



Think Global, Act Local, Get Involved

by John Heath

I have been a member of the ITAA since I first started to take transactional analysis seriously. As things are now, I would recommend anyone interested in transactional analysis to do the same. I have always considered it a sound investment and a major contributor to my professional development. My active involvement with the ITAA began much later, in 2004 at the annual international conference, which that year was in Bangalore. I was all “loved up” by a heady mixture of delightful Indian hospitality and the commonplace sense of the spiritual, which pervades everything there. I think also that the more egocentric relief of my exam success had its part to play. It was in such a state of bliss that I attended the ITAA members’ meeting for the first time. I was shocked to see that, including the board of trustees members themselves, we made up a small roomful of 20 to 25 people at most. How can it be, I thought, at this wonderful conference of our only worldwide transactional analysis organization that so few people bother with the background

“There has never been a time when talking intimately to people from different cultures has been so important. The future of the world itself may depend on it.”

tasks that keep us functioning? When Jim Allen, who was president at the time, stood up and asked if there was anyone present who might be willing to help with some of the work, my feet knew instantly which way they were going to take me. From a position of complete naiveté, I took on the role of conference chair and later, in 2007, joined the board as European trustee.

It is difficult to sum up what I have learned during the last 5 years or so of involvement. I am starting with the negatives. Here at home, I continue to be shocked by the massive indifference of many of my fellow Europeans to the ITAA. Mostly they are not antagonistic; they simply do not see the relevance for them of ITAA membership.

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Graduation of the First TA 202 Class in China

by Thomas Ohlsson

On 20 October 2008 it was graduation time for 22 students in Beijing, China. They were the first students there to complete a 3-year TA 202 training program of 27 days of teacher-led class and additional peer groupwork. Although the graduation took place at Capital Normal University, the students were not regular university students. Many orientations were represented in the group: school teacher, medical doctor, actor, counselor, social worker, psychologist, movie director, university professor, hot-line volunteer, and so on. All had in common that they found transactional analysis highly useful in their private and professional lives, and they had put in great efforts to complete the 202 program.

Personal script work, transactional analysis core concepts, human motivation, treatment planning, processes and stages in transactional analysis therapy, personality adaptations, ethics, and cultural considerations were included in the curriculum, and there was a written examination on transactional analysis theory. The participants also carried out individual transactional analysis projects that were shared with the class in written and oral

form, richly illustrating varied and creative applications of TA. Just one example: Zhang Xusheng reported how she had successfully used transactional analysis rededication therapy to reduce psychological trauma working with victims in the disaster area of the Sichuan earthquake.

“I believe transactional analysis has a significant contribution to offer the world for a long time to come, and in China there are many, many people whose quality of life may be improved by the theory and methods that we can share.”

The graduation also marked the completion of a 3-year contract between the Psychological Research Center at Capital Normal University in Beijing and three transactional analysis teachers from Institutet för livsterapi (IFL) in Malmö, Sweden: Annika Björk, Roland Johnsson, and me, Thomas Ohlsson. Between 2005 and 2008



Zhang Bin receives his TA 202 diploma in China from teacher Thomas Ohlsson

we taught a “pyramid”-shaped program with most courses on the base level. A 5-day introductory course, consisting of a TA 101 and personal script work, was taught to about 800 students in ten cities: Harbin, Changchun, Shenyang, Beijing, Qingdao, Nanjing, Chengdu, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Kunming. The complete TA 202 course was divided into six sections, from 202(1) to 202(6), and the Beijing group was the first to

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Further Thoughts on Research Project

From Claude Steiner

Transactional Analysis as Effective as Other Approaches”? (See Khalil, 2009.) What kind of a damning-with-faint-praise headline is that?

I marvel at the motivation behind that mind-bending statement—especially since the body of the article makes it clear that the reported findings are entirely without scientific basis. To quote, “It seems that transactional analysis... is probably as effective as other psychotherapies. ... The evidence base remains scant and... what evidence basis exists is insular and not subject to (academic) reviews” (p. 1).

I am doubly surprised in light of Ted Novey’s (2002) Eric Berne Award-winning, rigorous, replicated research, which found that transactional analysis, as evaluated by clients of various psychotherapies, was superior to psychotherapy practiced by psychiatrists, psychologists, marriage counselors, physicians, and psychoanalytic psychotherapists. Why were these findings not mentioned?

Who is minding the editorial store here?

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From Liz Khalil

The key questions of the review reported in the March *Script* (Khalil, 2009) were: What is the effect of transactional analysis on client outcomes? How does the treatment effect of transactional analysis compare with other types of psychotherapy? The review sought good quality, replicable, empirical research evidence to answer these questions. That is not to say that the review limited its scope to randomized controlled trials (RCTs), because that particular experimental design—although highly regarded for consistent, objective results—can be inflexible and does not represent all meaningful research endeavors. Instead, for the purposes of this review, studies reporting a transactional analysis intervention, a clearly described method, and recognized, credible pre- and posttherapy measures were included. Little research concerning outcomes of transactional analysis intervention was located that fits these universally recognized quality indicators. However, all research located is detailed in the main report, along with discussion around reasons for inclusion/exclusion and contribution to the knowledge base, including Novey’s (2002) study of transactional analysis client satisfaction.

“Transactional Analysis (Probably) ‘As Effective’ as Other Approaches” is a finding from the conclusion of one of the few empirical studies concerning transactional analysis outcomes (Smith’s meta-analysis of 400 pooled psychotherapy studies) and as such is entirely with scientific basis.

Note: Professors Patrick Callaghan and Veronica James, two of Liz Khalil’s senior colleagues, advised and reviewed the original report as well as this response to Claude Steiner.

From Bill Cornell

I am minding the editorial store here, so I will respond to Claude Steiner’s comments on Liz Khalil’s article in the March 2009 *Script*, “Transactional Analysis ‘As Effective as Other Approaches’ Suggests University Study.” That article was published in *The Script* for two reasons: (1) The report submitted to us was the summary of a great deal of work done through the Berne Institute, one of the major transactional analysis training programs in the United Kingdom, and (2) the report, both in the summary for *The Script* and the full version on the university Web site, speaks to crucial questions that many transactional analysis communities around the world are now facing as they seek accreditation by professional and governmental bodies. The article does not boldly proclaim the glories and efficacy of transactional analysis, but then neither does *The Script* all that often. *The Script* is the official newsletter of our professional association and as such has the responsibility to provide a forum for the accomplishments of our members and their work; the complexities of mental health care in our contemporary social, economic, and professional environments; and areas of controversy and dissension.

Liz’s article and the study she summarizes speaks to the difficult reality that transactional analysis communities worldwide, including the ITAA, have as yet produced very little objective, “evidence-based,” outcome-oriented research, which is increasingly demanded by the governmental, insurance, and academic powers that be. You might not have liked reading that, but it is true. Khalil’s article does not mention Ted

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Graduation

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complete the 202(6) at the top of the "pyramid." In between we taught a number of medium-level TA 202 courses in various cities, so there are now quite a few Chinese colleagues with considerable transactional analysis knowledge.

The first TA 202 graduates decided to keep meeting as a group. Four students have signed contracts to become Certified Transactional Analysts and more are on their way to do so. We IFL teachers will continue to teach and train in China.

Teaching Transactional Analysis in China

Teaching transactional analysis in China is challenging and rewarding. There is a great need for practical and efficient psychological methods in China. Hua Xia, China's leading training center for counselors, estimates that 190 million out of the total population of 1.3 billion people in China

are in need of psychological counseling or psychotherapy. In 2005 there were about five counselors/therapists available for every one million citizens, or 6500 counselors to care for 190 million potential clients, implying an impossible workload of 30,000 clients per counselor. And many of those counselors are in need of further training and knowledge of improved methods and techniques.

"Zhang Xusheng reported how she had successfully used transactional analysis rededication therapy to reduce psychological trauma working with victims in the disaster area of the Sichuan earthquake."

In China, psychology, psychotherapy, and counseling are still considered to be areas in which the West is ahead, and methods such as psychoanalysis, Rogerian client-centered therapy, cognitive therapy, psychodrama, and family therapy (especially Satir-oriented work) are appreciated and taught by Western teachers in China. There is also a growing awareness that sophisticated psychological knowledge has existed for thousands of years in the Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist traditions, and that new Western methods need to be integrated with the established knowledge in Chinese culture and medicine.

Transactional analysis has been well received in China. It is still not as well known as some other methods, but from the people who have learned transactional analysis, the response is generally favorable. In many respects, transactional analysis fits well into Chinese culture: It is practical, it can immediately be used for understanding yourself and your relationships with others, a basic knowledge can have far-reaching consequences in improving life quality, and you can apply transactional analysis knowledge to yourself without identifying as a client. The idea that you internalize and "carry your family with you" in ego states fits well with the cultural emphasis on family and relations (guanxi), and the transactional analysis exam structure is attractive in providing long-term and high-level professional training. In our transactional analysis training program in China, we aim to both spread basic TA knowledge to as many people as possible and to provide high-quality training for professionals. The long-range hope is to see a Chinese transactional analysis association created on a par with other large regional TA associations. Due to government restrictions on forming national associations, this may presently be a difficult goal to attain, but a future in which transactional analysis training and examinations can be carried out in Chinese, in China, by Chinese Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts should be possible within the next decade.

In 2008 there were no Chinese Certified Transactional Analysts or transactional analysis supervisors/teachers in Mainland China. There were some in Taiwan and Singapore, but generally speaking, there was and is a serious lack in China of qualified transactional analysis teachers with competence in Chinese language and culture. IFL's teachers have taught transactional analysis in Taiwan since 1986, so I have gradually learned to speak and read Chinese well enough to get by, but not to teach in Chinese. With few exceptions, transactional analysis teachers who teach in China need to team up with good interpreters. Chinese students will rarely be satisfied with English, not even if their English knowledge is good.

In 2004 I attended the 28th International Congress of Psychology in Beijing. I think I was the only transactional analyst participating in this major conference, or at least the only one making a transactional analysis presentation. Yang Mei, one of the present TA 202 graduates, listened to my presentation and invited me to teach transactional analysis in China. The development I have described in this article followed. In 2008, just before the TA 202 graduation, I attended the 5th



China TA 202 participants (back row from left): Tang Yan (staff), Lin Lin (staff), Guo Yaling, Wang Yu, Shu Qing'e, Zhang Xusheng, Li Jing, Yang Haibo, Wang Xiulian, Sun Xiaofeng, Zhang Weiguang, Guo An, Zhang Bin, and Yu Mingdong; (front row from left): Xu Hong, Xu Lili, Zhong Gulan (interpreter), Thomas Ohlsson (teacher), Yang Mei, Wang Hui, Li Hongju, and Wang Xiaozhou. Not shown: Zhao Zhidao, Zhou Sili, Wang Xiaohong, and Su Shilan. The banner reads: "Wishing the first class of TA training all success."



Zhou Sili's TA 202 graduation diploma in Chinese and in English.

World Congress of Psychotherapy, also in Beijing. I was happy to notice that at this congress there was another transactional analysis presentation in addition to mine: Sun Xiaofeng, also a present TA 202 graduate, made an interesting report on how she used script information in counseling middle-school students.

But I could not help wondering, where were you, my transactional analysis colleagues from all over the world? I know we TA people arrange wonderful conferences of our own (I have been to quite a few), but isn't it also important to transact with the larger professional community? I believe transactional analysis has a significant

contribution to offer the world for a long time to come, and in China there are many, many people whose quality of life may be improved by the theory and methods that we can share.

So, dear colleagues, see you in China? If it takes a TA World Conference in China, maybe it is time for the ITAA to start thinking about it. I know there are many professionals in China who would love to welcome us and have a chance to share our knowledge!

Thomas Ohlsson is a Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (psychotherapy) in private practice in Malmö, Sweden. He can be reached at thomas@livsterapi.se.

Welcome to New Members

NEW MEMBERS	MEMBERSHIP SPONSOR	NEW MEMBERS	MEMBERSHIP SPONSOR
January 2009		March 2009	
Halim Cermikli, Turkey	—	Margot Corbin, UK	—
Ioana Cupsa, USA	—	Anna Cripps, Singapore	—
Julie Francon, Canada	—	Beena Dharman, India	P. K. Saru
Gergely Hoinal, Canada	—	Nataša Mohorè Kejžar, Slovenia	—
Katsuhiko Josaki, Japan	Yoshinobu Kitamura	Rowena Lucas, UK	—
Balaji Kumar, India	—	T. P. M. Seegers, Netherlands	—
Matti Sannen, Netherlands	—	Norio Suzuki, Japan	—
Tim Saunders, UK	—	Danielle Tavares, Brazil	—
André Sinclair, Sweden	—	Yayoi Ubukata, Japan	—
Kim Stewart, USA	—	Jo Wareham, New Zealand	—
Lütfiye Yakut Sundur, Turkey	—	Pao-Ling Yao, Taiwan	—
Tianbao, China	Thomas Ohlsson	April 2009	
Alice Timmermans, Netherlands	Anne de Graaf	Allen Adler, Switzerland	—
		Angela Bleach, New Zealand	—
		Judy Chen, Canada	—
		Jerry Fitzgerald, Canada	—
		Thomas Groehl, Germany	—
		Pam Hu, Singapore	—
		Sylvia Ingram, Scotland	—
		Seong Koo Lee, Korea	—
		Chiemi Nichizono, Japan	—
		Susan Nunn, Australia	—
		Ofelia Valezzi, Mexico	Gloria Noriega
		Chris White, Australia	—
		Lorraine Williams, New Zealand	—
		Marnie Winterford, Australia	—
February 2009			
Joi Andreoli, USA	—		
Mike Carson, USA	—		
Maria Luisa de Blasio, Italy	—		
Maryam Forozmand, USA	—		
Riccardo Fregna, Italy	—		
John Hampton, USA	—		
Mandarin Ivana, Slovenia	—		
Atefeh Javadnia, UK	—		
Jann Jevons, UK	—		
Serkan Kahyaoglu, Turkey	—		
Inna Learn, USA	—		
Manijeh Monshizadeh, Iran	—		
Esther Ritter, New Zealand	—		
Eric Rolland, France	—		
Mansoor Sharifi, Iran	—		
Vicki Size, Australia	—		
Anne Tepper, Australia	—		
Catherine Wilson, USA	—		

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 2186 Rheem Dr., #B-1
 Pleasanton, CA 94588-2775, USA
 Phone: 925-600-8110
 Fax: 925-600-8112
 E-mail: itaa@itaa-net.org
 Web site: <http://www.itaa-net.org>

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What Eric Berne Said to Me

by Joanne Garner

Three key characteristics of Berne's writing stay with me when I think of him and the classical approach that informs much of my own practice.

The first is the partnership approach he advocated between client and therapist. In his time and era, I understand he courageously pushed for what was then a virtually unheard of equality between patients and physicians, in which the patient's opinion as to the etiology of symptoms and possible diagnosis was treated with as much respect as the psychiatrist's.

It seems much more commonplace now for doctors to inquire of their patients what they think is the problem and what they consider should happen, but this seems a relatively recent phenomenon, in the United Kingdom national health service, at any rate. Nowadays, treatment often seems driven by the belief that patients have probably researched their symptoms on the Internet before making an appointment, and therefore, therapists had better pay attention or risk appearing less knowledgeable than the person consulting with them! But, as Ian Stewart (1992) recounts in his biography of Berne, during the 1950s it required a great deal of courage, if not

sheer bloody-mindedness, to adhere to such "heresy."

I also like Berne's characteristically pithy paraphrases of what he termed "the three ancient slogans" (above all, do no harm; remember the curative power of nature; and I treat them and God cures them). These seem to me to be a counterbalance to what often comes across in his writing as arrogance or impatience, for instance, when he described his own approach to cure versus how he perceived the medical profession generally.

"Under his often combative, adversarial style of writing, Berne actually practiced great humility in the face of the complexity of the symptoms and stories told to him by patients."

It is a reminder to me that under his often combative, adversarial style of writing, Berne actually practiced great humility in the face of the complexity of the symptoms and stories told to him by patients. This is particularly relevant to me when I read his instructions to therapists (e.g., in *Principles of Group Treatment*) and balk at the

apparent omnipotence and omniscience he proposed as prerequisites for starting to practice. As a newly qualified practitioner, who among us has not felt daunted by his direction to have eyes in the back of one's head, to observe minutely everyone in the room at the same time from the moment they enter to their departing, and to know exactly how to go straight for cure en masse in the first session?!

Finally, I warm to Berne's oft-stated desire to avoid jargon and his use of colloquial expressions to describe psychological phenomena. I laughed out loud when I first read "Away from a Theory of the Impact of Interpersonal Interaction on Non-verbal Participation" (Berne, 1971). I imagine the apparent cynicism and sarcasm of the paper underpinned a passionate desire to avoid discounting patients by using "long words" that they did not understand in order to obfuscate and confuse, maintain a power base, and conceal the doctor's own ignorance of what was really going on.

To me, Berne epitomizes the ethos I strive to embrace: To practice simplicity without being simplistic.

Joanne Garner is a Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (psychotherapy). She can be reached by e-mail at jo.candcc@googlemail.com.



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Think Global

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When I attend annual members' meetings, which always take place at conference, I am still amazed by how few people turn up, even after taking the trouble to make long international journeys. On a darker note, I was nothing short of horrified by the resignations from the board last year, which surely jeopardized an already fragile organization held together pretty well exclusively by determined voluntary effort. Everyone acted for their own reasons, of course, and that I respect, but I do wonder how individual reasons and organizational needs came to be so much at odds.

This all has caused me to question our ITAA structures, root and branch. I wonder now if we should give up being a direct member organization. We have a place in the transactional analysis world that can only be sustained with the consent and cooperation of other TA organizations, particularly the international ones such as the European Association for Transactional Analysis (EATA), the Western Pacific Association of Transactional Analysis (WPATA), the Asociación Latinoamericana de Análisis Transaccional (ALAT), and the South Asian Association of Transactional Analysts (SATAA). We need to be more than just a group of individual enthusiasts with big ideas, wonderful as many of them are. The ITAA aspires to represent transactional analysis worldwide. That is a fine and necessary mission, in my view, but to do it we must give something up. We must stop leading and start serving. The ITAA needs to place itself at the service of the other transactional analysis organizations with the confidence that they will not misuse it. Such service will cost, of course. Nothing can happen without resources.

In a roundabout way, the negatives lead me to the positives. What I have come to appreciate about the ITAA is that it holds the identity of transactional analysis as a global psychological community. None of the other transactional analysis organizations can do that because they all have primarily regional identities. More to the point,

there is no other psychological modality that extends its reach as transactional analysis does, with members around the world, concepts that are applicable across cultures, and a unifying qualification system that ensures parity of standards. Do a Google search on "global psychological community" (with the inverted commas so as to keep the phrase intact) and you will get a very small list of around five Web sites. When I did it, these included two book reviews and some references to conference proceedings where the concept had been discussed. As yet, no organization I know of is claiming to be a global psychological community. But the world so needs this. There has never been a time when talking intimately to people from different cultures has been so important. The future of the world itself may

"What I have come to appreciate about the ITAA is that it holds the identity of transactional analysis as a global psychological community."

depend on it. How else will we agree to drop the nuclear threat or cooperate to stop the earth overheating? How else will we solve conflict that is not driven by nation states or any other form of institutionalized government but that resides in differences of ideology that are faith based? These issues need us to relate OK-OK, in a candid and game-free way. No transactional analysis person who reads those words will fail to appreciate what they mean, irrespective of where they live, what culture they live in, and what their own beliefs are. This can be our gift to the world—a way to talk to each other.

Last year at the conference in Johannesburg I had the unbelievable good fortune to meet Linda Buckley, a transactional analysis enthusiast from Cape Town who worked for 5 years in the 1990s as a personal assistant to Archbishop Desmond Tutu on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). My wife, Lis, and I struck up an instant friendship with Linda. She invited us to

Cape Town after the conference and introduced us to Archbishop Tutu. What an amazing experience and what an incredible human being he is! There was not a hint of celebrity glitter about the meeting. We just met and had a cup of tea. What has endured in my memory is the deep knowledge that we were all talking about the same thing: the need for people to fully see each other and to own their own demons so that they do not continue to see them in others. Since then Linda has been to England to speak to our transactional analysis training group about her work with the TRC. It was one of the most moving and unforgettable events in our training calendar and showed us what it really means to relate "I'm OK, You're OK" with others. The TRC experience has shown that even when there is a history of hatred, violence, and exploitation between people, the truth can be spoken and received in a way that moves them forward into peace and not back into conflict. The troubles of South Africa are far from over, of course, and there is much still to be done there. The TRC has not been a panacea for all ills, but it has played a major part in averting civil unrest on a potentially massive scale. Let us hope that South Africa can continue to heal itself in this way.

Transactional analysis people are very good at forming communities. Mostly they stroke each other positively, at best they are interested in others' autonomy as well as their own, and usually they know the value of fun as well as achievement. And that, with a few whistles and bells, is the core of what transactional analysis is about. TA can expand from this into a subtle and complex system to suit many and varied applications. It can be a fully professionalized psychological model that you would need long training to use adequately, or it can be used simply, in a way that most people understand within a few minutes. I would love to see the ITAA become the global container for this both simple and intricate set of values and ideas. Everyone will gain from that. My invitation to all of you who want that as well is to ask your national or regional transactional analysis association questions such as, "What do we think needs to happen to promote transactional analysis around the world?" "What is our

official relationship with the ITAA?" "What do we want from the ITAA?" "Do we contribute to the work of the ITAA, and if not, how might we do that?" Within the ITAA, the questions are simpler: "How can we promote transactional analysis around the world and how can we be of service to the other TA organizations in a way that will make them willing to resource our work?"

"The ITAA needs to place itself at the service of the other transactional analysis organizations with the confidence that they will not misuse it. Such service will cost, of course. Nothing can happen without resources."

Finally, if you can, please come to Lima to our 2009 international conference in August. You will have a wonderful time, you will certainly learn something about transactional analysis in Latin America, and you never know who you will meet! You will also be contributing to the consolidation of links with ALAT and the South American transactional analysis community. And then in 2010 we celebrate the centenary of Eric Berne's birth. Come and join us that year in Montreal and let us make this OK-OK thing happen while there is still time.

John Heath is currently ITAA conference committee chair and board of trustee representative for the European region. Soon he will become the ITAA Vice President of Operations. John can be reached at jheath.highgate@virgin.net.

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Results of Latest Board of Trustee Nominations

The ITAA is pleased to announce the following people have been nominated for open board positions:

Vice President of Operations: John Heath, United Kingdom

Vice President of Research and Innovation: C. Suriyaprakash, India, and Biljana van Rijn, United Kingdom

Trustee representing the North American Region: Vann Joines, United States

Trustee representing the African region: Karen Pratt, South Africa

Trustee representing the Latin American region: Erich Kosloski, Brazil

Because they were nominated unopposed, John Heath, Vann Joines, Karen Pratt, and Eric Kosloski will automatically remain on or join the board. Please see the statements on this page to learn more about them.

There will be an election ballot for the remaining position: vice president of research and innovation. An election ballot will be mailed out in mid-June with a deadline in August. Please watch for this, the second ITAA Board of Trustees election ballot this year, and return it as quickly as possible to make sure your vote counts.

New Additions to the ITAA Board



John Heath, Vice President of Operations

John has been a member of the ITAA since he began transactional analysis training in the early 1990s. He lives in the north of England and works as a transactional analysis psychotherapist, trainer, and supervisor. John has served on the board as European trustee since 2007 but, in fact, his active involvement with the ITAA began earlier than that in 2004 when he volunteered to help out with organizing conferences. John was appointed chair of the conference committee soon after that and was involved in negotiating the arrangements for the subsequent annual conferences in Edinburgh, Istanbul, San Francisco, and Johannesburg. John is proud to have been part of reaching a contract between EATA, WPATA, and the ITAA for the organization of World Conferences, which are a vital part of the cohesion of our worldwide network of transactional analysis organizations. He is excited to be looking forward to the 2009 conference in Lima, which is hosted by the national association in Peru (APDEH) and jointly sponsored by ITAA and ALAT. This marks a long overdue and new focus of involvement with our colleagues in Latin America. The following year, 2010, is the Eric Berne Centenary. It will be a fitting tribute and a suitable birthday present to Eric that the ITAA, the organization he created, is organizing this event in Montreal, the city of his birth in 1910. It certainly provides a stimulus for us to pull together in the ITAA and that can only be a good thing. Through his involvement with conferences, John has become aware of the three-legged stool that makes transactional analysis what it is. We have transactional analysis as a theory, a methodology, and a community. Conferences bring all three together but especially give expression to our life as a community. It is John's intention to serve the board and the wider transactional analysis community in a way that continues to promote cooperative connections between TA professionals and organizations across the world. John can be reached by e-mail at jheath.highgate@virgin.net.



Vann Joines, Trustee Representing the North American Region

The only North American member of the ITAA Board of Trustees (BOT) is rotating off, so Vann Joines has agreed to fill that position for the coming 3-year term. Vann is president of the Southeast Institute for Group and Family Therapy in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and has been a member of ITAA since 1972. He became a Certified Transactional Analyst (CTA) in 1973 and a Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst in 1975. Vann has served on the BOT several times before and has been the chair of several committees, including training standards, professional practices, board of certification, and the Eric Berne Memorial Award Committee. He is committed to the future growth and dissemination of transactional analysis worldwide and is concerned about how the ITAA can serve the needs of the various national TA organizations. The needs of members in various areas of the world differ, and it is important that the policies of the ITAA take into account the needs of all members. Vann is especially concerned about the requirements for training and exams and how transactional analysis is practiced in different areas. We have the opportunity for a resurgence of transactional analysis in North America, which is seen in the renewed interest in the training programs that Vann and others in USATAA are doing. It is important that the policies of the ITAA support the blossoming of this renewed interest. Vann also believes that transactional analysis has the opportunity to increase its membership worldwide and gain the respect that it deserves among mental health practitioners around the globe. It is important that ITAA's policies make it easier for that to happen by finding more ways of bringing professionals into the fold. We need more influential writings and research to demonstrate the power and effectiveness of transactional analysis that we, as members, experience. We also need to create ways for professionals to come into the organization as practitioners without the extensive requirements of CTA. Perhaps the ITAA could have a practitioner level similar to the one developed by the USATAA and a master practitioner level similar to the current CTA. That way the extensive requirements of the CTA would not be a barrier for professionals to embrace transactional analysis as practitioners while they are becoming more committed to the ITAA as their professional home. These are the type of ideas Vann thinks we need in order to grow the organization on a worldwide basis, to move

beyond regionalism and think on a global level. He wants to work with other board members to create that global vision. Vann Joines can be reached at vjoines@seinstitute.com.



Karen Pratt, Trustee Representing the Africa Region

Karen Pratt is a Certified Transactional Analyst (CTA) specializing in education. She plans to sign her PTSTA contract after the Training Endorsement Workshop in India in September 2009. She is involved in developmental and transformational work in South Africa using transactional analysis at a grassroots level with health care workers. Her current project is developing a Constructive Engagement Project for South African Schools based on the transactional analysis awards (TAPATE and TAPACY) offered by the Institute of Developmental Transactional Analysis (IDTA). After the successful international transactional analysis conference in Johannesburg in 2008, there has been a renewed interest in TA there. Together with other colleagues, Karen has formed the Cape Town College of Transactional Analysis, which offers workshops and training throughout the year, using both local and visiting overseas transactional analysis trainers. It is exciting to see how people are increasingly finding transactional analysis to be a valuable, hands-on tool to integrate into both their personal and professional lives. Transactional analysis can be powerful in equipping all South Africans to be part of a growing democracy. Karen has been a member of the ITAA since 2004 and a member of the IDTA since 2006. She has attended international conferences since 2005 and regional conferences in the United Kingdom, South Africa, and India. She has had articles published in both *The Script* and the *IDTA News*. She is keen to become more involved with the ITAA Board of Trustees and to experience the richness of being part of an international group of people. She believes that her experience working across the diverse cultures in South Africa will be a valuable addition to the board. Karen can be reached at kpatt@mweb.co.za.



Erich Kosloski, Trustee Representing the Latin American Region

Erich is a lawyer and international business manager who graduated from a Catholic University (Universidade Católica Dom Bosco) in Brazil. As a lawyer, he has written and managed contracts for Brazilian enterprises as well as worked as a mediator in several business-related cases. As a business manager, he has managed small- and medium-sized enterprises and worked as a consultant. Erich has created business plans for small businesses and conducted hundreds of groups of small entrepreneurs to help them understand their businesses, themselves, and the groups with which they work. He fell in love with transactional analysis during a TA 101 course in his hometown, Campo Grande, and is now going through a TA 202 organizational certification process at UNAT BRASIL. He has written about ethics, and his latest work on transactional analysis has been as editor and translator for the recently published book, *Premios Eric Berne: 1998 – 2007*, which contains the last decade's EBMA-winning articles. Erich believes transactional analysis needs to be heard of, practiced, and felt in the world. As he sees it, transactional analysts are about to become an endangered species, first, because we are not training enough new practitioners and second, and mainly, because we are not spreading the word! In that sense, the challenge we ought to take is to bring new generations into transactional analysis and to bring about new ways of doing that. Erich believes the board of trustees can motivate, support, and help our president and our ITAA members by thinking of new ways to promote transactional analysis. Erich can be reached at erich.kosloski@gmail.com.

ITAA Election Campaign Guidelines

Preamble

These guidelines are intended to assist in maintaining a spirit of collegiality and essential fairness in all ITAA elections and to keep the amount of campaigning and electioneering for trustee positions within established procedures.

Endorsement of Candidates

1. Individual members may endorse candidates for elected positions within the ITAA provided that such endorsement makes clear that it represents the personal view of the endorser. If such personal endorsements are made by individuals holding an elected, appointed, or honored position within the ITAA, such individuals may not mention their position within the organization as part of the endorsement.
2. ITAA resources may not be used for the purpose of supporting any one candidate over another.
3. The electioneering use of newsletter or journal advertisements is prohibited.
4. The association's newsletter may be used to report the candidacy of members and election results provided that the report is included as a news article and all candidates for a nominated position are represented.
5. The staff of the ITAA are to refrain from electioneering in any form, including making personal statements regarding the qualifications of any candidate.

Campaign Statements

Candidates may make written statements to appear in the ITAA printed election booklet. Such statements will be confined to a discussion of issues facing transactional analysis and the ITAA as well as a personal biographical sketch. Statements made by nominees for president-elect may not exceed 500 words; for other officers and members of the board of trustees, statements may not exceed 250 words.

Campaign Spending and Membership Appeal

1. Mass mailings on the part of a candidate for elected position or on behalf of that candidate by other individuals or organizations is prohibited. While it is appropriate for nominees to elected positions within the ITAA to communicate their platforms and qualifications to the membership, mass mailings are deemed inappropriate because they create the possibility of unfair economic advantage for some nominees.
2. Individual personal letters or phone calls to friends and colleagues are appropriate.
3. Form letters or "Dear Colleague"-type letters sent by an individual or a group of individuals to a group of persons on a mailing list are not acceptable practice.

Writing a New Script for Transactional Analysis

by Melchor Batista

The articles by Liz Khalil (2009) and Rosemarie Napper (2009) in the March issue of *The Script* touch issues that have been ignored for too long. As a member of the ITAA since 1971, I believe I have some insight into what is going on and what can be done with transactional analysis. My provocative suggestions may not be accepted out of hand, but they need to be discussed openly. These ideas represent my thinking since I joined the ITAA when it was growing and thriving.

The Problem

Berne was an iconoclast. For whatever reason, he developed his theory outside the system, practiced outside the system, taught outside the system, succeeded outside the system, and died outside the system, unrecognized by the system. By the system, I mean the academic system, the psychoanalytic system, the government-sponsored university system, and the scientific community. The transactional analysis community has absorbed that script and made it its own: develop, thrive, teach, succeed, and die outside the system. That may be very loyal, but it is not wise. Transactional analysis has to free itself from its founder's personal history and write its own script. That is the challenge it faces.

The Solution

1. Transactional analysis must become mainstream. It must join the academic community and become a subject matter of studies at our universities in the departments of psychology, education, social work, medicine, and business administration.
2. Transactional analysis should become an evidence-based practice.
3. Scientific studies should be done primarily by doctoral students working on their dissertations.
4. The teaching of transactional analysis should move from the private, profit-driven sector of the community to the schools and the universities, from independent providers to university professors. Students will learn transactional analysis from books and from teachers, rather than from certified "Teaching Members."

"The ITAA tried to live and function without addressing the realities of power, tried to deal with power by ignoring it as an issue. As always happens when reality is discounted, what followed was autocracy, inequity, and abuse, in subtle but effective ways."

It will be a new world—maybe not the one Berne envisaged, certainly not the one we grew up in, which was almost a cult of true believers. But I think it will be part of the transformation of transactional analysis from an "insight" into a "tool," owned by "the" community and not by "a" community, from a theory of personality into a language, a manner of thinking and speaking common to all professionals who deal in any way with interpersonal and group interaction, including, but not restricted to, therapy.

The Steps

1. Contract with universities to teach continuing education (CE) courses. Teaching Members who are university professors can teach and supervise new waves of young therapists, scientists, and academicians through continuing education programs at private and state universities. They will

be doing the same thing they have been doing all along but under the rubric of continuing education courses and as part of university programs. Continuing education need not be reduced to 2- or 4-hour or day-long workshops during conferences but can then be semester long. A series of

"Becoming 'evidence-based practice' and developing empirical credibility may offer the legitimacy that transactional analysis requires rather than searching for it under the power and control of institutional certification."

continuing education workshops will provide the academic and financial framework for supervising professionals in the application of transactional analysis. New and young professionals need continuing education units, and what better way to get them than to enter a structured system for learning, practicing, and mastering therapeutic procedures within a consistent theoretical framework and under practical supervision? It could be like a second internship. If one has to accumulate enough CE units every so often, people might as well learn something new and develop a new skill. After enough students have graduated, and transactional analysis is used widely in practice, universities will offer internships using transactional analysis as a major theoretical orientation and practical application.

For this, and the following steps, to work, there would have to be a systematic effort on the part of all transactional analysis practitioners at their level of academic competence under a unified leadership, which could be the role of the ITAA.

2. Join the academic world. Start teaching transactional analysis at universities as contract teachers rather than at independent centers. Make TA 101s real university courses. Write academic curricula. Become faculty members. Do and publish academic research. Submit proposals and seek grants. Work "within" the system. Rather than attempting to position itself as (postdoctoral) professional training for therapists, educators, and consultants requiring prospective members to have a professional certification prior to training, transactional analysis should position itself as a skill and a practice to be learned, practiced, supervised, and certified in school.

3. Write and publish "textbooks" of transactional analysis. Real, honest-to-goodness, traditional, filled-with-pictures and tables, academic textbooks that other people can use to learn and teach. Control of issues, theories, and practices will be gained by excellence rather than by patronage.

4. Publish in academic journals. Supervise graduate students. Supervise doctoral dissertations.

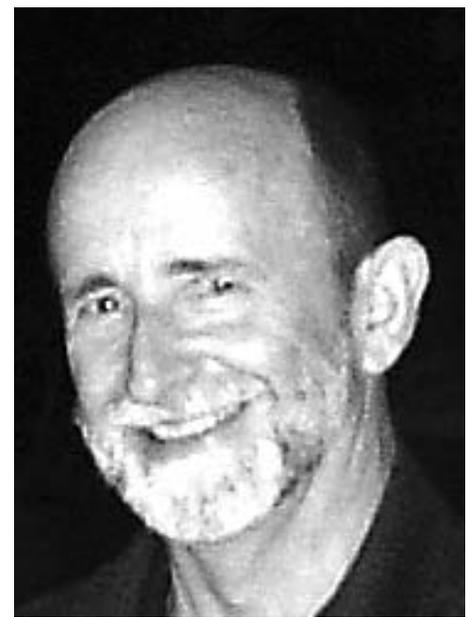
5. Hold conferences on campuses. Invite students for credit and professionals for continuing education units.

6. Develop a theory of power within groups and organizations. In his books, Berne gave explicit rules on how to use the power of the group therapist to achieve retention and participation of individuals and to minimize psychological games. But he took the reality of power for granted and did not analyze or write about it. The lack of a theory of power created many problems in the internal functioning of the ITAA. In one of his most fascinating books, *The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups*, Berne (1963) talked about the use of power and authority, but he did not analyze and define power. Developing personal power is paramount in therapy. In an organization, however, power is the essence of the organization. The creation of an organization is the institutionalization of a power structure. There are hierarchies of authority. And if you develop the power of the individual as against the power of the institution, you basically dissolve the very nature of the institution. Clinical members who go into organizations without a clear understanding of power issues face real and unrecognized dangers to themselves and to their clients. If you go into an organization and teach a straight TA 101 to its members, instilling a desire for authenticity, spontaneity, and intimacy in individuals without providing a structure that explains, legitimizes, and structures organizational power, you will likely destroy the organization.

The word "empowerment" has a different meaning within an organization—in which the administration shares power with the individual in order to reach goals accepted as important by both the organization and the individual—than it has outside an organization, where the individual is trying to develop his or her own (economic and political) power vis-à-vis government agencies and organizations that try to control him or her. Most transactional analysis organizational consultants handle the issue of power from another framework, not from a social psychiatry framework.

The ITAA tried to live and function without addressing the realities of power, tried to deal with power by ignoring it as an issue. As always happens when reality is discounted, what followed was autocracy, inequity, and abuse, in subtle but effective ways. The long-range consequence for the institution were self-deception and isolation. As a result, power plays became the basic game within and outside the transactional analysis community.

7. Reframe the issue of "legitimacy." If any university professor can teach transactional analysis from a textbook, what will keep transactional



analysis theory "legitimate?" How does "Regular Member" or "Teaching Member" certification fit within this approach? Can the ITAA maintain control of the content of transactional analysis and the culture of the transactional analysis community, legally or otherwise? How can the ITAA or any other transactional analysis association prevent "any" teacher, regardless of whether he or she is certified, from teaching transactional analysis? It is one of the issues that must be worked out institutionally. Or is it so? Do we necessarily want to?

Freeing the teaching and learning of transactional analysis might be the answer to the riddle. Isn't that what information systems engineers do with the computer programs developed by other people? Isn't that what you do when you teach project planning? Isn't that what Berne ultimately wanted?

Training and certification are more an issue of power than of purity and legitimacy. I think this has been kept under wraps for all these years, and I think it is "the" issue that must be discussed openly by transactional analysts.

Becoming "evidence-based practice" and developing empirical credibility may offer the legitimacy that transactional analysis requires rather than searching for it under the power and control of institutional certification.

8. Exercise the power to let go. It may be ironic that the ones who would be called on to initiate the changes proposed here are precisely the ones who would have to let go of the economic, political, and institutional power they hold over training and certification. That is precisely the nature and responsibility of power.

Melchor Batista, PhD, is president of Management and Psychological Services in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He can be reached by e-mail at melchorbatista@gmail.com.

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ITAA Membership Meeting and Proxy Form

Members are urged to attend the 6 August 2009 membership meeting at 7 pm in Lima, Peru. If you cannot attend, please fill out the proxy form below. The ITAA Bylaws state that the quorum for conducting business at the membership meeting is 50 voting members or 5% of the qualified voting membership, whichever is smaller. Please sign and mail the form to the ITAA by 23 July 2009 or file it with the ITAA secretary at least 30 minutes before the scheduled time of the meeting. This general proxy will only be used to establish a quorum.

Proxy Vote Form

I (please print) _____ herewith assign my proxy vote to the secretary of the ITAA or to (print name) _____ to be used only to establish a quorum at the membership meeting of the International Transactional Analysis Association, convening on 6 August 2009 at 7 pm in Lima, Peru.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

ITAA WEBSITE:
www.itaanet.org

From Bill Cornell

continued from page 1

Novey's (2002) research (although it was heavily covered in *The Script* at the time) because it is a study of client satisfaction, which has nothing to do with the kind of studies now being demanded of various modalities and professional associations. Nevertheless, reference to Novey's study is included in Khalil's full report.

Personally, I think so-called "evidence-based" research and practice is, in fact, of little use or validity in the realities of human relations work. For example, I live and work in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA, where many "evidence-based" cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) studies are done, especially with regard to depression. I have had many clients over the years apply to these studies, in part to get some free treatment and free prescriptions, but they are turned down because they do not meet the research protocols—which are designed to meet the needs of the researchers more than the needs and complexities of clients' actual lives. So I cannot give much

"What Liz Khalil's study underscores is that if transactional analysis communities seek credibility and accreditation through traditional, academically sanctioned, outcome-based research, we have a very long way to go."

credibility to those studies to demonstrating the validity of what we do. A recent book, *The Loss of Sadness: How Psychiatry Transformed Normal Sorrow into Depressive Disorder* (Horwitz & Wakefield, 2007), which I have reviewed for the April 2009 *TAJ*, gives a biting critique of this sort of research. As a methodology, outcome-centered research is subject to much criticism and challenge in the clinical field, as we see in researchers who argue for more process-oriented rather than outcome-based studies as being much more relevant to clinical realities (see Beutler, 1998; Borkovec & Castonquay, 1998; Bucci, 2005; Fonagy & Moran, 1993; Fonagy, Kachele, Krause, Jones, Perron, & Fonagy, 2002; Goldfield & Wolfe, 1998; Greenberg, Elliott, & Lietaer, 1994; Gunderson & Gabbard, 1999; Safran & Muran, 1994). This is a short list of those who present models for process-centered and qualitative research. Several years ago, Josie Gregory (2000) wrote an excellent article in the *TAJ* examining the implications of qualitative and quantitative research. Transactional analysis, given our competency-based training and certification and tape-based supervision and examinations, is in a unique place to utilize these research models.

What Liz Khalil's study underscores is that if transactional analysis communities seek credibility and accreditation through traditional, academically sanctioned, outcome-based research, we have a very long way to go. Liz and her colleagues at the Berne Institute have done our communities a great service, even if we do not like what we read.

This is not to say that there is no transactional analysis research. The *TAJ* regularly publishes research articles, but it is an in-house journal and our members rarely seek publication elsewhere. As I write this, I think of the extensive research carried out in Italy by Pio Scilligo and his colleagues at the Istituto di Ricerca sui Processi Intrapsicici e Relazionali [Institute for Research on Intrapsychic and Interpersonal Processes, <http://www.irpir.it/>] based in ego state and script theory. It is fascinating work carried out over many years, but it does not involve the "evidence-based," outcome-centered studies that are the current research zeitgeist thrust upon us by CBT and academic research models. I think gov-

ernment bodies push for this research because they do not know any better.

Our associations do have the possibility of standing up to governing bodies to argue for other means of validation, but we cannot act like these economic and power pressures do not exist. They do. The ITAA has done little in this regard to support our members in the development of systematic research. EATA has taken the initiative to start a research journal, which I think will serve our communities well.

When the ITAA Board of Trustees opted out of the certification process through the National Board of Health Certifying Organizations (NBHCO), it was the death knell for transactional analysis training and examinations in the United States and the loss of ITAA certification as a professionally and economically viable credential. The board made that decision on the basis of two very different groups: the first (sadly) were those who said, essentially, "We don't need anybody to tell us we're good; we know we're good;" and the second were those who thought the ITAA should not commit funds (which were substantial) to a project that served only US members at a time of major international reorganization. The true tragedy of that board decision is that the NBHCO-certification process was competency based, as are our ITAA/EATA exams—not dependent on outcome-based research. Had the ITAA completed that process, we would have set up a credentialing process that would have served the worldwide community, even though that first step concerned only the United States. Other transactional analysis associations around the world are hard at work to avoid this outcome for their members and trainees.

Do I personally think transactional analysis is more effective than other models? I don't know, and I don't really give a damn. It is certainly as effective as any other and has a range of theoret-

"Our associations do have the possibility of standing up to governing bodies to argue for other means of validation, but we cannot act like these economic and power pressures do not exist."

ical and technical flexibility that many models do not have. I have invested myself in transactional analysis because it is a social psychology and therapeutic/educational model that crosses disciplines (therapy, counseling, education, organizations) and cultures and integrates readily with other models. That, to my mind, is the unique efficacy of transactional analysis, and that is what keeps me committed to this community.

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New Publications by Members

Laurie Hawkes and France Brécard

recently published their new book, entitled *Le Grand Livre de l'Analyse Transactionnelle* (Eyrolles, 2008).

As its name indicates, this basic transactional analysis text (in French) is a "big" book, and reports are that it is being very well received. To illustrate the concepts throughout, the authors created a cast of characters centered around a young couple, Charlotte and Pierre, to give readers a sense of how the analyses fit together to describe a whole person. Part one is called "TA as a Theory of Communication"; based on functional ego states, it describes strokes and interactions between people, culminating in scripts in action with the racket system. Part two, called "TA as a Theory of Development," considers the structure of ego states and the way emotional literacy and script get constructed, including cultural scripts and transgenerational influences. Part three describes TA applications in the various fields, with an emphasis on contracts, groupwork, and autonomy.

Bill Cornell contributed a chapter entitled "An Eruption of Erotic Vitality between a Male Analyst and a Male Patient"

to the book *Heterosexual Masculinities: Contemporary Perspectives from Psychoanalytic Gender Theory* edited by Bruce Reis and Robert Grossmark (Routledge, 2009).

Bill also has a paper entitled "Stranger to Desire: Entering the Erotic Field" and a companion discussant paper coming out in the journal *Studies in Gender and Sexuality* (Vol. 10, No. 2).

In addition, Bill has a paper coauthored with Lore Reich Rubin, "Wilhelm Reich and the Corruption of Ideals," in the spring issue of the *Journal of the United States Association for Body Psychotherapy* (Vol. 8, No. 1).

(information on this journal can be obtained at www.usabp.org).

Servaas van Beekum authored an article entitled "Erotic Transference as a Social Defense" that was published last fall in the journal *Organisational and Social Dynamics* (published by Karnac), an international journal for the integration of psychoanalytic, systemic, and group relations perspectives.

The article brings a fresh, unusual, and personal perspective to organizational transferences with references to transactional analysis. To obtain a PDF of the article, contact Servaas by e-mail at servaasvanbeekum@bigpond.com.

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TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION

Pre-CTA and National Qualifications

by Lis Heath

At the Training and Certification Council (T&CC) meeting last August in Johannesburg, we discussed the growing number of qualifications created by national transactional analysis associations. I agreed to gather information about these and want to thank all those who replied to my request.

I was delighted to hear that the European Association for Transactional Analysis (EATA) has already done the equivalent research in Europe and appreciate that Nevenka Miljkovic kindly sent me that information. I also heard from Valerie Chang of the USA Transactional Analysis Association (USATAA) and Lynda Tongue of the Institute of Developmental Transactional Analysis (IDTA) in the United Kingdom. C. Suriyaprakash wrote to me on behalf of the South Asian Association of Transactional Analysis (SAATA), which is in the process of developing intermediary qualifications. There may be other associations that are similarly thinking of developing a "local" qualification or have already done so, and I would be pleased to hear from them as well.

It seems clear from these communications that there is a demand in many parts of the world for a transactional analysis qualification that does not involve the lengthy commitment of the Certified Transactional Analyst (CTA) process and that could be a "midway" recognition of training done. The need is for:

- an accreditation of competency at a lower level than the CTA level of competency
- a "stepping stone" to CTA

- a credit of continuing education for those who are already professionally qualified

A survey of the accreditations that I have seen shows the following:

USATAA can now grant continuing education units (CEUs) to existing professionals in education, social services, health, and counseling and has created a transactional analysis practitioner certificate for these fields. For this participants need prior training in their discipline so that they have legal authorization to practice. The certificate requires the completion of a minimum of 50 training hours and evaluation of training objectives. The learning objectives are specified in detail.

The Western Pacific Association of Transactional Analysis (WPATA) has a pre-CTA certificate and diploma, each of which can be a preparation for eventual CTA accreditation.

Within Europe, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, ARIATE (Association Recherche Innovation AT in Education) in France, and the Institute of Developmental TA in the UK all have fairly similar systems for awarding a pre-CTA qualification. They share the following features:

1. **Training/Supervision/Intervention.** All require training hours and supervision and attendance at a TA 101. All require between 150 and 230 training hours and between 20 and 40 supervision hours with some detailed requirements. IDTA has two levels of qualification, with more hours required for the higher level. Intervention (peer supervision) is also required by all except IDTA.

2. **Personal Growth.** Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands all require 50 hours of personal growth. IDTA and ARIATE do not (I assume because they are solely organizational or educational trainings), although IDTA does suggest that personal development by students is encouraged alongside the professional development involved in the qualification.

3. **Written Work.** ARIATE, IDTA, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Germany each require written work of various kinds, such as assignments (of between 4000 and 12000 words) to reflective reports of personal learning and development.

4. **Further Requirements.** ARIATE has an oral exam, and IDTA asks for 200 hours of application and portfolios with tapes.

5. **Membership.** Netherlands and ARIATE ask for 2 years of membership in the organization.

I understand that the organization is the qualifying body in each case.

In the UK, some institutes have developed and award their own qualifications. Metanoia offers, among other qualifications, a postgraduate diploma in psychotherapeutic counseling, which can be used in the process of working toward the psychotherapy MSc (which brings CTA) or as an exit award. Their diplomas in counseling are validated by the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy (BACP). The Berne Institute offers a foundation certificate and a diploma, which requires more hours. Other trainers are



increasingly encouraging their psychotherapy students to obtain accreditation by BACP, which requires fewer hours of practice (450 compared to 750) and supervision and less written work than the CTA. This is a way of gaining recognition by a respected national body for the training and practice the student has done so far and a useful but less demanding writing task.

I am aware that this cannot be a complete survey of what is happening in the transactional analysis world, so if anyone has anything they would like to add to this, I would be glad to hear from them.

Lis Heath is a Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (psychotherapy), a UKCP-registered psychotherapist, and a member of the Training and Certification Council. She can be reached by e-mail at lisandjohn@lineone.net.

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EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Exams	COC	2-3 Jul 2009	Rome, Italy	1 Mar 2009
	BOC	5 Aug 2009	Lima, Peru	5 May 2009
	BOC	24 Sep 2009	Calicut, Kerala, India	24 Jun 2009
	COC	24-25 Sep 2009	Belgrade, Serbia	1 June 2009
	COC	30 Sep-1 Oct 2009	London, UK	1 Jun 2009
	COC	13 Nov 2009	Germany	1 Aug 2009
	COC	13 Nov 2009	Paris, France	1 Aug 2009
	BOC	21 Nov 2009	Sydney, Australia	21 Aug 2009
	COC	7-8 Apr 2010	United Kingdom	1 Jan 2010
	COC	8-9 Jul 2010	Prague, Czech Republic	1 Mar 2009
	BOC	11 Aug 2010	Montreal, Canada	10 May 2010
TSTA Exams	COC	2-3 Jul 2009	Rome, Italy	1 Jan 2009
	BOC	5 Aug 2009	Lima, Peru	5 Feb 2009
	COC	13 Nov 2009	Germany	1 May 2009
	COC	13 Nov 2009	Paris, France	1 May 2009
	COC	7-8 Apr 2010	United Kingdom	1 Oct 2009
	COC	8-9 Jul 2010	Prague, Czech Republic	1 Jan 2009
CTA Written (Non-Europe)	All Regions . . . Your choice		Submit to Regional Exam	Your choice
			Coordinator after paying \$50 fee to T&C Council	
TEW	. . . . . 28-30 Jun 2009 . . .		Rome, Italy	28 Feb 2009
	. . . . . 8-10 Aug 2009 . . .		Lima, Peru	9 Apr 2009
	. . . . . 18-19 Sep 2009 . . .		Calicut, Kerala, India	27 May 2009
	. . . . . 8-10 Nov 2009 . . .		New Orleans, USA	8 July 2009
TEW/CEW	. . . . . 12-14 Jul 2010 . . .		Prague, Czech Republic . . .	12 Mar 2010

*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 94558-2775, 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 News 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 94558-2775, 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

USATAA Transactional Analysis Practitioner (TAP) Program Is a Home Run!

Thanks to the efforts of US trainers, local coordinators, ITAA's grant support, and an enthusiastic group of participants, the first TAP program in the United States concluded successfully in January of 2008. Eleven people received their Transactional Analysis Practitioner certificates. While transactional analysis has been growing worldwide, it had stalled in the US. Many trainers had stopped offering regular programs, so people who wanted training—or who had not yet heard of transactional analysis—were not being served. Several years ago the USATAA Council decided to find new ways to meet these needs. Under the visionary leadership of Denton Roberts and with skilled US trainers who agreed to lead the programs pro bono, high-quality training was made available at a reasonable cost. Abe Wagner helped think through the program and recruited trainers who were willing to travel and train. The training design is an innovative approach to appeal to professionals who have credentials in their fields. The programs are based on the modules organized by Val Chang and others in Jamaica and Canada, which are now formalized into a five-weekend series with a detailed curriculum, beginning with a keynote evening and a mini-TA 101 to attract participants to sign up for more. At the same time, USATAA has put con-



Sixteen people participated in Module 2 of the TAP training in Fort Worth last March. Shown in this photo are some of them: (Back) James Boger, MD. (Middle row from left) Ben Quiambao, MD; Nita Quiambao, MD; S. J. Mackenzie, MSW, CTA; Chuck Holland, MA, CTA; Richard Clark, MDiv; Lucy Freedman, MAT, CTA; Sharon Richey, LPC; Willard Thomas, TAP. (Kneeling) Lucie King, MSW, TSTA, and Jim Wrightsman, LPC, TAP (Not shown: Laura Thomas, TAP, Eileen AQUI, MD; and Mel Henderson)

siderable energy into becoming a continuing education provider for counselors, social workers, and psychologists, something that is essential

for licensed professionals in the United States. The initial US offering in the Dallas/Fort Worth area of Texas demonstrated the value of transac-

tional analysis to a new group of people, many of whom are motivated to continue TA training and to join both USATAA and the ITAA. A second program in the Fort Worth area began in December 2008 with a keynote by Jim Allen to 37 people on 5 December 2008. The next day, Ray Quiett and Chuck Holland taught the "Introduction to the Concepts, Systems, Terms, and Applications of TA" basic module to 28 of those people. Module 1, "Personality, Ego States: Structural and Functional Analysis" was taught 23-24 January by Jo Lewis; Module 2, "Transactions, Strokes, and Transactional Intervention in Conflicts," was taught 13-14 March by Lucy Freedman and Lucie King; Module 3, "Habitual Painful Feelings (Rackets), Destructive Patterns (Games), etc." was taught on 5-6 June by Valerie Chang; and Module 4, "Life Patterns (Scripts), How They Persist, and How to Improve," will be taught by a team led by Chuck Holland on 24-25 July, after which participants will receive their certificates. A welcome side effect is that new people are looking for training from Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts. Perhaps this will encourage qualified trainers to sign training contracts so that transactional analysis in the United States will again be a robust, growing, professional community.

Teaching Transactional Analysis in Ukraine

by Lynda Tongue

In the middle of September 2008, I found myself on a plane to Kiev. Now, this wasn't just a whim of mine, and I didn't just turn up at the airport and choose a destination, but as I was waiting for takeoff, I found myself wondering, "What have I let myself in for?"

I was on my way to deliver a 4-day transactional analysis training and supervision program on Berne's organizational structures and dynamics to a group of 30 Russian-speaking Ukrainian psychologists, psychotherapists, managers, and trainers. The program is coordinated by Julie Hay, of AD International, who has a 3-year history of providing organizational transactional analysis training in the Ukraine through a group of qualified transactional analysis teachers.

On reaching my destination and meeting my hosts, I was treated to a welcoming dinner at which many toasts were drunk to the success of transactional analysis in the Ukraine, in general, and my program, in particular. I was really struck by the warmth of this welcome and the general air of excitement.

I had allowed myself a day to be a tourist and was treated to a guided tour by my hostess, Nadyeshda Ivanovna Spassenko, President of the Ukrainian Transactional Analysis Association. She proved to be a very knowledgeable guide, indeed. We visited Orthodox churches, with their amazing gold turrets; strolled along the Bond Street-like avenues, with their haute couture windows; and browsed around colorful, fragrant indoor markets. We also ate borsch and potato pancakes for lunch in a restaurant complete with musical accompaniment! In the evenings, I was

treated to the cultural program: the Kiev Ballet, the Kiev Opera, and a classical music recital in an incredibly beautiful converted church with vaulted ceilings studded with twinkling lights and midnight blue walls.

The 4 days of the program were a fantastic learning experience for me, and judging by the feedback I received, for the group too. I was humbled by the fact that five of the participants had traveled overnight by train from the Crimea to be there. I think many of us perhaps take for granted our relative ease in attending professional development programs.

The group members were really mixed in terms not only of their professions, but also their transactional analysis experience: Some had been in the group before, and some were new to it. I do not speak Russian, so I worked through a translator, an amazing woman named Tanya. She stuck by my side and worked in English to Russian and Russian to English with such grace and charm that I was really impressed!

There is no other way to describe it: The group was thirsty for transactional analysis training! We had interesting discussions about the cultural differences in terms of organizations in the Ukraine and the United Kingdom. They were really curious to know how things were done in the UK, how I organize my programs, the detail of modules, contracting, and relationships, and so on. We ran roughly four pieces of supervision each day, sometimes, but not always, with a process review. The level of openness and trust in the group was very rewarding.

I feel privileged to have had this opportunity and will be making the journey again next autumn, this time with more knowledge of where I am going and what I can expect when I get there!

Linda Tongue is a Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (organizational). She runs a training group in Southwest England with Bill Heasman called DTA Southwest. She also teaches developmental transactional analysis in organizations in the public and private sectors. Linda can be reached at lynda@trianglepartnership.com.



Participants in Ukraine training. Trainer Linda Tongue is sitting second from the right and Nadyeshda Ivanovna Spassenko is on her right.



Ukraine training in action