

John Parr (left) and Alex Demian at the end of the Process Communication workshop in December 2005 at the Aviation School in Bucharest

Romanian Transactional Analysis: An Unlikely Success

by Alexandru Demian

While at the 2006 ITAA Conference in Istanbul, I came to realize that not many people outside the Romanian transactional analysis community really know much about how TA first came to our country and where it is at the moment. And how could they, since the economic situation in Romania has made it almost impossible for Romanians to be in contact with the wider transactional analysis community? We have just begun to make ourselves known in the world of transactional analysis, and I was happy to see that so many people are interested and curious to know us better. The intent of this article is to further this process.

Readers might think that the title of the article is a bit exaggerated, but it is not an understatement. For a while, the success of transactional analysis in Romania was, indeed, quite unlikely. The Communist regime that gripped my country for almost 50 years banned the study of psychology in universities and any contact with foreign literature of this kind was rendered impossible. Fortunately, such a regime could not endure for long, and with democracy came the freedom to study and the access to information.

However, it soon became obvious to some Romanian students from Timisoara that studying psychology at the university was sometimes not enough and that they would need some form of additional training. Being acquainted with transactional analysis, probably from Eric Berne's writings, some liked this method and had the visionary idea of contacting EATA and organizing an official workshop with an invited foreign trainer. This was easier said than done: Covering the expenses of such a workshop was quite difficult as organizers had to keep the price within reasonable limits. Happily, the event enjoyed huge success: There were over 100 participants at the first TA 101 presented by John Parr in 2000.

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The Psychology of Leadership: Hope for the Middle East

by George Kohlrieser

Leadership, conflict resolution, and the necessity for dialogue were strong themes when the World Economic Forum (WEF) on the Middle East—one of the most important gatherings of leaders from the Arab world—took place 20-22 May in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. I was pleased and excited to be invited to participate as the moderator of a workshop entitled “The Psychology of Leadership.” In it we considered a number of questions that have important implications for the region and thus the rest of the world: Is the Middle East held back by its lack of genuine leadership? How can leadership qualities be encouraged among the region's young people? How can leaders overcome conflict, influence others, and raise performance?

I was filled with trepidation, anticipation, and enthusiasm as I arrived. I had been thoroughly briefed on the program and was prepared both to present and to consult and help facilitate dialogue in various sessions. I was keenly aware of being in the minority and of being in someone else's territory not only physically but also psychologically. My initial reaction was to feel awe at the degree of security; it was virtually impossible to move without someone checking our badges, and we went through random barricades on the roads from the hotels even when traveling on secured buses. The hotels were locked down like an airport, with all bags opened and checked



Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Shimon Peres (left) with George Kohlrieser in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, during the 2006 WEF summit

with scanners and parameters secured with fences or guards.

That being said, the 1200 leaders of business, government, and civil society from some 50 countries were warm, friendly, and eager to engage in dialogue. It was a meeting of friends and foes with a common purpose. The region's political, business, and religious leaders sat side by side with poets and philanthropists, journalists and activists. The theme of the summit was “The Promise of a New Generation,” and the purpose was to debate how in a region torn by conflict and economic, social, and cultural problems, young men and women could be empowered as leaders who can create dialogue, end the

cycle of violence, and thus allow the region's people to fulfill their potential. One of the main concerns was the state of the Middle East and the growing Arab animosity toward the American and British governments over perceived acts of aggression. As in my previous visits to Middle Eastern countries—including Saudi Arabia, Israel, and the Palestinian occupied territories—I found positive attitudes toward Americans and Europeans in general, with a clear distinction drawn between the people of a country and their government.

Many people in the Middle East are concerned and even fearful of the Westernization of their

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Czech Transactional Analysis Association Thriving

by Blanka Cepická

In 1992 Servaas van Beekum, then EATA president, arrived in Prague after accepting an invitation from the Czech-Moravian Psychological Society to organize the first TA 101 course here. Some 50 people participated, and at the end, Servaas offered to organize an official EATA 3-year advanced training program for those interested in transactional analysis and possible certification.

Twenty-four people enrolled in that first program, including not only clinical, organizational, and educational psychologists, but also medical doctors and other professionals. The training was in English with translation, and during the 3½ years (1993–1997), a number of trainers from various parts of Europe came to teach (Servaas, Erika Stern, Gudrun Hennig, Willem Lammers, Christine Shearman, and Julie Hewson). Supervision was ongoing for several years, and finally in 2000 we had our first member certified.

In 1994 this 24-member training group established the Czech Association for Transactional Analysis (CATA), which is registered with the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic. As a national association, CATA became a member of EATA in 1996. Currently, CATA has 34

members, some from the original training group and others from a new group, which began in 2003 and is now in its third year of training. Since there was not a single PTSTA or TSTA in the Czech Republic at that time, the second group was organized in collaboration with German trainers (Gudrun Hennig, Uta Höhl, Georg Pelz, and Vito Camphaus) in English. Several members of the group plan to sign training contracts and to go through the certification process.

Today, CATA and the transactional analysis community in the Czech Republic are active and growing:

- CATA remains a relatively small association with a current membership of 34, 20 of whom are in training to become Certified Transactional Analysts and 1 of whom is a PTSTA (psychotherapy). The basic training course

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Adrienne Lee (right) and Jana Pekarkova in the “Transactional Analysis Across the Spectrum” one-day workshop with EATA trainers in the Czech Republic

Lessons in Leadership

As the articles for this November *Script* were arriving on my desk by e-mail, the September-October *Script* reporting on the Istanbul conference arrived at my door by snail mail. This was a conference filled with the warmth and generosity of our hosts and many moving presentations and exchanges with colleagues, new and old.

I smiled as I read Fatma Reid's vote for my dancing at the gala closing dinner, her comments setting off many fond memories of the conference. I had a thoroughly grand time dancing that evening, helped out by a professional dance band that had the skill to watch the crowd and match their playing to the movements on the floor.

One of the highlights of the evening gala for me was the belly dancer—with Jim Allen and Gianpiero Petriglieri, in turn, at her side. It was just over a year ago that my oldest son, Seth, married Ghadah, and I learned of the tradition of the belly dancer. Ghadah is Iraqi, so they were married first in a Muslim ceremony and then a civil ceremony. The wedding banquet and reception were done in full-tilt Iraqi style; these are people of great heart who really know how to party! As a belly dancer swept into the room during the family banquet, everybody seemed to know what was about to happen—except us Americans. It turns out that traditionally she dances with the new groom, but Seth was having no part of that. Guess who's next in line? The groom's father! So I took my son's place. I love to dance, but trying to follow the belly

dancer's completely foreign body action made learning the tango seem easy.

Thus, in Istanbul, once the belly dancer took the stage, I strongly suspected that she would be inviting our leaders to join her. I was right. As the dancer was warming up on her own, Ceylan Demir, one of the conference organizers, approached me to ask if I would join the dancer if Jim and Gianpiero turned her down. Reluctantly, I agreed. In my many years in the ITAA, there have been a good many times when I have been proud of our leadership. But never more so than when Jim and Gianpiero, each in turn and with excellent humor, demonstrated their true leadership as they stepped to the floor with the amazing belly dancer, allowing me to remain contentedly in my seat.

There was another dance experience that was a high point of the conference for me, one that captured much of the spirit of this meeting. Transactional analyst Laurie Hawkes led a tango workshop, which was not simply a tango class but also a subtle, enjoyable workshop on following and leading and in how we form partnerships. So there we were: a TA trainer from Paris teaching an Argentine dance in Istanbul to a truly international group—myself, this American guy, included and whose dance partners were from Romania. That workshop captured the richly interactive, truly international experience of this conference.

One of the things that most deeply impressed me at this conference was the evidence of the social and political implications and applications of transactional analysis around the world. Many of the participants—leaders in their own communities at home—were engaged in work that challenges the cultural, political, and, at times, legal norms of their societies. In many of the countries represented at the conference, the transactional analysis associations are quite small, but they are nevertheless dedicated to bringing social and psychological education and opportunities to as many people as possible. Lucy Freedman's summary in the September-October *Script* of the associations presidents' meeting in Istanbul really captures the investments of our smaller TA associations. I recall being exhausted by that point in the conference and dreading another meeting; but being asked to represent the *TAJ* and *The Script* and listening to the needs of our transactional analysis associations seemed an important task. I could never have anticipated how moving the presidents' meeting would be as we listened to the struggles and determination to bring TA to an amazing array of communities, often at significant personal and professional risk. After the meeting, off we went (about 10 pm, nothing out of the ordinary in Istanbul), renewed and revived, for yet another spectacular dinner.

Many of the countries represented in Istanbul do not have large numbers of members, but the work they are doing is significant. The very fact of the conference in Istanbul—organized and sponsored by the new Turkish transactional analysis organization of about 50 members, who put together a top-quality conference—demonstrates the resourcefulness and enthusiasm of our newer, often quite small associations. In the spirit of celebrating some of these newer groups, we are pleased in this issue of *The Script* to publish reports from the Czech Republic and Romanian TA associations.

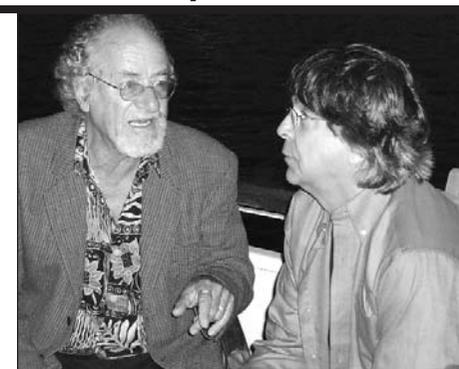
Blanka Cepická describes the activities of the Czech Association for Transactional Analysis (CATA). Currently with 34 members, they are able to organize ongoing training and educational activities, support translation of transactional analysis texts into Czech, and host the EATA

executive committee meeting last year in preparation for a possible European conference within a few years.

In his article, Alex Demian offers us the story of his personal involvement in transactional analysis and that of TA's growth in a nation in which the very study of psychology had been banned for two generations. Alex's writing conveys the emotional as well as the professional meaning of transactional analysis in Romania. Here again, a new and relatively small association was able to organize an EATA conference in Timisoara in 2004. Happily, Romania was well represented at the Istanbul conference in meetings as well as on the dance floor.

I am personally very proud that this month's *Script* publishes George Kohlrieser's account of his participation in the World Economic Forum Middle East Summit on leadership development. It was just a few months ago that we published my interview with George, "Facing Conflict, Finding Common Ground" (May-June 2006 *Script*), which generated great interest among our readers. During that conversation, George mentioned the upcoming conference in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt, and I urged him to let us know how it went. George's description of his participation in and learning from the meeting is remarkable. It is a rich illustration of the inevitable interweaving of the psychological, social, religious, and economic aspects of human relationships. That meeting involved world leaders from all domains of work and society coming together to plan for the education and development of youth and young adults. It was deeply relieving to hear of leaders committed to decency and cooperation, in stark contrast to leaders who dominate the headlines, fostering and feeding on fear and hatred in pursuit of their own ruthless and crass lust for power.

In fact, as we met in Istanbul, tensions in the Middle East continued to explode (often all too



Claude Steiner (left) and Bill Cornell in conversation on the Bosphorus cruise held during the Istanbul conference

literally), and the tragedy of the US debacle in Iraq continued to unfold. For many of us, it is a time of heavy hearts, cynicism, and despair. But in Istanbul—just as George described about the WEF summit—I witnessed people from diverse cultures meeting and learning from one another with curiosity and respect. And even though at times there was anxiety as well, a spirit of goodwill and open-mindedness prevailed.

I was also well aware of the number of young transactional analysis enthusiasts at the Istanbul conference, which struck me especially because the TA community in the United States continues to age. Ever since the transactional analysis credential lost its economic viability here, few new therapists have had any incentive to seek transactional analysis training. Hopefully, the efforts of the USA TA Association, including the international conference next summer in San Francisco, will help a new generation in the United States to appreciate the value of transactional analysis in its many fields of application. Meanwhile, it is truly heartening to see the continuing growth of transactional analysis in other communities around the world as young therapists, educators, and practitioners use it to enrich our communities.

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Transactional Analysis Publications

In response to our call in the May-June 2006 *Script* for information about transactional analysis publications, especially textbooks or chapters in textbooks on transactional analysis, we received the following information. If you know of a textbook or chapter—or have information about other books, articles, and chapters about transactional analysis (especially those published in non-transactional analysis journals or books)—please send us the book title/subtitle, the chapter title and inclusive page numbers if relevant, name(s) of author(s), year of publication, and name and city of publisher. E-mail the details to robinfryer@aol.com.

Erskine, R. G., & Moursund, J. P. (1998). *Integrative psychotherapy in action*. Highland, NY: The Gestalt Journal Press. (Original work published 1988).

German version: *Kontakt ich-zustände lebensplan: Integrative psychotherapy in action* (C. Christoph-Lemke, Trans.) (contains a unique final chapter written by C. Christoph-Lemke). Paderborn: Junfermann, 1991.

French version: *Reprendre contact avec l'enfant intérieur: Analyse Transactionnelle et psychotrapie intégrative* (H. Cadot, Trans.). Paris: InterEditions, 2001.

Hungarian version: *Integratív pszichoterápia: Esettanulmányok* (D. Bela, Trans.). Borito: Balko Zsolt, 1997.

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Moursund, J. P., & Erskine, R. G. (2004). *Integrative psychotherapy: The art and science of relationship*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole-Thompson Learning.

Johns, H. D. (1990). How to move from I'm not OK to I am OK. In H. D. Johns, *From fear to fury: What you need to know about the anger in your life* (pp. 148-150). New York: Vantage Press.

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What I Learned from Eric Berne

by Felipe Garcia

I never met Eric Berne personally. I learned about transactional analysis from his writings and followers, from stories about him and the San Francisco seminars, from the culture of support and encouragement for continued development of TA that he fostered through the seminar, from his encouraging professionals to write and publish their ideas, and from my training sessions and ITAA conferences.

As with transactional analysts all over the world, I greatly appreciate Berne's brilliant, easy-to-understand explanation of complicated concepts and behaviors as seen through the lens of ego states, transactions, strokes, games, and scripts. Each of these concepts revolutionized the way I view myself and my relationships, whether in my personal life or with my clients in clinical, educational, and organizational settings. As a result of discovering ego states, Berne, his colleagues, and later TA theoreticians and practitioners defined the path to understanding and clarifying the significant difference between facts, opinions, feelings, and fantasies. This led me to learn and to teach others how to think using Adult facts and reality testing, taking feelings and intuition into account, and including moral judgments in making decisions, initiating transactions, and responding to stimuli from others and the environment. Understanding the difference between Adult facts; Child feelings, wants, and intuition; and Parent values, morals, limits, and "ways of doing things," I also learned to think about my feelings in order to take better care of myself and to let others know how their behavior impacts me.

Before learning to think using all of my ego states, for example, when I felt hurt or offended by someone else's behavior, I would pout, avoid, withdraw, and "feel bad." I would either reinforce my beliefs that others were not to be trusted or that there was something wrong with me. Thinking about a hurtful situation now, I ask myself Adult questions such as, "How might I have been hurtful to him such that he would act that way toward me?" "Does this behavior in him represent more about who he is and his circumstances than it does about me?" "How will I let him know the impact of his behavior on me?" Thus, I use my Nurturing Parent to support my hurt Child. I check with my Parent and Adult about options for responding. I take time to think before acting automatically. I learned from Eric that I have options in behaving and responding for an optimal outcome. This helps me avoid games and advancing either an "I'm not OK" or "He is not OK" existential position.

I also learned to use my Adult ego state to evaluate and update my moral judgments, racial and sexist biases, and the Parental styles I learned from my parents and my cultural surroundings. Instead of believing that the way we do things in my family or in the United States or as Christians is always the right, moral, and best way, I allowed myself to notice and learn how other cultures and people from different backgrounds and circumstances do things and live their lives. I learned that there are many viable ways to act and live.

My Adult and Little Professor also provide me with opportunities to think about and reevaluate early survival decisions I made during different stages of my development. Thus I have the chance to make new decisions about how to take care of myself while taking others and the reality of the present situation into account. I was the youngest of five siblings, and my role in our family was to be cute and charming. Even

though I was stroked for being smart, with so many older, "more experienced" people in my house, I decided that my opinions were not as valuable as others' and that I needed to depend on others to do things for me. After transactional analysis therapy, decontaminating my Parent-Child contamination, and making new decisions, I am much more comfortable voicing my opinions and doing things on my own.

"Each of these TA concepts revolutionized the way I view myself and my relationships, whether in my personal life or with my clients."

Transactional analysis proper led the way for me to consider options when initiating requests, resentments, interpretations, and strokes as well as when responding to stimuli from others. Berne invited me to learn to be autonomous, choosing where to put my psychic energy in order to be most productive and successful. As Berne (1966) wrote, "The transactional patient learns to control his[her] free energy to a considerable extent, so that he[she] can shift his[her] 'real Self' from one ego state to another by an act of will" (p. 307).

I also learned from Berne (1961, pp. 31-35) that because of childhood circumstances and experiences, some people have great difficulty "shifting their real Self from one ego state to another by an act of will" because of ego state exclusions, contaminations, lesions, and ridged boundaries. These boundary issues must be addressed therapeutically for shifting energy to be possible. Berne emphasized that with few exceptions, people have the capacity to use their Adult even while the therapy is taking place. This makes contracting with clients possible and allows them to be cotherapists on their own behalf. With regard to contracting, I have always appreciated Berne's emphasis on mutual respect between therapist or consultant and client. This reminds me that it is clients who have the power to heal and take charge of their lives by understanding ego state dynamics and other transactional analysis concepts. To deconfuse the Child ego state of the remaining effects of early developmental issues, Berne recommended deeper therapy in order to reach the goals of transactional analysis: spontaneity, autonomy, and intimacy.

The permission and support begun by Eric and fostered by the members of the organization he founded has encouraged me and many others around the world to continue to develop the theory. My particular areas of further development have focused on transactional analysis proper and exploring communication options to minimize games and passivity. I have also found one



of the basic assumptions of transactional analysis—"I'm OK, You're OK, They're OK"—to be a springboard for exploring theories and methods for building coalitions, winning together, and avoiding violence and war.

I am presently thinking about Berne's concept of bound, unbound, and free cathexis. This theory has great potential for helping us learn to manage and take charge of the psychic energy that energizes ego states. While being aware of feelings and learning to respond to them effectively is central to maintaining autonomy, sometimes feelings and Parent reactions to stimuli are not useful. When my judgments and feelings are not necessary in the present situation, I find that "decathecting" psychic energy and shifting from free and unbound to bound energy is helpful. This allows me to center myself and either be an observer or to rest, relax, and meditate. I find that "uncathecting" my ego states is a worthwhile goal. This allows me to void myself of opinions, feelings, facts, and actions as much as is possible so as to observe others and the environment or to meditate by clearing my mind of all thoughts and focusing only on my breath.

There is an abundance of what I learned from Eric Berne through his writings, the teachings of his students and colleagues, current theoreticians, and my own intuition, curiosity, and research. I have been excited and "hooked" on transactional analysis since 1973 when I first read *I'm OK—You're OK* by Thomas and Amy Harris and *What Do You Say After You Say Hello?* by Berne. I have attended all but two international transactional analysis conferences in the last 33 years and have stayed active in the ITAA and the USA TA Association. I continue to learn and explore deeper levels of applications of the theory in social interactions, personality development, and organizational and group applications.

I am proud, honored, and joyous to be part of the international community of transactional analysts and greatly appreciate the opportunities to connect and exchange new theory and applications with colleagues from around the world. I am thankful to Eric Berne, his followers, and to all of us for keeping the power and goal of spontaneity, authenticity, intimacy, and personal responsibility alive.

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TA Psychotherapy Training School in Paris

by Laurie Hawkes

In 1996, nine of us—mostly TSTAs and PTSTAs—started a school for psychotherapy training in the Paris area called Ecole d'Analyse Transactionnelle. The founders were France Brécard, Isabelle Crespelle, Claude-Marie Dupin, Georges Escribano, Laurie Hawkes, Gysa Jaoui, Anne Noé, Jean-Pierre Noé, and Françoise Tachker-Brun. Sadly, since then, two members of our group—Gysa and Jean-Pierre—have died, but we were joined by a new member in the summer of 2005, Jean Maquet, so we now number eight.

We gradually elaborated a curriculum, which is made up of four levels:

1. The **basic level** (10 days a year) for anyone who is interested (sort of a 202 group)

2. The **premier cycle** (first cycle), 2 years long, called “formation approfondie” (“going deeper”), which includes a 3-day residential workshop for exploring motivations, then two parallel groups: the theory group (10 days a year, so 20 days over the 2 years) and the “preparation for professional practice” group (also 10 days a year, 20 days in all). The entire 2-year cycle is thus 40 days. People are encouraged to form a peer group as well and to attend any number of the workshops we offer.

3. The **deuxième cycle** (second cycle), which lasts as long as necessary. The centerpiece of this part of the program is the didactic group (“groupe d’entraînement à la pratique” or training for practice) (10 days a year). Every year a



Participants of the 8-10 September 2006 motivation exploration workshop in Saint-Prix, France. Most of the school faculty (except Georges Escribano, who was not there) are sitting in the front row (from left): Anne Noé, France Brécard, Françoise Tachker-Brun, Claude-Marie Dupin, Laurie Hawkes, Isabelle Crespelle, and Jean Maquet.

2-day theory workshop to integrate a theoretical theme with practice is offered. When people have started seeing clients (which they are supposed to do only after the leader of their didactic group has approved their degree of preparation), they are supposed to join a supervision group as well. They continue attending workshops at will (at least two a year) and continue working in a peer group.

4. The **troisième cycle** (third cycle) is called “preparation for certification.” Students sign an EATA contract, continue in supervision and peer groups, and attend workshops.

There are two experiential workshops everyone is supposed to attend twice during training:

■ Group dynamics

■ **Therapy observation:** This is a special workshop designed by Isabelle Crespelle with one therapy subgroup led by a therapist and an observation subgroup led by Isabelle. Members can communicate with Isabelle during the work via written questions, and they discuss the therapy afterward with Isabelle and the therapist. Clients then remain and observe in turn.

The other workshops come under two categories:

■ **Thematic workshops:** For example, this year there were workshops on emotions, cultural and transgenerational scripts, the body in psychotherapy, couple therapy, and so on.

■ **Psychopathology workshops:** For example, this year there were workshops on borderline conditions, the passive-aggressive personality, the destiny of narcissism, incestuous-incestual, current views on psychoses, and so on.

Our school has been approved by the FF2P (Fédération Française de Psychothérapie et de Psychanalyse), the French representative organization of the EAP (European Association for Psychotherapy), which delivers the CEP (Certificat Européen de Psychothérapie, the European psychotherapy certificate).

We are excited about the program we have established, which affords us monthly pedagogical all-day meetings, discussions, and cooperation in setting up the curriculum. It seems much better than working alone, as some of us did before we started the school.

Laurie Hawkes can be reached at Hlaurie@noos.fr. For more information about the school, see their Web site at www.eat-paris.net or contact them by e-mail at eat-paris@wanadoo.fr.

Czech TA

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has been officially accredited by the Czech Association of Psychotherapists as an accepted training in the field of psychotherapy.

■ Since its establishment, CATA has officially organized the basic TA 101 course at least twice a year; by now, there have been 13 such weekend meetings with 12-18 participants in each. Since 2001, these courses have been presented in the Czech language. Due to the closeness of the two languages, two official TA 101 training courses have also been organized in Slovakia under the auspices of CATA and in collaboration with Slovak colleagues (December 2004 and January 2006). With our Slovak colleagues, we also plan at least one weekend meeting a year, and we are encouraging the establishment of a Slovak national society for transactional analysis with the prospect of becoming an EATA member.

■ CATA has a small library of transactional analysis literature in English. Since 2005, CATA is also a regular subscriber to the *TAJ*.

■ In 1969 the best-known of Berne's works, *Games People Play*, was translated into Czech. In 1997 two more works were translated: Berne's *What Do You Say After You Say Hello?* and Harris's *I'm OK—You're OK*.

■ CATA has initiated translation of two more transactional analysis works into Czech: *Skills in Transactional Analysis Counselling and Psychotherapy* by Christine Lister-Ford (London: Sage, 2002) and *Transaktionsanalyse* by Jan Hennig and Georg Pelz (Jungfer-

mann Verlag, 2004); these will be published this year and next year respectively.

■ In 2005 CATA organized the first “outdoor day,” a meeting of members, friends, and interested people along with their families. Thirty-five people participated, the youngest being 3 years old. Our colleagues who focus on outdoor activities prepared a rich program in which everyone was able to find what they enjoyed, including the children. Another such meeting is planned for 2006, and more people have expressed interest in participating.

■ In 2005 a meeting of the EATA executive committee was held in Prague in view of the prospect of holding a future EATA conference here. On that occasion, a one-day seminar entitled “TA Across the Spectrum” was organized in collaboration with the First Medical Faculty of Charles University. The seminar was chaired by leading representatives of

EATA, including Adrienne Lee (EATA president), Sandra Wilson (Scotland), and Eugin Hriscu (EATA vice president). The aim of the seminar was to show the areas in which transactional analysis may be used and what forms it can take. The seminar was a real success, with 69 people participating.

■ CATA has an official Web site (www.tacata.cz) by which both members and non-members are regularly informed about its activities and offerings. On the Web site, it is also possible to access the Czech translation of the latest version of the *EATA Handbook* and translations of some transactional analysis articles, which are reprinted with the kind permission of their authors.

Blanka Cepická, PTSTA, is president of the Czech TA Association. She can be reached at blanka.cepicka@sena-praha.cz.



Top right: Gudrun Hennig in Prague during one of the 3-year training meetings in 2005. Right: TA 101 organized by CATA in Slovakia in 2006

Romanian TA

continued from page 1

Transactional analysis spread quickly, and after a couple of years, we had workshops in both Timisoara and Bucharest. Soon, the Romanian Transactional Analysis Association (ARAT) was founded and became a member of EATA. The workshops became part of a regular and coherent program that could offer training to those interested in using transactional analysis professionally in any of the four fields. They also provided personal development opportunities to people who were just interested in individual growth.

"I have perceived this diversity of styles and personalities as giving me permission to be myself and to understand that there are many ways of achieving similar goals."

I first heard about TA in 2002 when a friend mentioned "transactional analysis." I remember being a bit puzzled and saying, "I didn't know you were interested in economics!" He then explained that it had nothing to do with financial transactions.

I was 19 years old in March 2003 when I attended my first workshop, a TA 101, and I can still remember how challenging it was to my frame of reference. The way the theory was presented was so different from what I had been used to at the university (e.g., law school professors painstakingly reading out loud from their own books and notes when teaching something). It was captivating: a theory that explains everyday events, encourages change, and puts everything into a language that anyone can easily understand, even without a background in psychology!

I felt that I needed to continue my transactional analysis training, that it was just the right thing for me. When I try to explain what attracted me to TA, I often say that it was the interesting and seductive idea that "everybody is OK" and the rich ego state theory. I now think that it was much more than that. Ideas remain just ideas and are quite useless if they are not applicable. But with John Parr, I could see right from the start that he was bringing the theory into his everyday life and relating to people differently than I had seen before. And the theory itself was designed in such a manner that everyone could learn and start applying it right away. It took a while for me to really understand some of the concepts, but I felt that most of the ideas were things I had known to be true when I was little but had forgotten along the way. So, if I were to use one word to describe how I saw transactional analysis back then, it would be "credible." For me this credibility has continued to grow over the years as I became increasingly skilled at using transactional analysis.

In 2004 the transactional analysis community in Romania had the chance to organize the EATA conference in Timisoara, which was symbolic because it was the place where it all began for us. The conference came at the right time: We were finally in the TA world and we got the chance to see at work some of the most important transactional analysis theoreticians and practitioners. It also brought us to the attention of different trainers, who then started coming to Romania to present workshops. I think I managed to learn at least one essential thing from each of the trainers I have seen. Most importantly, I have perceived this diversity of styles and personalities as giving me permission to be myself and to understand that there are many ways of achieving similar goals.

Reflecting back on what has happened during 2005 and 2006, I cannot help thinking that it was during these 2 years that we accomplished the

most important thing yet. It is something simple yet essential: We created a secure environment within the training group. We have done this despite the fact that a number of new colleagues joined us, so the group is constantly changing. Today, I am sometimes amazed to see how well we work together and what a high level of awareness, spontaneity, and intimacy we have in this group. These were, of course, the qualities that Berne suggested characterized successful therapy and a fulfilling life, and what better goal for a transactional analysis group than an auto-nomous way of functioning? Welcoming diversity, understanding differences, being close, having conflicts and resolving them, encouraging growth without pushing it, and disagreeing are all things that we often do today. We would not be able to do them and stay in relationship with one another if we did not have a high degree of autonomy.

Our two ongoing transactional analysis groups and the fact that we are about to have our first Romanian Certified Transactional Analysts are successes that would not have been possible without the people who decided to initiate TA in Romania more than 5 years ago. Even though I do not know many of them, I feel deeply indebted to them. These developments also would not have been possible without the energetic and inspirational participation of several transactional analysis trainers who have been coming to Romania and teaching their material while demonstrating that TA is not just a theory but

something personal and diverse, which implies making it a part of ourselves.

In particular, my deepest gratitude goes to John Parr. To me personally, he has been a mentor and a trustworthy friend. Because I have been working with him, I know all too well what enormous quantities of energy and time John has invested in making transactional analysis the vibrant movement it is today in Romania. For example, he kept workshop fees extremely low and often agreed to run the business at a loss and cover that loss himself.

From the beginning, John has been a man with a vision: that Romania should have its own transactional analysts. Thinking about this process, I cannot help but notice how much his work here resembles that of Eric Berne. They both initiated a new theory in a foreign country, facing uncertainties, doubts, and sometimes opposition; they both had to innovate and create structures where there were no structures and use their creativity to give birth to something new. I suppose they had something else in common: They both believed in what they were doing and believed in the people they trained.

The clear belief that John has in Romanian transactional analysis is, for me, a force that perhaps made everything possible. It is a powerful stroke that moves relationships forward and invites self-confidence, respect, and change. Belief in others is something we do not often talk about.

I do not know how transactional analysis will evolve in my country over the next few years. Transactional analysis provides many models but does not offer any crystal balls. What I do know is what I see in me and around me: I see enthusiasm, I see projects, I see people celebrating their achievements and looking forward to new challenges. These are solid building blocks for the future.

John Parr will be retiring and going back to England in a year or so. This news would probably be shattering to many communities and individuals that have had such a powerful and inspirational leader. I know I will miss John once he leaves, and I also know that there is a part of him that will always be with me and with us in Romania.

Alexandru Demian is currently studying law and doing a master's degree in French and European law at Bucharest University. He has been in transactional analysis training since 2003 and has been an EATA member since then as well. His interests include human resources management and organizational applications of transactional analysis. He is also doing translations and interpretation for various events and is the Romanian translator of Julie Hay's book Working It Out at Work. Alex speaks English, French, and Romanian and can be reached at alexandru.demian@yahoo.com.

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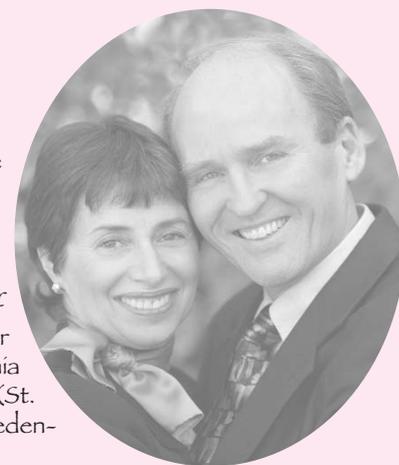
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Italian Journal “Devoted to Dreams”

With this issue we continue our series describing the contents of recent transactional analysis journals other than the Transactional Analysis Journal. We view this as a way to let readers know about the work colleagues have done that they might otherwise be unaware of and to build connections between authors and researchers in transactional analysis worldwide. To further this project, we urge editors of other transactional analysis journals to send us abstracts (in English) of articles from recent issues along with the full title of the journal in its original language (with an English translation); the theme of the issue (if there is one) in the original language (with an English translation); the volume, number, month, and year; the name of the editor; and the name of the sponsoring organization.

Quaderni di Psicologia: Analisi Transazionale e Scienze Umane [Review of Psychology: Transactional Analysis and Humanistic Science]

No. 43, 2005

“Dedicato ai sogni” [“Devoted to Dreams”]

Edited by Susanna Ligabue

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Excerpts from the Editorial by Susanna Ligabue

Dreams and dreaming have always fascinated humankind, influencing religious movements and the arts and challenging science to reveal their function, meaning, and existence. Dreaming is natural yet mesmerizing, a contradictory and complex phenomenon that elicits vivid emotions and symbolism. In ancient times, it was seen as both a divine message and an act of divination. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, with Freud, dreaming has been seen in a new light.

Freud overturned the views of the Greek, medieval, and Renaissance oneiromancers. The belief that dreams come from supernatural external forces was replaced by Freud’s intuition that they come from the human unconscious.

To him, dreams were “the royal road to the unconscious.” Through dreams, memory and repressed desires present themselves to the dreamer in a different way. To lay the foundation of his theory of the mind, Freud focused on his own and his patients’ dreams to delve into the dynamism of the unconscious.

Over a hundred years after Freud’s *Traumdeutung* [The Interpretation of Dreams]—which was published in November 1899 and dated 1900—and after scores of studies on the sleep process and dreaming activity, the question of dreams in analytical treatment and the therapeutic relationship remains central. Interest in this field of investigation is proceeding along two paths: on the one hand, neuroscience and increasingly refined scientific investigation methods, and on the other, the transformation of certain psychoanalytic paradigms during the twentieth century, particularly the last 3 decades.

The idea of publishing an issue of *Quaderni* about dreams developed out of the desire to make James Fossaghe’s article “The Organizing Functions of Dream Mentation” available in Italian to colleagues and psychotherapy trainees. The issue was discussed during some seminars led by Paolo Migone (psychoanalyst and coeditor of the well-known review *Psicoterapia e scienze umane*) at the postgraduate School of Psychotherapy of the Centro di Psicologia e Analisi Transazionale of Milan. The article, originally published in *Contemporary Psychoanalysis* in 1997, is an effective description of the author’s ideas on dreams. We thank Paolo Migone for his introduction and review of the article and for his contacts with James Fossaghe and the William Alanson White Institute of New York, which made publication possible.

“The question of dreams in analytical treatment and the therapeutic relationship remains central.”

In his article, Fossaghe goes beyond Freud’s teachings to reevaluate the manifest aspect of dreams as narrative images holding validity of their own. Along these lines, both primary process (of which dreams are a typical expression) and secondary process (rational, logical, verbal) are important for a person’s psychological balance and survival. Primary process is not viewed as regressive, to be transformed into secondary process. Rather, the focus is on the synergistic functioning of both. In this sense, technically speaking, dream images do not need to be translated into latent meanings to be understood.

The functions of dreams are adaptive and include growth, reparation, problem solving, and restructuring and reorganizing of daytime thoughts, all with the aim of fostering better adaptation and mentation along the lines of present-day neuroscientific research. This is consistent with the theories of self psychology (which Fossaghe agrees with), which maintain that the self has an inborn development program that tends toward growth, adaptation, and socialization in the best of conditions in harmony with the external world.

This is consistent with the basic theories of humanistic psychology: Rogers’s idea of self-actualization and the phenomenological and existential view that dreams must be accepted, actualized, and amplified in their existential meanings. Fossaghe’s view, on the one hand, highlights some of Jung’s intuitions, as he anticipated many of the ideas Fossaghe describes; on the other hand, it refers to some aspects of Kohut’s idea of self-state dreams. Thus, Fossaghe’s far-ranging perspective can aptly represent the point of connection between different languages and theoretical traditions and between research and clinical work.

Continuing along the lines of convergence and fertile cross-breeding of ideas, after Fossaghe’s article we present an interview with Mauro Mancía done by Neda Lapertosa. In incisive language, a link is made between neuroscience (e.g., studies on sleep and dreams and on implicit

memory) and psychoanalysis. These were for many years the fields of research of neurophysiologist and psychoanalyst Mauro Mancía, who complements psychoanalytic theory and interventions with the latest theories on the brain and the mind. He thus defines dreaming as “a pontiff tying the experiences of the past with those of the present, the relational reality of the present with that of childhood, ritualized in transference” (Mancía, 2004). Dreams serve as a bridge between past and present, providing unity to the unconscious that can then be historicized starting from a time that is buried in memory. Thus, in a view of a cross-breeding of cultures, quite apart from superficial eclecticism, “differential practices” are described for interpreting and conducting sessions with patients and a “discourse” on dreams and subsequent narrations.

“La fanciulla dei sogni” (“The Dreams Girl”), a contribution by psychoanalyst Giampaolo Lai, opens a window on clinical practice by offering five conversations with a patient about her dreams. The psychoanalyst’s interventions and thoughts accompany the patient—“dysidentical double (Doppelgänger)—in her changes, thus providing us with precious space for reflection on transference and countertransference processes in the therapeutic relationship.

In the next article, “Sogno, corpo, emozione” (“Dreams, Body, Affects”), psychotherapist and transactional analyst Barbara Bogazzi reports on some significant steps in her clinical work with a patient, where attention to the body and emotions is the common thread between the person’s history and the development of the therapeutic relationship. Some of the dreams that occur during the course of the therapy are “dreams that turn over a page,” as the French psychoanalyst Jean Michel Quinodoz (2001) defines them. They open up new relational and affective scenarios for the patient. The author draws a connection to the patient’s mode of attachment—his way of being-with-the-other—which, through the therapeutic relationship, is reflected in the dreams and in the shared narration in the analyst’s office while taking ever-changing shapes.

The next article is “Dreamwork in Redecision Therapy” by George Thomson, which was published in the *TAJ* in 1987. It effectively illustrates a type of classic dreamwork in transactional analysis. The author describes how one can break up some of the restrictive bottlenecks of a life script by following an approach to dreams focused on redecision, using both gestalt therapy and transactional analysis.

Berne was familiar with the theories of self psychology, in particular with those of Edoardo Weiss and Paul Federn, the latter of whom was Berne’s first analyst. After following classical Freudian teachings at first, in the early 1960s Berne came to see dreams as containers for early ego states, containers that could reveal the script “protocol,” as Anna Rotondo suggested in her 1989 article “Sogni e stati dell’Io” (“Dreams and Ego States”).

In *A Layman’s Guide to Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis*, Berne wrote that dreams are likely to help the mind recover from emotional wounds and painful experiences. To him,

dreams had the function of “assimilating” the ego’s most common emotional experiences, something that goes beyond mere causal explanation and has to do with integrating the situation and reshaping the person’s attitudes.

The phenomenological origin of ego states, together with the special focus of existential psychology on the “subject” as the actor of his or her own change, emerge in some theoretical as well as technical aspects—the there and then and the here and now—of gestalt therapy that gave rise to the redecision approach in transactional analysis. Since it is “the dreamer that writes the script,” dreams can be viewed as a guide to the future, to quote Pio Scilligo (*Guida al futuro*, 1988) [*Guide to the Future*].

There are many works in the transactional analysis literature on the meaning of dreams, on the relational significance of dreams in the therapeutic relationship, and on dreams as narration. The question of the function of dreams is very much still open to debate.

Next, in keeping with our custom of presenting something about the history of transactional analysis, we present the interview with Terry Berne done by Bill Cornell and published in the July 2004 *Script*.

In the section “Linee di tendenza, idee, personaggi, occasioni” (“Trends, Ideas, People, Events”), Neda Lapertosa guides us through this year’s Turin Book Fair devoted to dreams; takes us to an evening in Milan on “Cinema and Psychoanalysis,” where Fabio Carpi’s film *Le intermittenze del cuore* [*Hearth Intermittencies*] was shown (it opens and closes with a dream image); and to other cultural events, exhibitions, and meetings scheduled in the first part of the year.

Lastly, Susanna Ligabue reviews *Conversations at the Frontier of Dreaming* by Thomas H. Ogden, a psychoanalyst and careful investigator of what takes place in the intersubjective analytical environment.

For information on subscribing to this journal, please contact Susanna Ligabue, TSTA (psychotherapy) at at.mi@centropsi.it or visit www.centropsi.it.

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countries, and they are more likely to see the downside of capitalism when it is labeled "Westernization." However, there is a difference in their perception of globalization (growth to a worldwide scale) and Westernization (taking on the values of the West). I was also struck by how the long history of Arab successes in the past have instilled in the people of the Arab and Islamic world a sense of respect and appreciation for their history and culture and their deep desire to be afforded much more respect in today's world.

The highlight of my time at the WEF was participating in the Young Arab Leaders Forum. These leaders from every Middle Eastern country—with slightly more women than men—were all under the age of 24 and quite verbal in expressing their desire for change. All of them are working with mentors in an ongoing leadership development program. The young women from Middle Eastern countries will clearly be a major force in changing that region of the world; they are assertive, bright, engaged, and eager for change.

"The purpose of the summit was to debate how in a region torn by conflict, young people can be empowered as leaders who can create dialogue."

Significantly, in the Middle East, 60% of the population is under 24, which is quite different from the West, where the population is aging. Young people in the region are struggling with issues of identity, authority, and values in a rapidly changing world. It was our task in the Young Arab Leaders Forum to find ways to begin to address these enormous challenges and to consider how the Arab world can develop leaders. Would they share the characteristics of Western leaders? Were there Arab role models for young leaders? Could strong family or religious bondings play a role in creating new kinds of leaders? In societies with a strong emphasis on religion, would Western leadership psychology work? It is an urgent task. As one young person said, "We are not the future, we are the now."

The Arab Business Council, a body of the WEF, set the tone by identifying the need to "revolutionize the mind-set of both the Arab elite and the Arab street so that they look to the future rather than just to today." Changing the mind-set, looking for opportunities, resolving conflicts, creating dialogues, and forming bonds were recurring emphases during the three days of sessions, which focused on five themes:

democracy, peace, and security; the business agenda; global integration; investing for the future; and youth and understanding.

Everyone recognized that effective leadership is crucial to the success of initiatives in any of these areas, but what kind of leadership? My workshop on "The Psychology of Leadership" was designed to provide some insight into what makes high-performing and effective leaders as well as to draw conclusions about how leadership can be developed and encouraged in the Middle East. The outstanding panel, which included Yasser El Mallawany, Chairman, EFG Hermes Holding, Egypt; Laura Liswood, Secretary General, Council of Women World Leaders, USA; and Enas Abu Shashieh, Entrepreneurship Theme Coordinator, NetCorps, Jordan; and the audience attempted to address challenging questions: Is there a lack of genuine leadership in the Middle East? How can leadership be fostered in youth in this area of the world? What are the qualities of true leadership? What goes on in the minds of leaders? What is the link between reform and innovation and leadership?

Another high point of the WEF for me was my meeting with Shimon Peres, deputy prime minister of Israel. It was deeply moving to talk with him, especially given his long-established role in trying to bring peace to the Middle East. I found him sad about the state of affairs, and yet he presented a clear vision of how Gaza could be economically developed once peace is created.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, prime minister of Malaysia, spoke most clearly from the perspective of a peacemaker; he made it clear he will personally meet with any group to discuss concerns. His philosophy is aimed at building bridges and finding ways to include and bring people together in regions where there is a complex mixture of ethnic, cultural, and religious groups.

Among the things I learned or relearned at this meeting were that, in the Middle East:

- Religion and politics are always mixed.
- The tribal nature of belonging trumps any broader social grouping.
- There is a profound respect for authority, especially male authority.
- The role of women is changing. On the one hand, they are deeply respected and taken care of; on the other, they are increasingly demanding change.
- The problem is not fundamentalism but extremism.

Since the WEF, more warfare in the Middle East has ruptured the fragile balance so necessary to creating peace. I am reminded of the words of Stef Wertheimer, an Israeli industrialist who set up five industrial parks to provide job opportunities for people from diverse backgrounds (Muslims, Jews, Christians, and Druze) so they could learn and work together as entrepreneurs, managers, and employees:

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—William Cornell, Editor

I have learnt there are limitations to using force to win a quarrel. If you have a neighbor, you had better ensure he is not hungry, not jealous and that he has a good job. The Tefen parks have changed the local area and created jobs. We have made industry an important part of society. Compare the cost-benefit ratio of industry with that of a military force. It takes less money to start two industrial parks than it does to finance a fighter jet. That means that starting 100 industrial parks is equal to buying fewer than 50 fighter aircraft. Each industrial park focuses on attracting entrepreneurs, starting companies, educating workers and creating employment. After just five years, the region will begin to see results.

The formal outcome of the WEF was a blueprint for progress and reform centered on four major messages. There was consensus that businesses must take the lead in Middle East renewal, and men and women must be given equal opportunities. Democracy, peace, and stability cannot be achieved overnight, but there is hope that it can one day be attained with the region's youth, whose future and security must be of paramount concern. Finally, dialogue must be reinforced to lead to more successful cooperative action.

The wise words of one of the religious leaders perfectly reflected the consensus that the way ahead must be dialogue, conflict resolution, bonding, and attachment. As Rabbi Awraham S. Soetendorp said: "How wonderful, how normal and how sacred it is when we sit together as brothers." Dialogue is seeking a greater truth by thinking together. The 1200 people at Sharm el-Sheikh did, indeed, do just that.

*George Kohlrieser, PhD, TSTA, is professor of leadership and organizational behavior at IMD International in Switzerland; a consultant to global organizations, law enforcement agencies, and governments; a hostage negotiator; an organizational and clinical psychologist; and former president of the ITAA from 1998-2000. In his work, he focuses on how to maintain interpersonal bonds in the midst of conflict, transaction by transaction, creatively combining transactional analysis theory and applications with John Bowlby's work on separation and attachment. He recently published *Hostage at the Table, which relates effective tactics for hostage negotiation to the psychology of leadership. George can be reached at kohlrieser@imd.ch.**

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EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA EXAM	WPATA	16 Nov. 2006	Sydney, Australia	16 Aug. 2006
	COC	16-17 Nov. 2006	Neustadt, Germany	1 Aug. 2006
	COC	1 Dec. 2006	Montpellier, France	1 Sept. 2006
	BOC	8 Aug. 2007	San Francisco, USA	8 May 2007
	COC	16 Nov. 2007	Neustadt, Germany	1 Aug. 2007
TSTA EXAM	COC	16-17 Nov. 2006	Neustadt, Germany	1 May 2006
	COC	1 Dec. 2006	Montpellier, France	1 Sept. 2006
	BOC	8 Aug. 2007	San Francisco, USA	8 Feb. 2007
CTA Written	All Regions	Your choice	Submit to Regional Exam Coordinator after paying \$50 fee to T&C Council	Your choice
TEWs	PTSC	4-6 Dec. 2006	Montpellier, France	4 Aug. 2006

* COC CTA exam candidates who are doing the COC written case study must submit it no later than six months before the oral exam date. Details/application available from the COC Language Group Coordinators.

Note: Exams subject to availability of examiners/exam supervisors. BOC not responsible for expenses incurred when unavailability of examiners/exam supervisors causes exams to be canceled or postponed. To be an examiner for an ITAA/BOC exam, examiners must be at least a CTA for a CTA exam or a TSTA for a TSTA exam.

To arrange to take a BOC exam, contact the T&C Council, 2186 Rheem Dr., #B-1, Pleasanton, CA 94588-2775, USA. Note: COC people sitting for BOC exams must forward the equivalent of the EATA fee to the T & C Council office. **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:** \$450 ITAA members/\$600 non-ITAA members payable in US dollars to T&C Council, c/o the T & C Council office, 2186 Rheem Dr., #B-1, Pleasanton, CA 94588-2775, USA. **COC Training Endorsement Workshop:** to take a COC TEW, contact the European TEW Coordinator, c/o the EATA office.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

NORTH AMERICAN REGION

Bill Cornell writes that *The Healer's Bent: Solitude and Dialogue in the Clinical Encounter*, a collection of papers by Pittsburgh psychoanalyst Jim McLaughlin, which Bill edited, was published in 2005. The book was the product of two years of work between Jim and Bill. Jim died this past July at age 87. The book has been well received and is already being used as a text in several psychoanalytic institutes around the United States. *The Healer's Bent* was recently reviewed in the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. The reviewer, Ralph Roughton, described Jim McLaughlin as a "gentle radical." The reviewer also underscored that "the initiative for this book came not from McLaughlin himself, but from a younger colleague, William Cornell, a psychotherapist trained in transactional analysis and neo-Reichian body therapy, who discovered McLaughlin's work while searching for psychoanalytic writings that bridged the gap between mind and body. He found this in McLaughlin's work on non-verbal, postural and gestural behavior. Moreover, he found a writer whose non-authoritarian analytic stance and patient-centered exploratory method spoke to a wide range of clinicians working in different frames of reference."

LATIN AMERICAN REGION

The **XXVI Latin American TA Congress—Conglat** was held 6-9 September 2006 in Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, under the chair of Dr. Antonio Pedreira. From ALAT (Latin American Transactional Analysis Association), in addition to President Dr. Rafael Junchaya and Vice President Dra. Gloria Noriega Gayol, there were delegations from Argentina, Mexico, Perú, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. Among the 280 participants there were also representatives from the ITAA, the USA, Germany, Spain, and Portugal. The UNAT-BR (the Brazilian TA Association) was represented by its president, Regina Ferreira Da Silva, and participants from each of the Brazilian states, from Halagaos to Rio Grande do Sul. There were three pre-congress courses, a TA 101, and 53 workshops, all of high quality. Dra. Monica Levy, scientific director of CONGLAT and director of ALAT,

writes, "We especially want to thank all participants and presenters who made the event even brighter; to Noeliza Lima and Gloria Noriega for their support in spreading the word of the congress; and Dr. Antonio Pedreira for the success achieved. (Our thanks to Monica Levy for this report and to Joaquin Granados-Rossi for translating it.)"

ALL REGIONS

Eric Berne's House in Carmel for Sale: Terry Berne writes, "Eric's family is selling the house in Carmel where he lived for many years (and where his and Dorothy's kids were born). The adjoining property includes the small cabin that served as his study for more than 20 years and where he wrote virtually all of his books. It would have been nice to preserve it as a small museum or memorial, but there are too many

parties involved in the inheritance to come to any agreement. So the house and Eric's study are up for sale. I thought that might be of interest to people in the transactional analysis community. To help with maintenance while the house is on the market, the family has decided to make available a couple of bedrooms for a bed-and-breakfast-style stay for any interested parties, and we thought that also might be of interest to ITAA members. The house can be viewed online at <http://www.camoves.com/property/propertydetails.aspx?propertyguid=8b1bb6b8-106d-4ba9-bfc4-d0b8215211ef&CommunityIDList=&mils=&Street=&thumbs=1&PType=S&FAM&rpp=10&MinBed=0&sqft=0&MaxPrice=3000000&CityIDList=c2640&sort1=list-price&sort2=city&Zip=&MinPrice=2000000&sortord=D&PropSearch=0&CountyIDList=215&MinBath=0&page=4>

Gianpiero Petriglieri and Jack Wood had an article published in the 6 July 2006 *New York Times* Global Business Perspectives weekly online feature service. Entitled "How TA Found a Way," the article describes how Berne's disappointment at being rejected by the psychoanalytic world galvanized and inspired him to create transactional analysis. They write, "The combination of Berne's 'resilient creativity'—the capacity to maintain one's integrity, unique perspective and imagination in the face of an unfriendly environment—and his nurturing of loyal and dedicated colleagues and collaborators allowed him to leave a lasting and living legacy with TA, and stands as a model for any who dare to innovate in corporate life." Their article was originally published in *Business Life*, a British Airways in-flight publication, and it ran in *Global Business Perspectives* with photos of Eric Berne and the cover of *Games People Play*.

Make Plans Now to Attend the Next Major International Transactional Analysis Conference



8-12 August 2007 ▼ San Francisco

at the Westin Hotel San Francisco Airport

**"Cooperation and Power:
Relationships, Choices, and Change"**

Cosponsored by the ITAA and USATAA

Preconference Institutes and TA 101: 7-8 August

TA Trainers' Meeting: 7 August; CTA/TSTA Exams: 8 August

Dear Friends and Colleagues from Around the Globe:

I hope you are planning to come to the International Transactional Analysis Conference in San Francisco 8-12 August 2007.

In this time of personal and group interdependence, conference presentations, panels, and keynote addresses will focus on cooperative approaches to balancing power in relationships, groups, and society. Learn with an international faculty of outstanding thinkers and practitioners, hear about how transactional analysis is evolving around the world, and discover exciting new ideas and techniques. If you haven't already, please send in a proposal to present; the deadline for submissions is 15 February 2007.

The conference is being held at a lovely boutique hotel close to the San Francisco airport. We have obtained great room rates of US\$109 single or double. Please reserve your room by visiting the ITAA Web site (www.itaa-net.org); click on "Conference" and then on "Hotel Reservations" to register online. The hotel only has 376 rooms, and we would like to take over the entire place! But to do this, you must register early.

There is a lot to do in the area around the hotel: wonderful restaurants and shopping areas are a five-minute drive or within walking distance. Transportation to the city center of San Francisco is very convenient and takes about 30 minutes.

Please reserve your room as soon as possible and keep checking the conference Web site for the registration form (which will be up soon) and for updates on the conference and the program.

I look forward to seeing you in San Francisco in August!

Felipe Garcia, Conference Cochair

Trainers Save the Date!

Transactional analysis trainers (PTSTAs and TSTAs) are invited to attend a special trainers' meeting organized by the Training and Certification Council (T&CC) on Tuesday 7 August 2007 during conference week in San Francisco. (Note that this is different from the examiners' meeting.) The purpose of the trainers' meeting is to create a reflective space in which transactional analysis trainers can exchange insights, practices, and thoughts about boundaries, ethics, and current developments regarding training and certification worldwide.

The meeting will be held from 9 am to 12:30 pm and from 2 pm to 5 pm and will be run by the chair of the Training and Certification Council (Servaas van Beekum), the cochairs of the Training Standards Committee (Susan George and Tomoko Abe), and the cochairs of the Board of Certification (Trudi Newton and Lorna Johnston).

We hope that those of you who come to the trainers' meeting will also be available to help with CTA and TSTA exams on Wednesday 8 August. The examiners' meeting, in preparation for the exams, will be held Tuesday evening after the trainers' meeting; it will be run by Trudi Newton and Lorna Johnston.

Call for Examiners: If you are willing to help with exams, please e-mail Trudi Newton at trudi.newton@btinternet.com indicating your certification level and whether you are interested in serving as an examiner and/or a supervisee (the latter for TSTA exams only).

TA CONFERENCES WORLDWIDE

17-19 NOVEMBER 2006:

Sydney, Australia. 18th Australasian TA Conference. Contact: Nadine Emmerton at nemmerton@primusonline.com.au

2-3 DECEMBER 2006: Montpellier, France. 27th IFAT Conference. Contact: Grace Slottje at slottjeg@aol.com

8-12 AUGUST 2007: San Francisco, California, USA. ITAA/USATAA Conference. Contact: Felipe Garcia at conference@usataa.org or visit www.usataa.org/conference

12-13 OCTOBER 2007: Singapore 3rd International Conference (organized by the Singapore Transactional Analysis Association and the Berne TA Center of Singapore). Contact: Berne.Spore@pacific.net.sg; Web site: www.staa.org.sg

For current information, the call for proposals, hotel registration, and all details, visit www.usataaconference.org