not true that we should be open to any and all ideas under the transactional analysis tent. For instance, should we be open to the idea that it is wrong to speak of or seek a cure? Or is it acceptable to say that we are actually born not-OK or that making a contract with a client is counterproductive? No one is making those types of claims, but they serve as examples to those who seem to be saying that any and all ideas should be able to coexist as transactional analysis.

The question is: "Should integrative psychotherapy's notions about ego states be allowed to go unchallenged in the name of open-mindedness?" In my opinion they should not.

Eric postulated three ego states stemming from different parts of the brain in the healthy-functioning human being. These are not multiple personalities that need to be integrated, but distinct portions of the ego with specific adaptive functions. He saw fixation in any one ego state as a specific form of pathology; all three ego states, uncontaminated by each other, are necessary for optimal function. Obviously he had great respect for the Adult, but he repeatedly stated that the Child was the best of the three ego states. Only with regard to the Parent was he ambivalent, occasionally describing it as a "party pooper." But he acknowledged the importance of the Parent ego state and appreciated the value of the Nurturing Parent.

Erskine and Trautmann emphasize an early statement by Berne describing the feelings, attitudes, and behavior patterns of the Child as "relics of the individual's own childhood" to show that Eric believed that all Child ego states have "the emotional capacity of the child at the developmental age of unresolved trauma and confusion, i.e., fixation" (Erskine, *TAJ*, Vol. 18, pp. 15-19). In my opinion this is making a great deal more of the word "relic" than Eric intended. He certainly made it clear, over and over through the years following that statement, that the Child ego state can be healthy and in exceptional touch with reality.

Each ego state is in contact with and processes reality according to its own language and rules. The fact that Eric was personally somewhat overtly fixated in the Adult (while covertly giving his Child his due), or the fact that he saw transactional analysis as a means to achieve social control, should not be misinterpreted to mean that he would accept the notion that a person with a single ego state, the Adult, no matter how well "integrated," repre-

- *continued on page 6*

The International Transactional Analysis Association Presents:

Eric Berne Training Workshops
San Francisco, California



June 25-28, 1998

This Month! Call ITAA today to register for these workshops.

June 25	Muriel James
June 26	Amy Harris
June 27	Pam Levin
June 28	Carla Haimowitz

Eric Berne Training Workshops
Zürich, Switzerland



August 9, 10, 11, 1998
These Workshops will be held at The School for Social Work prior to the EATA MITAC.
Two workshops to choose from daily,
August 9 B. Cornell or V. Joines
August 10 J. Clarke or M.Goulding
August 11 G. Kohlrieser or R. Erskine

ITAA Conference
Maui, Hawaii



January 23-28, 1999
With Pre-Conference Gathering sponsored by USATAA January 23-24
Aston Wailea Resort
Maui ,Hawaii
Call for proposals due:
15 June 1998.
Early Bird registration of $245 is good until September 1, 1998

ITAA Conference
San Francisco, California



August 18-22, 1999
With Pre-Conference Institutes
August 16-18
Parc Fifty-Five Hotel
Call for proposals due:
November 1, 1998
Early Bird registration of $245 is good until December 31, 1998

For More Information Contact:
International Transactional Analysis Association,
450 Pacific Avenue, Suite 250, San Francisco, CA 94133-4640, USA
Phone: 415-989-5640;Fax: 415-989-9343;E-mail: info@itaa-net.org
Visit the ITAA web Site!
Http://www.itaa-net.org

sents a healthy outcome of transactional analysis therapy. He would certainly not have accepted a therapeutic contract with that outcome as a goal.

Returning to integration of theory, I have no doubt that Erskine and Trautmann have their roots in transactional analysis, but today if we judge by the contents of their—I would assume authoritative—paper, none seem left. They dutifully list Berne in their references, but in the text no substantive reference is made to Berne except to disagree with him (p. 323). Nowhere in this paper on methods do they speak of contracts, analysis of transactions between ego states, game or script analysis, or redecisions, and only in the last few words—almost as an afterthought—do they actually speak of healing or cure, which according to them "occurs primarily through the interpersonal contact of the therapeutic relationship."

This is transactional analysis? I don't think so. To me it sounds totally generic. What therapy claims to heal by means other than "through the interpersonal contact of the therapeutic relationship"? This being the central thought of IP renders it indistinguishable from scores of other points of view. All sorts of people are kind, smart, good, loving, clever therapists. Not all of them are transactional analysis therapists. When transactional analysis therapists diverge from the basic dogma enough to dismember it, rendering it unrecognizable, we should, out of self-preservation, point that out.

The ITAA is in the process of reestablishing itself in the public eye, and in my opinion it should define itself as an organization that has the purpose of studying and promoting transactional analysis as presented by Berne rather than elaborating or substantially modifying it. That would require that we challenge theorists and practitioners within the ITAA who modify the theory or practice beyond a reasonable point. I don't mean that we should censor them or ban them or exclude them, but simply that we should challenge them in open debate, which is what Ted has been trying to do and which is what I am doing here.

So I ask: "Is integrative psychotherapy a transactional analysis theory and method?" In my opinion neither of the two "integrative" aspects passes the test. "Integrative" in terms of personality integration fails the test because it unreasonably modifies the core tenets of transactional analysis theory about ego states. "Integrative" in terms of integrating treatment methods fails the test because it integrates transactional analysis with other theories to the point that it loses its fundamental, distinctive, contractual, structural, and game-analytic nature. And in terms of the literature one need only look at the reference lists of the articles in the *TAJ* special issue on integrative psychotherapy (Erskine cited 65 times, Berne 9, Goulding 2, Dusay 0, English 0, Karpman 0, Steiner 0) to see that "integrative psychotherapy" as delineated by Erskine and Trautmann and their colleagues has left Berne and the rest of us behind.

Thanks Ted, and long live satire!

Claude Steiner, Berkeley, California, USA

Dear Claude:

Your letter to the Members' Forum offers a challenge to debate the theoretical premises of transactional analysis. Unfortunately, with only a short time in which to respond before *The Script* goes to press, this letter will be a cursory response to your request for dialogue. Hopefully, in future issues others will join us in a valuable discussion of what constitutes transactional analysis theory and clinical practice.

You have had the benefit of conversations with Eric Berne and refer in your letter to a verbal transmission of theoretical concepts. For instance, you paraphrase Berne: "three ego states stemming from different parts of the brain in healthy-functioning human beings" or "the Child was the best of the three ego states." Such an oral tradition, however, may lend itself to continual changes in definition and nuances of meaning or may reflect a different time frame or audience. Without the benefit of personal contact we have had to rely on Berne's written words and are also faced with a potential error—that of misinterpreting what those words mean. The members of the Professional Development Seminars of the Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy have thoroughly studied Berne's writing and those authors who were germinal to his thinking with the intent of clarifying what Berne meant and learning how we can improve our practice of psychotherapy.

In our opinion, *Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy* (1961) is Berne's most influential work, revolutionizing previous conceptions of psychotherapy and psychoanalytic theory. Berne based his ideas on both clinical experience and the theories of his former psychoanalyst and mentor, Paul Federn (1953), clarified by Eduardo Weiss (1950). In our attempt to understand further what Berne meant we have also searched his references and have studied the developmental and object relations writers. Berne said that more than any other writer of psychotherapy, his ideas came closest to those of W. R. D. Fairbairn (1952). The writings of Harry Guntrip (1971), Fairbairn's collaborator, provide a continual verification of Berne's 1961 description of the ego and states of the ego. They also provide extensive validation of our premise that healing is in the purposeful use of contact in the therapeutic relationship.

Importantly, we have also relied on our clinical experience and the psychotherapeutic findings of many colleagues to verify theoretical constructs. Our therapeutic work with clients who have been neglected, traumatized, and shamed in childhood becomes most effective when we use Berne's original conceptualization of ego and states of the ego as articulated in *Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy*.

Berne (1961) said that Child ego states "reproduce phenomena which were manifested during the actual childhood of the individual" (p. 225). He calls for a psychotherapy wherein the "archaic ego state itself is vividly revived in the mind of the patient rather than being inferred from external data" (p. 225): hence, a call for a phenomenological and affective experience, not a therapy only of explanation (p. 227). "When a previously buried archaic ego state is revived in its full vividness in the waking state, it is then permanently at the disposal of the therapist for detailed examination. Not only do 'abreaction' and 'working through' take place, but the ego state can be treated like an actual child. It can be nurtured carefully, even tenderly, until it unfolds like a flower, revealing all the complexities of its internal structure" (p. 226).

Berne outlined the course of "integration" (p. 194) and described the outcome as an "integrated' person" (p. 195). He continued, "Reintegration . . . [involves] reclamation of the Child, with emendation or replacement of the Parent. Following this dynamic phase of reorganization, there is a secondary analytic phase which attempts to deconfuse the Child" (p. 224). This necessitates a psychotherapy of inquiry, attunement, and involvement that is an integral part of a psychotherapy that emphasizes phenomenological awareness, a resolution of archaic fixations, redecision, decommissioning of introjections, and reorganization of belief systems.

Berne (1961) used the term "integrated person" (p. 195) to describe an individual when there were no longer archaic fixations or Adult ego-state contaminations by either Parent or Child ego states. He wrote, "In many cases certain child-like qualities become integrated into the Adult ego state in a manner different from the contamination process. The mechanism of this 'integration' remains to be elucidated. . . . Transactionally, this means that anyone functioning as an Adult should ideally exhibit three kinds of tendencies: personal attractiveness and responsiveness, objective date-processing, and ethical responsibility; representing respectively archaeopsychic, neopsychic, and exteropsychic elements 'integrated' into the neopsychic ego state, perhaps as 'influences' " (pp. 194-195). Our attempt has been to elucidate this "mechanism of 'integration.' "

We have published a number of articles that invited readers to share in our professional exploration of theory and to join in the evolution of a more effective psychotherapy. We began a dialogue among our transactional analysis colleagues with several conference presentations internationally and the publication of "Ego State Analysis: A Comparative View" (Trautmann & Erskine, 1981), in which we described the contributions and limitations of four models of ego states. This clarification of models of ego states has been a central focus at many conferences and in training programs around the world ever since. Until our conference presentations and publications little was written about the clinical possibilities of using Berne's original conceptualization of ego states.

Claude, please reread Berne's *Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy* as a backdrop for reading "Ego Structure, Intrapsychic Function, and Defense Mechanisms: A Commentary on Eric Berne's Original Theoretical Concepts" (Erskine, 1988) and a companion article, "Transference and Transactions: Critique from an Intrapsychic and Integrative Perspective" (Erskine, 1991). Although I anticipate that you will continue to use primarily one or more of the other ego-state models (which, incidentally, we also find useful in specific clinical circumstances), we hope you will discover that our presentation of ego states is firmly rooted in Berne's writings.

You write, "What Erskine and Trautmann seem to be professing is a radical rewriting of the tenets of transactional analysis as Berne conceived of them." We're surprised at your use of the word "radical" since we think that we are conserving Berne's original and important contribution to the advancement of psychotherapy theory.

When working with people for whom social control is not the primary or only goal, we think our approach offers an alternative, solidly transactional analysis-based therapeutic perspective that enhances the client's safety and capacity to experience an in-depth psychotherapy as described by Berne above. This is not the same as including "any and all ideas under the transactional analysis tent," as you said, but rather, involves developing the theory in (at least) two different directions where both are valid and sometimes even necessary. We believe we clearly practice and teach what Berne (1961) described when he wrote, "The ultimate aim of transactional analysis is structural readjustment and reintegration" (p. 224).

Near the end of your letter you criticize our article "Methods of an Integrative Psychotherapy" with "Nowhere in this paper on methods do they speak of contracts, analysis of transactions between ego states, game or script analysis, or redecisions . . . or cure." Yes, you are right. This one article does not specifically discuss these topics. The originally submitted article referenced these topics but was cut in half by the *Transactional Analysis Journal* editor partly because we have covered each of these topics in detail in other articles.

In our clinical experience, life-script issues are best resolved through a phenomenological and historical inquiry that reveals the psychological function—stability, continuity, identity, and predictability (Erskine, 1994)—of script beliefs, fantasy, and reinforcing memories (Erskine & Zalcman, 1979). The essay "Script Cure: Behavioral, Intrapsychic, and Physiological" (Erskine, 1980) describes a theoretical basis for script formation and outlines a treatment approach. The article "Therapeutic Intervention: Disconnecting Rubberbands" (Erskine, 1974) describes one method of redecision. Other descriptions of regression, redecision, and in-depth treatment of Parent ego states are provided, transaction-by-transaction, in *Integrative Psychotherapy in Action* (Erskine & Moursund, 1988/1998).

Although we have not written on game analysis, per se, Brenda Bary and Fred Hufford (1990, 1997) have done a fine job of describing an integrative transactional analysis perspective on game analysis. With respectful inquiry we facilitate the client's exploration of his or her phenomenological experience of the psychodynamics of games: aim, thesis, roles, and so on. An empathetic, relationship-based psychotherapy that accounts for the therapist's responsibility in both creating ruptures in the therapeutic relationship and responding reciprocally to clients' relational needs (Erskine & Trautmann, 1996) short circuits the eruption of games and instead leads to an uncovering of the protocol of the script.

The terms "inquiry," "attunement," and "involvement" represent attitudes, affects, and behaviors of the therapist that facilitate: (1) the development of contracts, (2) the client's awareness of distinctions between transference and transactions; (3) the mutual client-therapist analysis of intrapsychic conflicts between ego states; (4) the deconfusion of Child ego states; (5) the client's dissolving of fixated script beliefs; (6) the decommissioning of Parent ego states; (7) a discovery of options; and as Berne (1961) described, (8) the "integration" of Child and Parent ego states "into the neopsychic ego state" (pp. 194-195).

We have worked for over 25 years to publish our ideas on a theory and method of an integrative transactional analysis—a theory that builds on Eric Berne's ideas and is elaborated by clinical experience, a comprehensive theory of motivation, personality, and psychotherapeutic method. We think you have erred by reacting to only one article. Each of the articles we have written in the past two decades is interrelated: Together they form a systematic perspective on transactional analysis. They are now easily available in a recent International Transactional Analysis Association publication, *Theories and Methods of an Integrative Transactional Analysis: A Volume of Selected Articles*. We encourage you to read them all and perhaps you will see the comprehensive nature of integrative transactional analysis.

At the end of your letter you cite statistics on the number of references in the special theme issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* (October 1996) on integrative transactional analysis, complaining that they "left Berne and the rest of us behind." If the special issue had been on redecision therapy or existential pattern therapy we would expect that the preponderance of references would be to the Gouldings or to English's writings respectively and that neither you nor we would receive any citations since our work is most likely not germane to the theme. The most recent *Transactional Analysis Journal* theme issue on "Regression in Psychotherapy" cited you twice, Schiff repeatedly, and us not at all; this seems appropriate given the topic. A quick survey of *Theories and Methods of an Integrative Transactional Analysis* reveals that you, Claude, are referenced 13 times; Dusay and Karpman four times; English 11 times; a score of references to the Gouldings; and a multitude of references to Berne. We do not believe that we have left you or other seminal transactional analysis writers and theoreticians behind. In fact, we value the contributions you have made to the transactional analysis literature and use your ideas in our training programs.

You draw your argument to a close with, "When transactional analysis therapists diverge from the basic dogma enough to dismember it, rendering it unrecognizable, we should out of self-preservation, point that out." Do you mean that there is such a thing as transactional analysis "dogma" and that we should not diverge from it? What happens after you "point that out?" And what do you mean by "rendering it unrecognizable?"

- continued on page 7

Training News

BOC Exam Successes

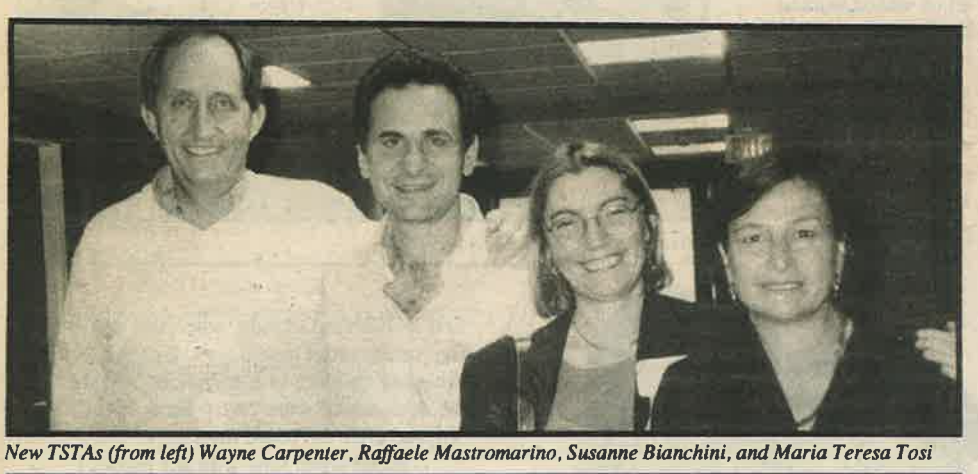
Perth, Australia: The following person passed her BOC oral examination on 28 April 1998:
Valerie Redman, Australia, CTA (clinical)
Exam Supervisor: Linda Gregory
Exam Coordinator: Jan Grant
Exam Supervisor Trainee: Jan Coleman
Examiners: David Neustein (Chair), David Malkin, Kate Meredith



New CTAs (from left) Jan Morrison and Risa Furder

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: The following persons passed their BOC oral examination on 22 April 1998:
Risa Forden, Canada, CTA (clinical)
Jan Morrison, Canada, CTA (clinical)
Wayne Carpenter, USA, TSTA (clinical)
Maria Teresa Tosi, Italy, TSTA (clinical)
Raffaele Mastromarino, Italy, TSTA (clinical)
Susanna Bianchini, Italy, TSTA (clinical)
The BOC wishes to thank the following examiners:
Exam Coordinator and CTA Exam Supervisor: Fred Clark
TSTA Exam Supervisor: Landy Gobes
Examiners: Brenda Bary, Ted Bruce*, Valerie Chang*, Elaine Childs-Gowell, Fred Clark, Isabelle Crespelle*, Lisa Ladd-Kidder, Bart Knapp, George Kohlrieser*, Bruce Loria*, Joan Lourie, Carlo Moiso, Katherine Murphy, Gloria Noriega, Gaylon Palmer*, Nancy Porter-Steele*, Denton Roberts*, Roy Salole, Sheryn Scott*, Charlotte Sills*, Carlos Welch (* indicates exam board chairperson)
Supervisees: Ted Bruce, Ged Byron, Jean Clarke, Risa Forden, Landy Gobes, Jan Morrison, Katherine Murphy, Roy Salole

Translators: Pio Scilligo & Karen Cesarano
Process Facilitators: Brenda Bary, Roy Salole, Fred Clarke
Board Observer: Curtis Steele



New TSTAs (from left) Wayne Carpenter, Raffaele Mastromarino, Susanne Bianchini, and Maria Teresa Tosi

EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Oral	COC	Aug. 11, 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	May 11, 1998**
	BOC	Nov. 19, 1998	Queenstown, New Zealand	Aug. 19, 1998
	COC	Nov. 21, 1998	Neustadt, Germany	Aug. 21, 1998**
	BOC	Jan. 24, 1999	Maui, Hawaii, USA	Oct. 24, 1998
	COC	July 15, 1999	St. Vincent, Italy	Apr. 15, 1999
	BOC	Aug. 18, 1999	San Francisco, CA, USA	May 18, 1999
	COC	Nov. 5, 1999	Lyon, France	Aug. 5, 1999
	COC	Nov. 20, 1999	Neustadt, Germany	Aug. 20, 1999
	COC	July 13, 2000	Paris. France	April 13, 2000
	BOC	Aug. 9, 2000	Halifax, Nova Scotia	May 9, 2000
	COC	Nov. 5, 2000	Belguim	Aug. 5, 2000
	COC	Nov. 18, 2000	Germany	Aug. 18, 2000
TSTA Oral	COC	Aug. 11, 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	May 11, 1998
	BOC	Jan. 24, 1999	Maui, Hawaii, USA	Oct. 24, 1998
	COC	July 15, 1999	St. Vincent, Italy	April 15, 1999
	BOC	Aug. 18, 1999	San Francisco, CA, USA	May 18, 1999
	COC	Nov. 5, 1999	Lyon, France	Aug. 5, 1999
	COC	Nov. 20, 1999	Neustadt, Germany	Aug. 20, 1999
	COC	July 13, 2000	Paris, France	April 13, 2000
	BOC	Aug. 9, 2000	Halifax, Nova Scotia	April, 15, 2000
	COC	Nov. 5, 2000	Belguim	Aug. 5, 2000
	COC	Nov. 18, 2000	Germany	Aug. 18, 2000
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	COC	August, 1998	Zurich, Switzerland	April, 1, 1998
	TSC	Jan. 25-27, 1999	Maui, Hawaii, USA	Sept. 25, 1998
	TSC	August, 1999	San Francisco, USA	April 1999
	TSC	Aug. 15-17, 2000	Halifax, Nova Scotia	April 15, 2000

** 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.

Discussion Needed on Group Tape Requirement for CTA Exam

by Jan Hennig

In recent years more candidates have requested exceptions from the requirement to supply a tape of a group session when sitting for the CTA exam. Many reasons are offered, but the most common are:

1. "I usually do not work with groups."
2. "I am working in a setting in which taping is almost impossible because it is either forbidden or so unusual that clients would never give permission."

From my knowledge of these situations (at least in Germany), I see some truth in these statements. More and more transactional analysis practitioners in different fields are mainly or exclusively working in one-to-one settings. In such cases, it does not make sense to require a group tape for the CTA exam. We want candidates to present tapes of their usual work, not of an unusual situation, especially one created only for the exam.

The validity of the second reason is difficult to judge, but sometimes a candidate is not able to tape her or his professional work and thus must create an artificial group situation. I do not like this because, on the one hand, we encourage people to train in transactional analysis and teach them how to use transactional analysis effectively in their work, and then, on the other, we require them to present an artificial situation in their exam.

After a short discussion in the EATA Commission of Certification (COC) and Professional Training and Standards Committee (PTSC) on this topic, we decided to ask you to give your ideas, thinking, and feeling on this subject.

Please send your input before our next meeting in Zürich on 7 August 1998 to me as Chair of PTSC or to Isabelle Crespelle as Chair of COC. We will bring all the responses together and let you all know via the EATA *Newsletter* and *The Script* about the outcome.

Jan Hennig, Kepellenstr. 3, D-63867 Johannesberg, Germany; phone 49-6029-5373; fax: 49-6029-5881; email: JanHennig@t-online.de

Isabelle Crespelle, 55, Av. Charles de Gaulle, F - 95160 Montmorency, France; phone: +33-1-39632020; fax: +33-1-39638788;
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MEMBERS FORUM

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Unrecognizable by whom? Berne? Are you implying that if Berne did not verbally teach a concept during the days of the San Francisco Seminars then it cannot be considered transactional analysis? Cannot theory and practice evolve, challenge, and augment what Berne said, either verbally or in writing, and still be considered transactional analysis? It is our belief that for transactional analysis to continue to be a living, culturally relevant, significant system for psychotherapy and change, it *must* continue to evolve.

Thanks for taking our work seriously enough to delve into it and for the opportunity to engage in this discussion. Long live genuine inquiry and straight communication!

Richard Erskine and Rebecca Trautmann, New York, USA

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Philadelphia 1998

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examples drawn from George's work as a hostage negotiator and connected to attachment theory (attachment, bonding, formation of a secure base), transactional analysis (I'm OK, You're OK, maintaining moment-by-moment OK transactions), and grief work (loss as a trigger for violence, grieving as necessary for the formation of new bonds).

Among the other workshops I attended, Edie Bogusky Beaujon's presentation on "Community Building," based on ideas from M. Scott Peck, discussed how individuals go beyond pseudocommunity that denies differences; through a period of chaos during which people try to obliterate differences; to participating in an emptying of preconceived ideas, attempts to control, and personal agendas; and potentially arriving at a state of community in which members are safe and free to offer their unique contributions to the tasks of the "working group."

Carlo Moiso's workshop on "The Cognition of Affects" included a discussion of the responsibility of parents to respond to a child's discomfort to prevent the creation of racket feelings in the child, and the responsibility we each have for the stimuli we emit, even though such stimuli are not the sole or direct cause of another person's reactions.

Dean Schlect's presentation on "Parent, Adult, and Child from a Transpersonal Perspective" described the community of selves within a person with multiple personality disorder and the necessity of integration to release the full expression of that person's creativity. He also discussed how figures of inner wisdom and compassion, a Core of awareness and choice, and a Divine Child figure, all of which may emerge in work with multiples, might be related to Parent, Adult, and Child ego states in transactional analysis.

In Denton Roberts's workshop, "From Therapy to Being Fully Functional," he introduced his concept of "docking" (which might be compared to the idea of attachment) as well as methods for promoting long-term relationships of mutual benefit, linking the purposes of individuals with the purpose of a relationship or organization.

Finally, Ted Novey's report on research related to "The Effectiveness of Transactional Analysis" showed exciting results favorable to transactional analysis. I hope those contacted will respond to Ted's request for more research participants so that this pilot study can be broadened.

Looking through the lens of community, I feel both satisfaction and regret about the social and networking aspects of this conference (and transactional analysis conferences in general). I certainly experienced a sense of community and bonding with individual members, but I don't think we have yet mastered how to provide the structure for people to move from connecting through pastimes and activities to sharing intimacy. Process groups are one way we have done this, and, although I did not attend this time, they seemed to fulfill that function for those who did. What I missed was a sense of connecting with the whole group. For example, I would have liked knowing who was attending or had left each day.

Since we want to connect, let's figure out how to do it! I did enjoy seeing people at the opening reception and the book signing. And I enjoyed our always enthusiastic dancing at the final dinner-dance.

If you have not attended a conference recently, I hope you will consider going to one and perhaps even presenting as well. Despite my initial nervousness, I was able to keep both anticipatory anxiety and performance anxiety at a minimum. By remembering to think of presenting as an opportunity to "dock" with the people of the transactional analysis community and with transactional analysis theory, which are part of my "secure base," and by focusing on moment-to-moment OK transactions while presenting, the experience became both fun and satisfying. I hope others of you will also take the plunge, and I look forward to seeing you all at future transactional analysis conferences and gatherings.

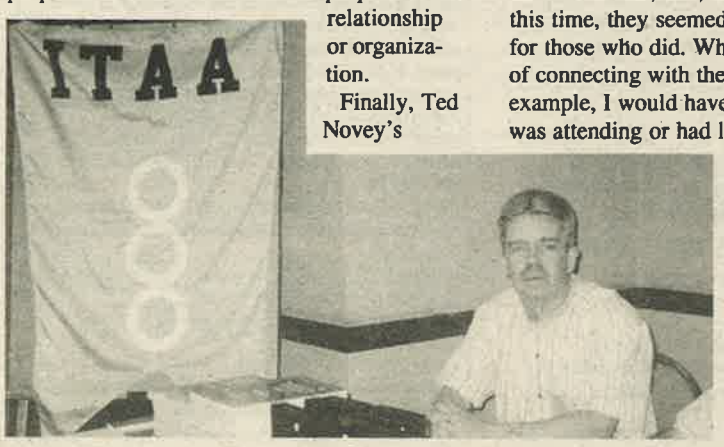
Bobbie Barry, a social worker who was originally trained in linguistics, has worked in two agencies dealing with the elderly within the Jewish community and has done volunteer work at a child guidance clinic. She is now starting a private practice and is also involved in a project sponsored by the Parliament of the World's Religions to create an interreligious community in an ethnically diverse neighborhood in Chicago.



(from left) Former ITAA presidents Gloria Noriega and Muriel James with ITAA Executive Director Susan Sevilla



(from left) ITAA President George Kohlrieser, trustee Isabelle Crespelle, and Treasurer Denton Roberts



25-year ITAA staff member Ken Fogleman selling ITAA books and videos in Philadelphia

Blooming in Philadelphia

The tulips were blooming in Philadelphia, a wonderful, historic backdrop for a great gathering of transactional analysts! This conference was organized splendidly by Fred Clark, Tom Nissley, Bruce Loria, Landy Gobes, and terrific host committee, all of whom worked hard to build a spirit of hospitality and togetherness. And even though I always feel emotionally and physically exhausted after a conference, I am pleased with the results of the business and board meetings in Philadelphia. (Read more about them in this and subsequent newsletters.)

There were a couple of historic firsts during this conference: the first meeting in my memory during which two US associations—Eastern Regional TA Association and the United States TA Association—both held their governing council meetings, and the first time the ITAA board and the USATAA board held a joint coordinating meeting. ITAA President George Kohlrieser and USATAA Coordinator Valerie Chang appreciated having the chance to bring their boards together to discuss how to maintain a cooperative relationship between the ITAA and USATAA. Both agreed that our basic mission is to build a worldwide community and enhance what transactional analysis is all about.

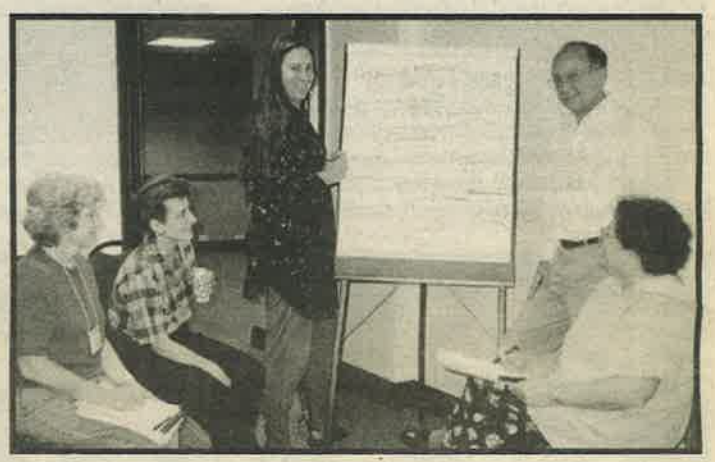
I flew my 12-year-old daughter, Allison, in for four of the nine days I was at the conference. Many members remember seeing her first in 1986 in Orlando, when she was only five weeks old. These days I don't generally bring my children to conferences because of the demands of work on my time, but Allison arrived after the board meeting so that I could spend some time with her before I turned back to my work. She flew unaccompanied both ways and felt very grown up and important about it.

If you haven't experienced an ITAA conference recently, I urge you to take advantage of this wonderful way to connect with other members of the transactional analysis community.

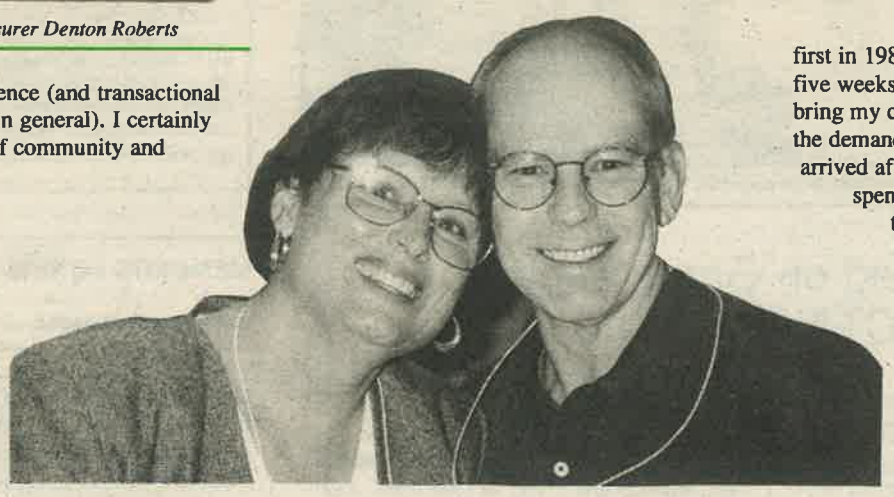
— Susan Sevilla



Bobbie Barry



Historic joint USATAA-ITAA meeting



Jane and Lyman Rigby



(from left) Susan Sevilla, Jean Illsley Clarke, Susan's daughter Allison, and Elaine Childs-Gowell