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**BOARD NOTES**

# Encouraging Polite Discourse in a Leaderful Community

by John Heath

**L**eaderful isn't a standard English word. It's a made-up word, and I'm not the first to use it. Shakespeare made up words all the time, apparently, so there's good precedent, though I don't think he made up this particular one. It has emerged much more recently in literature on organizational psychology. Despite the lead set by the bard, I tend to be cautious about wandering beyond the orthodox lexicon. I do think we need a good case for making up new words. Usually the old ones will do. But I think there is a good case here. I want to highlight a crucial feature of the vitality of our ITAA community, and I want to encourage more of it. For that I think I need this word.

Standard English permits us to describe a group as leaderless, but not as leaderful. A leaderless group in its simplest form is one with no leader, though, of course, a group can have a leader and still be leaderless in that no one is exercising the leadership function. It is in this second sense, referring to function, that I am using the word leaderful to describe our community. I don't mean we have a profusion of people in leadership roles, I mean we have a community in which it is the norm to exercise the leadership function. A quick scan of some organizational literature warns me that, before I proceed, I must not confuse leadership with management. I think Berne

will help me here.

Berne wrote about three kinds of leader. The responsible leader is the person with the job title. The effective leader is the one who actually sees that things get done. The psychological leader is the one people really follow. A single person can take these roles or they can be distributed among many people. In a community, it is often more helpful to think of these concepts as group processes rather than as group roles carried by named individuals. That way we can talk of responsible leadership, effective leadership, and psychological leadership, and, more importantly, we can look for it to be exercised by any individual at any time.

So, how can we differentiate that from management? In simple terms, we can think of management, mostly, as that aspect of leadership that is exercised at the social level. It rests with identified individuals, usually in named roles, and it shows up in what people do to move problems toward solution. Management is thus part of leadership, but leadership is a much wider concept than management. Crucially, leadership is exercised also at the psychological level. The psychological level of a



process can operate outside of awareness and be motivated unconsciously. That, of course, is where it can be so unexpectedly creative and inspirational but also where it has the potential to go disastrously wrong. People tend to speak out when they have strong feelings. Strong emotion motivating a process that is partly running outside of conscious awareness does sometimes lead to trouble. If we stay polite and respectful, then all will be well, I think. With that small nod in the direction of good manners, I have no hesitation in urging members to be fully active in this leaderful community. We need this to happen.

In occupying the position of president of the ITAA, I am in the role of the responsible leader. People frequently ask me to affirm their decisions, come to a conclusion, or point the way ahead. I get the privilege of having a part in every success and

the burden of having to shoulder, in part, every failure. This is the stuff of responsible leadership. But I also follow. When effective leadership is exercised, I respect it. When psychological leadership emerges, I am influenced by it. I aspire never to forget my social-level role of responsible leader when I follow. That would be to destabilize group structure. Though I don't relish the term *management*, I guess it is a key part of managerial responsibility to stay aware of the social-level structure of our organization, which forms the matrix for all of our group process as members. But leadership is the business of all members, not just mine and the other nominated post holders.

Readers may be wondering by now why I'm spreading all this out in such detail. It's because I want to encourage members to exercise their leadership. That will be the true expression of vitality in this leaderful organization. Managing an organization the size of the ITAA ought not to be too taxing. We need to fulfill key tasks such as publishing our journal and newsletter, putting on conferences, maintaining our website, keeping the books in order, and liaising with other key organizations. These things can be time consuming, but the tasks themselves are not hard to define. And yet in practice, the work of managing the ITAA can become monumental. So often there are big issues rumbling behind the tasks: issues of style, direction, power, and esteem. In effect, such issues form the psychological-level conversation going on all the time about our theory, our practice, and its future in the world. Management should not and cannot control that conversation. Management can suppress it or be suppressed by it. Neither is useful or

*"With that small nod in the direction of good manners, I have no hesitation in urging members to be fully active in this leaderful community. We need this to happen."*

necessary if we engage mindfully in leaderful debate.

A big issue right now, with more than enough potential to stir the emotions, is our contribution to the wider debate in the world on qualification and examination in transactional analysis. Who looks after that in the ITAA? Most people would say that the Training and Certification Council (T&CC) does that. That's true, but do you know that the T&CC is completely separate from the ITAA in terms of governance? We are widely and erroneously seen as one organization. Do you know that ITAA membership participation in T&CC committees is at a perilously low level? The T&CC has no members of its own because it is not a membership organization, and without ITAA membership participation, leadership in this essential field of activity is left to become a management function. There is so much to think about in this arena it cannot rest with a few post holders. Our colleagues in the T&CC need our help here. ITAA membership participation is vital. Please come forward if you are interested, either by approaching Lorna Johnston or Anne de Graaf directly or by letting me know of your interest. I will pass on all details of interest to where it will be of most use. As a test for whether you want to do this, you might ask yourself if you are interested in questions such as: How can we set training standards appropriately when they are applied in very different cultural settings around the world? Can we offer

## the SCRIPT

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*“Leadership is the business of all members, not just mine and the other nominated post holders. . . . I want to encourage members to exercise their leadership. That will be the true expression of vitality in this leaderful organization.”*

an examination service to new and potentially large transactional analysis communities such as in China and other countries? How can we best support the cause of transactional analysis training in the United States and make formal qualification more attractive there?

These are vital and exciting questions. If people are not willing to take part in answering them, there must be a reason. Perhaps we need a groupthink about this. I would be glad to hear any views on that and will pass them on to colleagues. Vladimir Goussakovski and I from the ITAA and Lorna Johnston and Anne de Graaf from the T&CC have formed a working party to begin looking at some of these important issues. Your input to the process is welcome. From my vantage point, it seems clear that we need to bring energy to this sphere of activity. Otherwise other organizations in the world will take the lead. If the ITAA is to keep a voice in the international community on matters to do with qualification and training, then we need the T&CC to flourish. Though the T&CC is separate from us, without it the ITAA would be a different kind of organization and that would certainly change our membership profile. Leaderful participation is really the only way forward.

I hope I've got members thinking about how they might participate in leading the ITAA. I've concentrated on T&CC matters as an example, partly because I know it to be a pri-

ority area for more member involvement. There are other areas if that one is not for you, so please don't feel restricted. Let me know what you're interested in. I will certainly see that colleagues on the board of trustees are informed of your interest, along with any questions and observations you might like to make. We're doing all we can at a management level to facilitate participation, and we are investing a lot of hope in the potential of the new website to create opportunities for interaction.

I have a small but tantalizing piece of breaking news that might encourage people to browse the website. Just arrived in the post at my house is an audio recording of Eric Berne teaching a TA 101 in 1963. Carol

Solomon has just had the recording preserved and enhanced in CD form. Many thanks go to Carol for organizing that. I haven't listened to any of it yet. I shall be sending it on to those busy with the creation of content pages for our website and am hopeful that fairly soon members will be able to hear Eric himself teaching his own stuff before it became a global phenomenon. It will be interesting to see if it gives us new insights into the great man's mind, or whether it shows us how far things have moved on since he was among us. I suspect, and hope, that it will be a mixture of the two. 5

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## The Evolution of a TA Therapist

by Morris Haimowitz

From the orange groves in Florida, to race riots in Chicago

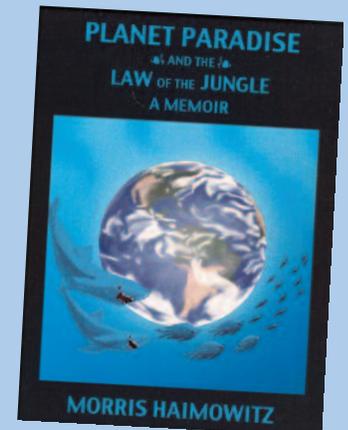
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# IARTA Conference Focuses on Treatment of Trauma

by Heather Fowlie

The Second Conference of the International Association of Relational Transactional Analysis (IARTA) took place on 1 October 2011 in London and was a huge success. Seventy people gathered at the NVCO in Kings Cross. The theme of the conference was “Inside Out: A Relational Transactional Analysis Approach to Trauma.” We were richly stimulated by presentations on trauma from Jo Stuthridge of New Zealand and Jean Maquet of France. These were interspersed by clinical discussion groups.

Jo’s presentation was titled “Traversing the Fault Lines: A Relational Approach to the Treatment of Trauma.” She talked about the challenges we face as therapists as we set out to transform the experience of trauma, as we “traverse the fault lines in therapy” without falling into the abyss of traumatic repetition. Using powerful client examples, Jo described how in therapy, trauma emerges as transference enactment that creates ruptures between client and therapist and linked this to the metaphor of the abyss, which represents a collapse of reflective space.

Emma Haynes, a psychotherapy student at the Metanoia Institute, who is currently preparing for her CTA exams, offered a brief response

to Jo’s presentation:

I was struck by the photographs shown to us by Jo of her hometown, Christchurch in New Zealand, in the aftermath of the recent earthquake and its parallel to trauma. I had the sense as I watched of irreparable damage to Christchurch and its inhabitants physically, emotionally, and psychologically. Jo linked this to the damage of relational trauma to the child and how this forms fault lines within the mind of the traumatized child, fracturing the ego almost like the way an egg shell fractures when cracked.

Jo explained how in response to relational trauma, which is a gross violation of the self, children can become stuck in a state of unbearable affect. Faced with this intolerable situation, they cut off part of the self to survive—or, in other words, defend their sanity by dissociation. Jo explained her belief that, in the treatment of trauma, enactment is both inevitable and necessary because it serves to bring the dissociated parts



*“Jo explained her belief that, in the treatment of trauma, enactment is both inevitable and necessary because it serves to bring the dissociated parts of the self into the conscious awareness of the client.”*

of the self into the client’s conscious awareness. Using examples from her own work, Jo described how she sees an enactment as an intersection between the two scripts of client and therapist wherein the vulnerabilities of each become interlocked.

While enactments can and inevitably do provoke bad feelings such as shame and betrayal in both clients and therapists, they also offer an opportunity for healing. When the therapist is willing to reflect on the mess that follows and to find a way to communicate his or her understanding, what is implicit is made available for explicit understanding. Jo suggested that shared understanding occurs with “an act of recognition” (a crossed transaction that creates a disjuncture, disturbing the client’s script). Resolution of the enactment helps to form a bridge between tentative states of self. This process increases the client’s capacity to contain internal

conflict, symbolize, and express previously dissociated parts of the self so that they can be integrated.

Briony Nichols, a Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst who attended the conference, also gave her views:

Jo discussed how trauma produces intrapsychic fracturing and dissociation. In this way, a coherent self-narrative is sacrificed in order to maintain a relationship and prevent internal conflict. When these intrapsychic fault lines are retriggered, the trauma will emerge as a transferential enactment that can threaten the therapeutic relationship. Jo presented case examples of her work with these fractures—“traversing the fault lines’ in the interpersonal realm. In particular, she discussed the attention she pays to assaults on the therapeutic frame, where these enactments often emerge.

Jean’s presentation was titled “How the Therapy of Patients Who Were Abused in Childhood Creates Paradoxes in the Therapeutic Relationship.” He talked about his work with survivors of child abuse and explained how he considers the therapeutic relationship to be the main vehicle of therapeutic change. Focusing on “relational paradoxes,” he offered a framework for understanding and containing paradoxical experiences in the therapist-patient relationship. Within this, he considered four dimensions—contact-working alliance, contract, emotions, and countertransference—and linked each of these to their role in helping a traumatized client to learn how to symbolize and to manage his or her shame.

Emma Haynes also commented:

Jean suggested that working with those who have been traumatized is similar to touching someone who has been burned: Contact hurts. In fact, he suggested that they have been burned, psychologically burned, and their fear of being burned again creates many difficulties during the treatment. “As psychotherapists, we have to accept to live this relationship in its paradoxical nature and not try to resolve the paradox . . . but to (almost) let it resolve by itself.” Continuing the metaphor, he suggested that to rebuild the psychic tissue that has been burned, traumatized clients need to relearn how to symbolize. He defined symbolization as the psychic internalization of an object, which allows the baby to replace the mother with a comforting object when she is not there, something that is very difficult for anyone who has been traumatized and

who does not trust contact.

Jean believes that “the frame” (the business contract in transactional analysis) provides a set of constants for the patient and becomes the container of the therapy process, thus supporting symbolization. He suggested that most acting out in the therapeutic relationship occurs around the frame: coming early, refusing to leave, forgetting payment, going over time, phoning the therapist in between sessions, and so on. Jean believes that if the therapist can accept challenges to the frame, without retaliation or collapse, and use this as the basis for meaning making with the patient, then the latter will come to trust in the constant and safe nature of the therapeutic relationship, viewing and internalizing the symbol of the frame (object) as something useful and containing for him or her. Jean used a moving account of his work with a traumatized patient to illustrate his presentation.

Briony Nichols described how each of the two hour-long presentations was followed by a short question-and-answer session then hour-long discussion groups. “These small facilitated groups gave us delegates time to discuss the presentations in the light of our own clinical experiences, integrating the learning and expanding on some of the themes that had been presented. This made the conference a deeply reflective one, as the richness of the clinical and theoretical material evolved throughout the day.”

After a wonderful lunch, we finished with a well-attended AGM and overwhelming support for another conference next year.

Videos of both presentations are on the members’ area of the IARTA website at [www.relationalta.com](http://www.relationalta.com). 



*“Jean believes that ‘the frame’ (the business contract in transactional analysis) provides a set of constants for the patient and becomes the container of the therapy process, thus supporting symbolization.”*

## Celebrating Ukraine's First PTSTA: An Interview with Katerina Bulgakova

**R**eaders of *The Script* have seen articles over the years telling of the progress of transactional analysis in the Ukraine. Thomas Ohlsson, PhD, TSTA-P, from Malmo, Sweden, led the first TA IOI in the Ukraine in 1997. His colleague Roland Johnson, TSTA-P, led two more TA IOIs in early 1998, and their colleague Annika Bjork, TSTA-P, led the fourth TA IOI in the fall of 1998. The Ukrainian Association of Transactional Analysis (UATA) registered as an official organization in 2000, which allowed UATA to become an affiliated member of EATA in 2000. In 2001 Vladimir Goussakovski, PTSTA-P from St. Petersburg, and the following year, his colleague Yelena Soboleva, PTSTA-P from St. Petersburg, began teaching their ongoing transactional analysis programs in Ukraine. In 2008, Katerina Bulgakova (KB) became a Certified Transactional Analyst (CTA) and then in 2011 a Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst (psychotherapy), which means that for the first time, the Ukraine has begun growing its own group of CTAs and transactional analysis teachers. To celebrate this major transactional analysis event in the Ukraine, Nadyezhda Ivanovna Spassenko (NIS), a 36-year member the ITAA who established transactional analysis in the Ukraine, interviewed Katerina about how this journey was for her.



Katerina Bulgakova



Nadyezhda Ivanovna  
Spassenko

**NIS:** Hello, Katerina! You were a participant in Vladimir Goussakovski's 2001 TA IOI. Do you remember what your thoughts were then?

**KB:** I first discovered TA in 1999. I attended a IOI course, and to be honest, transactional analysis did not impress me at first. It seemed

too structured and dry. But after long deliberation, I decided to attend the second seminar in the 202 program. It was on ego states, and I became interested in the material, especially since I liked the group of primarily psychologists and psychiatrists. I gradually became immersed in transactional analysis, and my interest increased with each seminar. Vladimir presented the material in a structured way, which was important for me, and his self-assurance and interest in the method impressed me. He was knowledgeable and a wise teacher and reliable mentor. The knowledge I gained was practical and easily fit into my style of psychological counseling. I had no thought of becoming certified, but eventually I decided to sign the CTA contract, even though I was certain nothing would come of all this. This lack of faith in my own possibilities was a powerful limiting factor in my script.

In parallel with my study with Vladimir, I took part in seminars led by transactional analysis masters who were invited by you to the Ukraine. My meetings with Valerie Lankford, Steven Karakashian, Mary Goulding, and Mary Cox made permanent impressions on me. Much changed in me because just the study of transactional analysis is

therapeutic, and I also received psychotherapy from them. I became aware of my life script and made the decision to change it. My first step in this process was to commit to becoming a CTA. This required a great deal of effort, energy, breaking up my script stereotypes, and time and money, but it was worth it! Vladimir supported me and helped with his professional supervision. I felt I was growing personally and intellectually. Transactional analysis became more transparent for me, and I was elated as I understood more and more of what I saw thanks to the method.

**NIS:** Thanks to you, 1304 TA 101 certificates have now been granted in the Ukraine, and you have led 92 participants to theirs. We celebrated our 1000th and 1001st TA 101 certificates some time ago, and it looks like we will be celebrating our 2000th and 2001st certificates in the not-too-distant future. Where are you teaching TA 202 courses now and what are the future prospects in this area?

**KB:** Writing the CTA exam is a school of personal change and development, and I am most grateful to all those who had a part in it: Eric Berne for creating transactional analysis, EATA for creating the certification process, you for bringing transactional analysis to the Ukraine, Vladimir Goussakovski for his wise and sensitive guidance, my group for their support, and my clients for being. When I passed the exam, I experienced an unbelievable sense of euphoria. This was a real victory! It was a victory over myself and all my injunctions and negative programming. This was a true coming into the Adult and freeing of the Child's uninhibited joy of life!

Once I was certified, I took to perfecting my work with clients and

could now practice true psychotherapy instead of just consultation as before. But quite soon this did not seem like enough. I wanted to try teaching, so I began to teach the 101. Remembering my own impressions from the 101, I tried to present

*"At present there is a wave of interest in transactional analysis all over the Ukraine, and UATA membership has doubled in the last 2 years."*

in as lively a manner as possible, demonstrating TA's practicality in order to motivate participants. I told them about myself, my journey, what transactional analysis gave me personally, and examples from my practice. The results were not bad. To date I have taught four TA 101s in Kyiv and one each in Sevastopol and Chernivtsy. These have resulted in a new TA 202 group in Kyiv, which Vladimir and I teach jointly, and a group in the Crimea in Sevastopol. There are plans to hold another TA 101 in Kyiv in the fall of 2011 and perhaps another in Uzhgorod.

Having begun to teach at the 202 level with Vladimir, I felt both the strength and potential within me to become a trainer. In addition, having participated in several cascade supervisions with Vladimir, I began to visualize myself as being successful in this role also. Suddenly there was an opportunity to participate in a Training Endorsement Workshop in Krakow, and so I became a PTSTA-P. Presently, I continue teaching with Vladimir and independently in Sevastopol. I plan to organize my own group in Kyiv and dream of opening a group for supervision, possibly in Sevastopol. I also want to increase my practice of individual supervision, possibly with the decrease of my psychotherapeutic work.

**NIS:** What do you think needs to be done for transactional analysis to continue reaching more people in the Ukraine?

**KB:** We need more of our own CTAs and TSTAs. I know one trainee is scheduled to stand for the CTA exam, and 15 individuals have completed 4 years of transactional analysis training and have registered CTA contracts. An all-Ukrainian transactional analysis conference would be beneficial. At present there is a wave of interest in transactional analysis all over the Ukraine, and UATA membership has doubled in the last 2 years. An important stimulus for this is the enthusiasm of our UATA president, Zarina Sevalneva. You also continue to be an enlivening source for transactional analysis in the Ukraine. With more enthusiasts such as you and Zarina, transactional analysis would spread even faster in the Ukraine. My wish is that as many people as possible become familiar with transactional analysis in the Ukraine.

**NIS:** Thank you for sharing your story with us, Katrina. It is a touching testimony to the power of transactional analysis to contribute to the blossoming of human potential within each of us. May you continue blossoming forth with your potential for a long time to come. 

Nadyezhda Ivanovna Spassenko, UATA President from 2000-2009, can be reached at a/s 12, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nyts'kyi, Kyivs'ka oblast' 08402, Ukraine; email: [nadyezhda@spassenko.relc.com](mailto:nadyezhda@spassenko.relc.com) .

Katerina Bulgakova can be reached at [katrinabg@mail.ru](mailto:katrinabg@mail.ru) .



## TAFSR Summary of Social Action

by Leonard P. Campos

**I**n response to my call to Transactional Analysts for Social Responsibility (TAFSR) members for brief reports of their role in addressing social issues up to the start of 2012, from all corners of the globe many transactional analysts came forward to describe how they are addressing social issues. Many of them are thinking and acting outside the four-cornered box of transactional analysis “fields” (counseling, psychotherapy, education, and organizations) by actively reaching out to exercise their influence on the social reality that surrounds them. At times they may not be able to clearly delineate their role as “transactional analyst” from their role as concerned citizen. However, to the degree that we are promoting OK-OK relationships, encouraging autonomy, confronting covert communications in social transactions and unproductive games, modifying unhealthy scripts, helping people out of drama triangles into solving problems, and confronting unjust stroke economies, we are operating as transactional analysts. In 2011 I had already reported on the Bilbao conference panel on social/cultural applications of transactional analy-

sis (see the March and August 2011 issues of *The Script*) where we learned of the work of Vladimir Goussakovski (Russia), Marco Mazzetti (Italy), John Monk-Steel (UK), Keith Tudor (New Zealand), and Eva Sylvie Rossi (Italy).

This current report brings us up to date. Even when we cannot be socially active for one reason or another, many transactional analysts express support for the mission of TAFSR. Laurie Hawkes, Abe Wagner, Mary Westphal, Fanita English, and others report that they may not be out on the streets with the Occupy Movement and with the crowds of protesters rallying against economic inequality, but they are vitally interested in promoting greater social responsibility and positive social change. Chuck Holland in the United States reminds us that he views himself as a perennial “social activist” in every group he has ever been a part of, whether as leader or participant. As an example, in the face of challenges from a group of conservative high school classmates from years ago who do not take too kindly to his liberal thinking even now, he maintains his stance against racial prejudice.

Lucy Freedman, also of the United States, has a “Syntax of Influence” program. Her website has articles

on reaching consensus in a crowd (a general assembly meeting of the Occupy San Francisco group), using transactional analysis in coaching practice, and other links. Besides having participated in antiwar demonstrations, she is actively involved in putting pressure on administration and congressional Democrats to enact legislation protecting people from indefinite detainment and ending unfair corporate funding of elections.

*“From all corners of the globe, many transactional analysts came forward to describe how they are addressing social issues. Many of them are thinking and acting outside the four-cornered box of transactional analysis ‘fields.’”*

I met recently with a group belonging to Therapists for Social Responsibility (TSR) and Psychologists for Social Responsibility (PsySR) in Sacramento, California, to address how we as healers can contribute our support for the many grassroots movements against social inequities. As the lone representative of TAFSR, I realized a certain sense of powerlessness in my role. Subsequently, I put in a request to Vladimir Goussakovski, ITAA Vice

President of Operations, for budget support from the board of trustees to help build a website that might be more effective than the current informal email network.

Other transactional analysts are involved in resolving social issues. In the undeveloped field of transactional analysis in political science, Jorge Close of Argentina reports that as a transactional analysis organizational consultant he is involved in coaching political candidates to support equal opportunity, freedom of the press, liberty of expression, and reducing social-economic differences. He helps resolve personal issues of candidates that can interfere with their effectiveness in campaigns. As a consultant to a nongovernmental organization (Equidad), he addresses social differences caused by technological developments. He helps to implement computer literacy programs in low-income school systems. Jorge is a good example of how a transactional analyst can work with local governmental bodies as he works contracting with the Social Secretary of Buenos Aires to provide technical job opportunities for unemployed youth.

Meanwhile, in Mexico, Gloria Noriega also reports an interest in political campaigns and will sign letters and petitions against violence and corruption. Diane Salters of South Africa is actively involved in addressing political issues such as recent

attempts to restrict freedom of the press. She and other South African Transactional Analysis Association colleagues engage in social actions such as attending rallies, writing letters to the press, and so on.

There are many transactional analysts who address economic inequality in their clinical practices. At her institute in Mexico, Gloria has a low-fee "Psychotherapy for Everyone" program run by advanced transactional analysis trainees with ongoing supervision. John Monk-Steel in the United Kingdom also provides a low-cost therapy program for socially disadvantaged, less-able-to-pay clients, with a special interest in service veterans who have posttraumatic stress disorder or other traumas. Diane Salters of South Africa has committed herself to narrowing the opportunity gap between rich and poor across racial and gender lines. She offers subsidized or free training opportunities to individuals from disadvantaged communities as well as mentoring support for young people. Susanna Ligabue of Milan, Italy, also reports an active interest in social issues. Working with a nonprofit cooperative, she and her colleagues provide free services to migrants and refugees in cooperation with local public health and social services.

In the area of education, Karen Pratt of Cape Town, South Africa, together with her transactional analysis trainees, coordinates a transactional analysis intervention program with teachers in three township schools in one of the toughest gang areas. She has helped to develop an awards program for teachers who show the most effectiveness. From Osaka, Japan, comes a report from Tomoko Abe, who has developed a "TA Café for Moms and Dads" designed to

get parents more socially involved in local schools.

In the field of pastoral counseling, Leslie Joan Poulin, a Lutheran pastor serving part time in an inner-city mission ministry in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, reports using transactional analysis in working with the poor, homeless, addicted, mentally ill, mentally challenged, and others who have not had a positive role model for parenting in their life.

These are only a few of the examples of how transactional analysts, as therapists, educators, pastors, and organizational consultants, are currently addressing many of the social issues that remain unresolved. There are, of course, many other transactional analysts around the world doing so. If you are one of these, please let me know about your work by contacting me at [lcampos@ulink.net](mailto:lcampos@ulink.net) . ☎

## Upcoming TAJ Theme Issues

**"Counseling and  
Transactional Analysis"**  
Guest Editor: Sylvie Monin  
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Guest Editors: Marco Mazzetti,  
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Dolores Munari Poda  
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*Roland Johnsson (right) and Professor Jenner at Roland's defense of his doctoral thesis*

**Roland Johnsson** defended his doctoral thesis, "Transactional Analysis Psychotherapy: Three Methods Describing a Transactional Analysis Group Therapy," on 18 November 2011 in public at Lund University in Sweden. The opponent was a well-known psychology professor, Håkan Jenner. He led the discussion with the respondent together with a chairperson, three professors on an examination board, and an audience of about 100 people. Roland writes that "Professor Jenner's style was reflective, open, careful, and scientifically rigorous. He opened the defense with a humorous glimpse by 'making a mutual contract' with me concerning the process. We agreed to share information and clarify scientific dilemmas and not find faults in a persecuting way." Roland began by making a short presentation on transactional analysis and his work, which consisted of three projects based on weekly year-long group therapy with 10 clients. Because he was the therapist in the investigat-

ed group, there were questions relating to independent observers, allegiance, objectivity, adherence, the dichotomy between research and practice, and, of course, validity and reliability problems. All these scientific considerations were discussed from a wide philosophical viewpoint down to specific details. Roland thinks this scientific rigor was due to the lack of TA's credibility in the academic world and acceptance of transactional analysis and TA psychotherapy as a part of accumulated scientific knowledge. Thus the examiners demanded a closer examination of the compliance of the thesis with academic research requirements. The defense went well, and the examination board unanimously approved Roland's thesis. Congratulations, Roland!

**The Australian Centre for Integrative Studies** is hosting a con-



*Roland Johnsson enjoys hearing that his doctoral thesis was unanimously approved.*

ference 23-24 March 2012 in Sydney, Australia. The theme is "Allies and Enemies: The Role of Real and Metaphoric Siblings in Our Psychological Worlds," and the keynote speaker is Bill Cornell. Conference Convener Jo Frasca says that the conference will consider "the impact of siblings and how these relation-



*Richard Erskine (front center) and members of the Lyon, France, training group in integrative/relational transactional analysis on 20 October 2011 at the final session of a 6-year training program that had met for two 5-day sessions each year since 2006. Several of the members are now Certified Transactional Analysts.*

ships translate into horizontal transferences (sibling to sibling).” This will be an integrative gathering that brings together different modalities, and while the presentations will use a relational platform of theories, philosophies, and methodologies, they will draw attention to other perspectives as well. For more information and to register, visit [www.acissydney.com.au](http://www.acissydney.com.au) or email [info@acissydney.com.au](mailto:info@acissydney.com.au).

**Copy of TAB Wanted:** Steve Cosgrove of Auburn, Alabama, USA, would like to obtain a copy of the bound issues of the *Transactional Analysis Bulletin*. If you can help, please contact him at [info@leadershipcosgrove.com](mailto:info@leadershipcosgrove.com).

## IN MEMORIAM

**Anne Teachworth** passed away on 10 February 2012 following a struggle with stomach cancer, which was diagnosed last June. A memorial service was held in Metairie, Louisiana, a



week later. Phyllis Jenkins describes Anne as “a force of nature, a true innovator, beloved by all who trained with her, an independent thinker, and one of my very best friends both collegially and personally. We spent hours talking about psychogenetics, writing about, struggling (even fighting) about our theories of mind. We spent an equal amount of time playing together (dinners, listening to jazz, long walks in New Orleans or whatever city we were in). She powered through finishing another book before she died. *History Repeats Itself*

is about family transgenerational patterns and will be available through her website. I talked with her frequently during this journey and battle with cancer. She would say, ‘I’m tired of talking about me; how are you?’ In our years of friendship, when either of us experienced loss, we talked philosophically of

death and dying. She was not afraid to die having lived a full life.” Anne was the director of the Gestalt Institute of New Orleans, a relationship counselor, an international gestalt and neurolinguistic programming trainer, a member of the ITAA, and the author of *Why We Pick the Mates We Do*.

**Steve Karpman**, TSTA, did three 3-day workshops in Eastern Europe last summer. In August he was in Kiev, Ukraine, and then at Ryazan University near Moscow. They both have emerging transactional analysis organizations. He did a third one in Krakow, Poland, in July. Steve writes, “All three groups were gracious and knowledgeable and very interested in transactional analysis.”



Kiev group with Steve Karpman (back row standing to the right of the flip chart full of drama triangles) and Zarina Sevalneva (far right standing), sponsor and organizer for the Ukrainian TA Association.



Group at workshop in Ryazan near Moscow, Russia. Steve Karpman is seated in front with his sponsor, Dmitri Shustov, MD, TSTA, on his right.

## Call for ITAA Board Nominations

The following positions are open for nominations.

**Deadline:** 31 May 2012

**Officers** (nominations allowed from any region and elected at large by all ITAA voting members)

- President-Elect (2013)
- Vice President Operations (2013-2015)
- Vice President Research & Innovation (2013-2015)
- Treasurer (2013-2015)

**Regional Trustees** (nomination and election only by members of the region)

- North America (2013-2015)
- Africa (2013-2015)
- Latin America (2013-2015)

Nominations require the name and consent signature of the nominee (it may be yourself), the name of the person making the nomination, and the name of the person seconding the nomination. To be eligible for nomination, trustees may not have already served two consecutive terms of office in any position on the board. Position statements (charters) that describe the function and selection criteria for each of the officer positions are available from the ITAA or in the Guidelines (part of the official documentation) on the ITAA website at [www.taworld.org](http://www.taworld.org). Nominees are encouraged to read and understand these before accepting nomination.

Send nominations to ITAA Nominations Chair Sumithra Sharatkumar at [sumithrask@gmail.com](mailto:sumithrask@gmail.com).



CHENNAI, INDIA

9 TO 11 AUGUST 2012

HOTEL GRT GRAND

**Organizers:** ITAA and SAATA

**Host:** Poornam – Institute for Holistic Development

**Second early-bird registration deadline: 8 May 2012**

### WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

Maria Ulrika Widen (Italy), "Ideas Of TAPACY (TA Award for Children and Young People)"

K. Raguraman (India), "Pile of Sand or Integrated Whole"

Mandy Lacy (Australia), "Play at Work" Rajarathnam Suryakumar (India), "Let's Play—Work/Life Balance"

Sumathi Narayanan (India), "Unblock to Play"

Jaseem Koorankot (India), "TA Model of Depression (Hypothetical)"

Rebecca Trautmann (USA), "Play and Relationship Needs"

Mohanraj I A (India), "Ah to Aha"

N. Michel Landaiche, III (USA), "Listening for the Trouble in Our Groups"

Chitra Ravi (India), "Working with Impasses: The Play Between Two Polarized Parts"

Roland Johnsson (Sweden), "TA Psychotherapy Research: Three Methods Describing a TA Group Therapy"

Sumitra Gautama (India), "Contact in Relationship: Key to Facilitating the Active Learner"

Theo Van der Heijden (Netherlands), "Third-Order Symbiosis"

Lucy Freedman (USA), "Am I Safe and Is this Fun?: How to Make Corporate Learning Kid Friendly"

Sailaja Manacha (India), "Balancing Nurture and Structure for Children"

David Gibson (Ireland), "Use the Brain to Be a Therapist"

Geetha Manoharan (India), "Poornam: Let's Play with the Wholeness of Life"

Cecilia Waldekrantz (Italy), "Let's Play with Our Bodies in Supervision"

Izumi Kadomoto (Japan), "Play of Meaning, Meaning of Play"

Karen Pratt (S. Africa), "Tapping into Life-Giving Forces: Using Appreciative Inquiry to Contract with a Group"

K. J. Joseph (India), "Joyful Empowerment" Abe Wagner (USA), "Transactional Leadership"

Sashi Chandran (India), "Responsible Play through Contacting and Contracting"

Lorna Houston (S. Africa), "Reconnecting with the Inner Self: Using TA to Empower and Support Caring Communities in the HIV/AIDS Sector"

Ann Heathcote (UK), "Yearning to Write: Let's Play"

Pushpa B. N. (India), "Fun Tools for Learning"

William Cornell (USA), "Play at Your Own Risk"

Marijke Wusten (Netherlands), "Opening Our Hearts Again"

Marina Joseph (India), "Let's Play It Out at Teaching"

Salma Siddique (UK), "Playing with Words: Healing through Mythical Scripts, Cultural Stories, and Sacred Narratives"

Joanna Beazley Richards (UK), "Using Bernes Energy Theory to Enable Trauma Victims to Play Again"

Sabine Klingenberg (Germany), "Life Meets Ethics"

Moniek Thunnissen (Netherlands), "Life as a Therapeutic Journey"

Suriyaprakash C (India), "Action Learning: Let's Play with Our Adult"

Susan George (India), "Life: Let's Affirm It"