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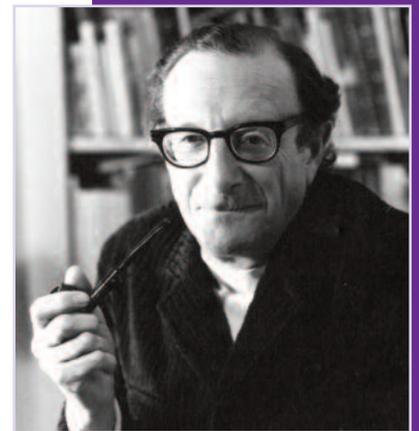
A Preservation Partnership: Creating the Eric Berne Archive

by Kate Tasker, UCSF Processing Archivist

This article first appeared in the 2014 issue of *Archival Elements*, the annual newsletter of the Society of American Archivists Science, Technology and Healthcare (STHC) Roundtable. The Script received kind permission to publish it in honor of the 2014 World TA Conference, at which ITAA Archive Committee member Carol Solomon, project archivist Kate Tasker, and UCSF archivist Polina Ilieva will be unveiling a portion of the UCSF Eric Berne Archive. We are grateful for their willingness to share the article and know our readers will find it most interesting.

“We don’t want patients to make progress. We want them to get well. Or, in our lingo, we want to turn frogs into princes. We’re not satisfied with making them braver frogs.” (E. Berne cited in *Langguth*, 1966, p. 43)

So said Dr. Eric Berne in 1966, after the publication of his best-selling book *Games People Play*. A psychiatrist, author, consultant, and lecturer, as well as a keen poker player with a larger-than-life personality, Eric Berne shook up the traditional practice of psychiatry and psychoanalysis in the 1960s with his ground-breaking theory of transactional analysis (TA). The UCSF Archives and Special Collections and the International Transactional Analysis Association (ITAA) are excited to announce that eight accessions of Eric Berne’s papers, as well as an accompanying digital collection portal, have been fully



processed and are now open and available to the public.

Eric Berne posited that every person has three parts to his or her personality: a part that behaves like a parent (P), a part that behaves like an adult (A), and a part that behaves like a child (C). Social interactions, termed “transactions” by Berne, depend on which part of the personality each participant uses to respond to the other. A set of transactions is a “game,” and Berne provided humorous names like “Kick Me,” “If It Weren’t For You,” and “Let’s Pull a Fast One on Joey,” to describe common games and behaviors. In 1964 Berne published his book *Games People Play* as a resource for other psychiatrists and psychoanalysts. It became immensely popular with the general public, eventually selling over 5 million copies and spending 111 weeks on the New York

Times bestseller list. *Games People Play* has been translated into nearly 20 different languages and influenced later works such as Thomas Harris's *I'm OK, You're OK*.

About the Creator

Eric Berne (2010) was born to parents Dr. David Hillel Bernstein and Sara Gordon in Montreal, Quebec, in 1910. He grew up in Montreal's Jewish community with his younger sister, Grace, and often accompanied his father on rounds to visit his patients. Dr. Bernstein also ran a clinic from the family's home on St. Famille Street. When Berne was only 10 years old his father died from tuberculosis, leaving his mother to support the family by working as a teacher and reporter.

Berne attended his parents' alma mater, McGill University, and graduated with degrees in medicine and surgery in 1935. He was known as "Lennie Bernstein" to his classmates and as "Lennard Gandalac" to read-

ers of the *McGilliad* literary magazine. Berne was a prolific writer of both fiction and academic papers, publishing eight major books on psychiatry, a children's picture book, and dozens of articles and short stories over the course of his career.

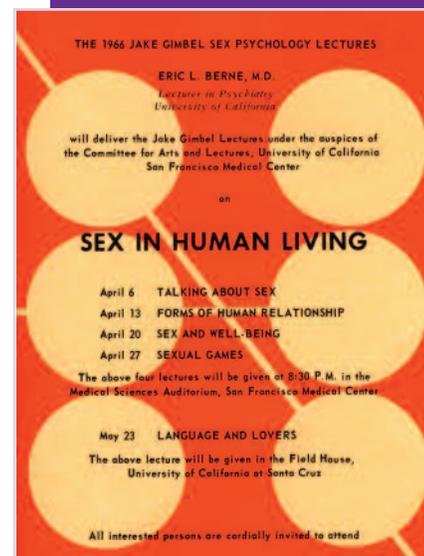
Berne immigrated to the United States in 1935 and took a 2-year residency at the Psychiatric Clinic of Yale University School of Medicine, where he worked under the direction of Dr. Eugen Kahn. In 1937 he embarked on a trip to Turkey and the Middle East to study psychiatric institutions and cultural practices. His resulting paper "Psychiatry in Syria" (1939) was his first published scholarly work and marked the beginning of his investigations of cultural and comparative psychiatry, which continued throughout his life. Kurt Vonnegut (1965) later commented in his review of *Games People Play* that Berne had visited mental health facilities in 30 different countries, paying his way with winnings from his poker games.

In 1938-1939, Berne became an American citizen and officially changed his name from Bernstein to Berne. He began training at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute under the renowned Austrian psychiatrist

"The ITAA's international membership made the digitization component particularly crucial, as it is expected that psychiatrists and researchers from around the world will want to access the Berne papers online."

Dr. Paul Federn (a devoted follower of Sigmund Freud), whose theories on ego states influenced much of Berne's later work.

Berne enlisted as a psychiatrist in the U.S. Army Medical Corps in 1943 and



was stationed in Spokane, Washington, and at Fort Ord Regional Hospital near Monterey, California. After his discharge from the Army in 1946, Berne decided to make his home in the nearby community of Carmel-by-the-Sea. He fit in with the creative, free-thinking California artists and residents and began hosting regular salons to test his theories of interpersonal dynamics and psychoanalysis.

By 1947 Berne had opened private practices in Carmel and San Francisco, commenced his training at the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute under Erik Erikson, and published his first book, *The Mind in Action*. Berne and his first wife, whom he married in 1942, had also ended their brief union, which produced two children. Berne remarried in 1948, to a divorcée with three children. They had two more children together before divorcing in 1964.

The 1950s were a period of intense work and development for Berne. He held a position as assistant psychiatrist at Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco, and also began serving as a consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. He was adjunct and

the SCRIPT

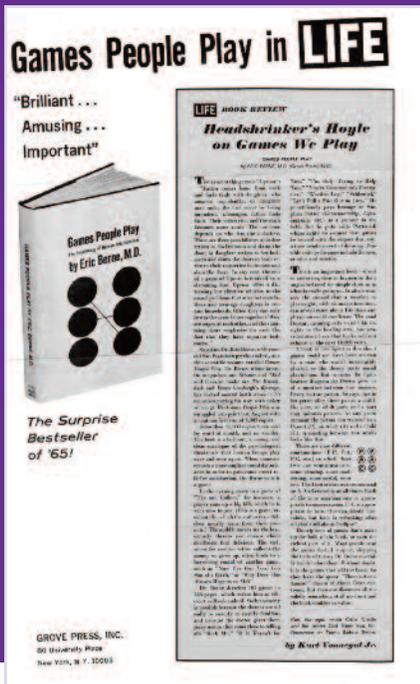
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attending psychiatrist at the Veterans Administration and Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco, from 1951 until 1956, when his contract was ended due to suspected affiliations with Communist organizations (the allegations were later retracted). In 1956 Berne also separated from the San Francisco Psychoanalytic Institute; his thinking had diverged from the classical theories of psychoanalysis and the institute decided to terminate his training. This catalyst resulted in a series of papers in which Berne outlined his theory of transactional analysis. “Intuition V: The Ego Image,” based on material Berne had presented at Mt. Zion Hospital and at the Langley Porter Neuro-psychiatric Institute at the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, was published in 1956, followed by “Ego States in Psychotherapy.” In 1957 he wrote “Transactional Analysis: A New and Effective Method of Group Therapy” and presented it to the Western Regional Meeting of the American Group Psychotherapy Association.

Berne’s work attracted many mental health practitioners and social workers, and he convened weekly Tuesday evening meetings in his home on Collins Street in San Francisco. Incorporated as the San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars (SFSPS), this organization also produced the *Transactional Analysis Bulletin* and sponsored Berne’s “Transactional Analysis IOI” lecture series. After the worldwide success of *Games People Play*, Berne and his followers formed the International Transactional Analysis Association (ITAA) as a successor to the SFSPS.

Berne continued consulting and lecturing, notably at UCSF’s Langley Porter Clinic and at the Stanford-Palo Alto Psychiatric Clinic. He married a third time, but divorced again in 1969. In addition to his previous books *The Mind in Action* (1947) (later revised as *A Layman’s Guide to Psychiatry and Psychoanalysis* in 1957), *Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy* (1961), *The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups* (1963), and *Games People Play* (1964), Berne went on to publish *Principles of Group Treatment* (1966) and *Sex in Human Loving* (1970). His last book, *What Do You Say After You Say Hello?* (1972), was published after his death in 1970.

About the Collection

The International Transactional Analysis Association and the Berne family have worked for many years to find a permanent home for Berne’s papers and to make them available for research. The first of Eric Berne’s records came to the UCSF Archives and Special Collections in 1982, when the ITAA donated four cartons of reel-to-reel audio recordings and over 300 books from Berne’s personal library. The collection has grown over the past 32 years to include personal and pro-

fessional correspondence (including letters from significant figures such as Gertrude Stein, Alfred C. Kinsey, Paul Federn, and Karl Menninger); drafts and published reprints of Berne’s articles; records of his education, military service, and private practices; documents from the first SFSPS meetings and ITAA conferences; research data from Berne’s work on cultural psychiatry; and photographs, videotapes, and film. Processing was begun on the two earliest accessions in 1982 and in 1989, but the majority of the material remained unarranged and inaccessible.

In 2010, the Eric Berne Centenary Conference was held in Montreal, Canada, spurring a renewed effort to fully process the Berne papers and make them available to in-person and online researchers. The Eric Berne archive committee consulted with UCSF archivist Polina Ilieva and began raising funds from generous donors to sponsor the project.

Project archivist Kate Tasker was hired in September 2013 to process the six existing accessions and to digitize a significant portion of the collection. Two additional accessions arrived in February 2014 and were added to the processing timeline. The accessions were arranged and rehoused, totaling 77 boxes or 41.8 linear feet. The archivists scrutinized the collections for records containing sensitive patient data or

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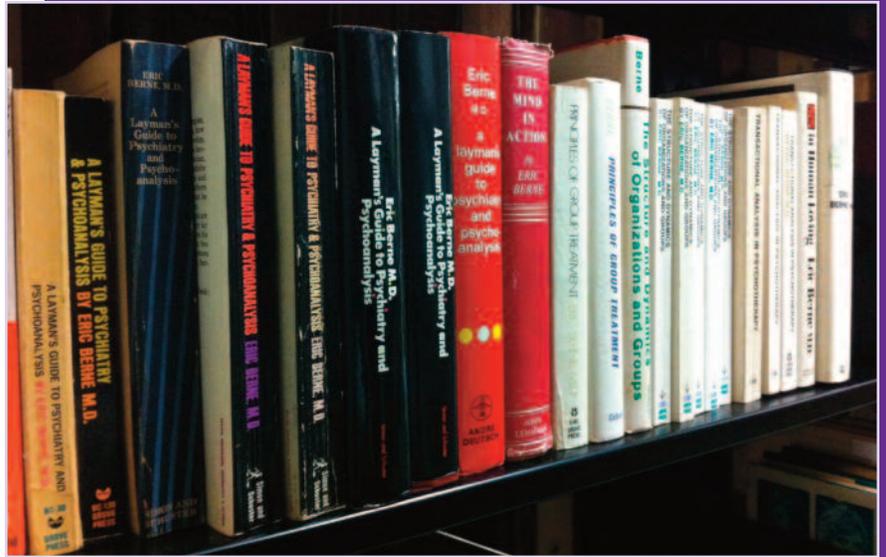
medical records and placed appropriate restrictions on material to comply with UCSF privacy policies and federal HIPAA regulations. Six detailed collection guides, created in Archivists' Toolkit, were published on the Online Archive of California. Progress was reported to the ITAA and to the UCSF community through the archives' blog [Brought to Light](#).

Eric Berne's library of more than 300 psychiatry and psychoanalysis volumes was also inventoried during the project. Dating from 1829-1984, the collection illustrates Berne's study of medicine, psychology, philosophy, folklore, and therapeutic techniques, as well as his published work. Library cataloging staff provided full catalog records for each item, which can be searched via the [UCSF Library catalog](#) with call number "BERNE."

As of May 2014, nearly 400 items have been added to the Eric L. Berne Digital Collection at the UCSF Library, and special collections is continuing to digitize materials. The

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digital collection features photographs of Eric Berne and ITAA events; early manuscripts and typescripts of Berne's work on transactional analysis; transcripts of Berne's lectures for the 1966 Jake Gimmel Sex Psychology series at UCSF; letters describing Berne's



publications, lectures, and personal activities; promotional materials for *Games People Play* and some of Berne's other books; and ephemera from Berne's international travels. A digital portal and exhibit will be launched in August to coincide with the 2014 World TA Conference, which celebrates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the ITAA.

The ITAA and the Berne family were involved throughout the project as donors and consultants, sharing specific knowledge about the papers. The ITAA's international membership made the digitization component particularly crucial, as it is expected that psychiatrists and researchers from around the world will want to access the Berne papers online. The Eric Berne project at UCSF was a marvelous opportunity for Archives and Special Collections to partner with an organization outside the field of archives and libraries in order to bring a valuable collection to the public.

Visit the Eric L. Berne Digital Collection [here](#).

Finding aids to the Berne Papers are available on the [Online Archive of California](#).

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"Eric Berne M.D.," copyright 2014, <http://www.ericberne.com>

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TA With Criminal Offenders: Lightning the Load

by Enid Welford

I was contemplating how I could cram 23 years of experience into this short article, when a young man who was vaguely familiar called my name, somewhat hesitantly. He was wearing a name badge and clearly worked in the supermarket where I was grabbing supplies after a day's training. He had been a client in the criminal justice agency where I worked when I first encountered transactional analysis. His narrow face, which used to look somewhat shifty, shone with pride as he told me he had "not been in trouble for years, I'm a dad now and doing really well." When I knew him, he had been mentally fragile and was stuck in a cycle of poverty and peer pressure. He had been my client for a short while. I had certainly taught him some TA and very likely told him about games, particularly his tendency to invite others to "kick me." I had not, in my view, helped him much, but it was obviously important to him so say hello from his place of success. I was humbled to realize how much he had achieved through his own physis.

This young man, encountered so unexpectedly, symbolizes the joy I have had since meeting TA in finding that people can manage remarkably well with a small input. I went on a TA 101 course when a forensic

psychiatrist with whom I worked suggested I might find it useful in dealing with my tendency to nurture my fragile clients. From the first day of the course, I grabbed the idea that two people made a contract and that I could not change my clients without effort on their part. I was also struck by the idea of escape hatch closure, with the implication that even third-degree games could be changed.

During my 4 years of training, I demanded help for my clients from other agencies who had responsibility for the mentally ill. Looking back, I am amazed at my audacity. I had learned from a young age to keep

"Rescuing is heavy work. Perhaps the greatest shift transactional analysis has helped me make is to find that I am still effective in helping people who want to change even when I am light and joyful."

my head below the parapet and soldier on with the work. To my surprise, people listened to my demands and the help came. I had the profound pleasure of being part of a team, all of whom took responsibility in working with these complex clients. I found myself chatting to Crown Court Judges and persuading them to allow clients to have



therapy with me rather than going to prison. Later, the same clients, proud of their achievements, would ask me to let the same Judge know how much they had changed. This was definitely at odds with my family culture, a real game changer for both me and my clients (and perhaps even the Judges!).

Rescuing is heavy work. Perhaps the greatest shift transactional analysis has helped me make is to find that I am still effective in helping people who want to change even when I am light and joyful. It seemed strange when many of my clients had experienced profound trauma that I could enjoy my work. Some colleagues suspected that I had easy clients when they saw my pleasure in working with them. But

my pleasure was, and still is, in seeing people find their healing in their own way. For example, a previously violent man who said people called him “the explosion” brought his daughter to see me at the end of his

“In one session he admitted to undressing in his head every woman he saw. My colleague was shocked when I inquired whether he was at that moment ‘undressing’ the two of us in the same way. She had not thought communication that was that authentic and open was compatible with therapy.”

probation order, and we could both be confident of his protective and tender care of her. His violence had been a classic example of Berne’s description of games as a transference drama. People were so scared of him that they avoided meeting his eye. Inevitably, this was the trigger for his infant rage against his father, who acted as if he did not exist. He longed for recognition, but instead his violence caused others to shun him. My ability to understand both the infant longing in his dangerous behavior and his anger at his abusive father helped him to step out of the transference, and for him as well, TA became a game changer, quite literally.

A game in this setting was almost like a stark black-and-white movie, the pattern easy to spot. Several clients attempted to use the police to control and punish them in place of their parents. One client took abusive men into her life and when

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furiously at her latest partner, she would storm through a store shoplifting in full view of everyone. Unsurprisingly, the police played their part as persecutors, she would be arrested, and it would then be easy for her to experience shame and despair instead of rage. During our acquaintance she gradually learned to let go of this game of “See What You Made Me Do” in favor of protecting herself from the advances of abusive potential partners. With clients such as this, I found game theory invaluable. The client was able to unpick all the moves until she or he found a way to change his or her response to the original gimmick.

As I continued in my training and began to offer therapy to certain clients, colleagues often assumed I would be gentle and soothing. A colleague had been asked to work with me with a client who had been indecently exposing on a daily basis for over 40 years. In one session he admitted to undressing in his head every woman he saw. My colleague was shocked when I inquired whether he was at that moment “undressing” the two of us in the same way. She had not thought communication that was that authentic and open was compatible with therapy. This particular client continued to address his issues for four years, motivated initially by the threat of a Judge that prison was certain should he offend again. I had disliked him intensely at the start of our work but by the end felt deeply touched by the courageous changes he had made. He had been deprived of strokes in childhood, and his first experience of recognition was in junior school when his trousers fell down, and the girls screamed and ran away. He had been repeating this for decades. By

the end of our work he understood the origins of this game and found better ways to obtain recognition. He had also reconciled to his neglected adult children, grieved for his dead wife, and established a healthy relationship with someone whom he told about his offences. He also received recognition in public as a much-desired partner at the ballroom dance class!

My own TA journey since I left the work described here has led me to unexpected experiences in which I have acted quite outside my script. I have also discovered that some of my games, more subtle than those of my criminal clients, have a tendency to throw up new shoots at the most inconvenient moments. This helps me be forgiving of people who are slow to change and deepens my amazement at what such disadvantaged people have been able to achieve through TA. Many of my private clients have impressed and delighted me with their changes, but it is the criminal clients to whom I mentally bow when I think of TA as a game changer. 🍀

TA Conferences Worldwide

6-9 August 2014:

San Francisco, California, USA.
World TA Conference.

Contact:

www.2014worldtaconference.org

26-28 September 2014:

Coimbatore, India. South Asian Association of Transactional Analysts (SAATA) Conference.

Contact: infoashakovai@gmail.com

Return to the Future

by France Brècard

Because this year marks the centennial of the beginning of World War I, there are ceremonies all over France and other European countries memorializing those years. It is a moving time, when people are remembering how murderous that war was. In every French village, looking at the monuments listing the young men who died as soldiers, one cannot help but be troubled by the sense of a collective suicide for Europe between 1914 and 1918.

So many deaths, and they weighed so heavily on the lives of the descendants of those who were lost. But as we have been remembering those years, I began to wonder, what about now? Do the great- or great-great-grandchildren of all those men still bear the impact of their deaths? What transgenerational consequences are at play today?

There is no single answer to that question, of course, because it is different for different people. One woman I worked with had massive anxiety about dying or going crazy, the source of which seemed to be a great-grandmother who was her namesake. That poor woman had lost her mind with grief after the death of her young husband at the beginning of World War I.

Another of my clients tended to disappear, vanishing for days at a time. His behavior made no sense even to himself until he discovered the diaries of his great-grandmother, written during the war, in which she referred many times to the disappearance of her nephew. The young man's body was never recovered. It was as if my client were inhabited by this graveless ghost.

A third young man, age 18, would become overwhelmed by massive death fears that kept him from leaving the house. It turned out that he strongly identified with his grandfather, who as a young man was drafted near the end of World War II

“Do the great- or great-great-grandchildren of all those men still bear the impact of their deaths? What transgenerational consequences are at play today?”

and died in Indochina. Nothing to do with WWI. Except that the grandfather of that young World War II soldier had survived World War I without a scratch. It seemed the one had escaped death only for the other to meet it. There seemed no link between the World War I survivor, the Indochina casualty, and



my young client. Except that young Auguste, whose name was the same as his great-great-grandfather's, seemed to have introjected all those death fears, the real terror both his ancestors must have faced.

I only connected these anecdotes in my mind after hearing how the “Bohemian Bourgeois” (Legrand & Watrin, 2014) of today are giving their children old-fashioned first names—Jules, Victor, Joseph, Lucien, Hector, Louis, Charles, Anatole—taken from the monuments to the dead in French villages. Why, I wondered, were these 30- or 40-year-olds so drawn to these names from the past? Could it be that by thus naming their children, the parents of today are trying unconsciously to bring back to life their near-forgotten ghosts of World War I? What if the first sufferers—the widows, parents, and siblings of the young soldiers—buried their grief and did not talk about it much. In the next generation, the unresolved grief remained undigested in the children's unconscious, as English (1969) described with her concept of *episcript*. Then it is passed on, unrecognized, in the form

of anxieties or identifications that seem way out of proportion given present circumstances, a script about loss passed on.

I hypothesize that by the fourth or fifth generation, the unconscious pain is finally subsiding, which enables the repressed aspects to resurface. No one consciously has World War I in mind when they name their child Jules, Lucien, Victor, or Joseph. Those are not even the names of their direct forebears. But outside of their awareness, the parents have brought back to life the young victims of that massacre in a sort of long-awaited homage. Interestingly, and perhaps relevant, recent studies have shown that trauma experienced by parents can be transmitted to their offspring not only psychologically, but also genetically, through modifications in the DNA sequence (Yehuda et al., 2014).

This confirms what some authors, such as Boszormenyi-Nagy and Spark (1984) in the United States and Dumas (1985, pp. 87-97) in France, have said for a long time. Also in France, Ancelin Schützenberger (1997/2011) showed how mourning and trauma impacted several generations. In transactional analysis, Berne (1972/1973, pp. 283-288) wrote about how life scripts can be passed on from generation to generation in what he called the “family parade.” He

France Brècard, TSTA (psychotherapy), lives and works in Paris, France. She can be reached at brecard.france@orange.fr. This article was first published in a slightly longer and different form on the website of the Institut Français d'Analyse Transactionnelle (IFAT), the French TA association. We thank them for their permission to publish this revised version in The Script.

showed how parental messages, via script prescriptions, go from father to son, mother to daughter, great-grandparents to great-grandchildren. But he did not say much about the trauma, deaths, and losses due to events we have no control over—wars, natural disasters, accidents we have not caused, and so on.

Since Berne, Noriega (2004) has shown how alcoholic and codependent scripts are often transmitted from generation to generation. Although alcoholism is indeed traumatic for the family, she did not emphasize the passing on of emotions tied to trauma. Yet such emotions also have an impact on the descendants of the people affected (McQuillin & Welford, 2013). Even when the first generation remains aware of the cause and impact, little by little the knowledge is lost, and what remains is the unconscious memory, perhaps the DNA modification, that continues being passed on to pop up again at the fourth or fifth generation, some 100 years after the catastrophe.

I wonder if German babies today are being named Guenther, Friedrich, Wolfgang, or Wilhelm as they were in the early twentieth century. Quite possibly the French phenomenon I have described is also taking place on the other side of the Rhine. These days, the construction of a European Union is on a rocky road, with various countries clinging to their nationalistic preferences. We may wonder what remains of the many lives lost during the war that made us enemies. What pains, what miseries remain, perhaps, in the collective unconscious? And do they prevent some of us from really forgiving and moving on?

Perhaps bringing back the names of World War I heroes is a way of conjuring up the dead so we can finally

move through our grieving and reach a real reconciliation with all the Guenthers, Ernsts, and Wilhelms who were on the opposite side of the trenches and who suffered as much as the Josephs, Victors, and Luciens on our side. Perhaps it is a way of finally accepting ourselves and the others, not by decree but through real experience.

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New Reduced Membership Fee Allows TA Trainees and Students Access to the Entire TAJ Archive

by Diane Salters

In response to appeals from trainers and trainees, the ITAA is now offering a new, less expensive membership package to TA trainees as well as full-time students for \$90 a year. Previously, student membership was only available to full-time university students at a cost of \$110 a year, and TA trainees could only get full access to the TAJ archive through \$160 regular membership.

In negotiation with SAGE Publications, we have been able to reduce the trainee/student membership fee by arranging to provide access to the TAJ and its archive online only. That is, trainees/students at the \$90 dues level will not receive a hard copy of the *Journal*, though they will continue to enjoy the other benefits of membership (including *The Script*, voting rights, conference discounts, etc.) and full access to the *Journals* from 1971 to the present. Talent rates will be calculated as an appropriate percentage.

they join or renew their membership. The category is open to pre-Certified Transactional Analyst trainees and full-time university students who provide verification of their trainee/student status when they sign up and each year when they renew.

Information about this exciting new opportunity will be sent to all members and training organizations as soon as the tools are in place for people to sign up. **S**

Diane Salters is ITAA Vice President of Research and Innovation and took the lead on creating this new membership arrangement, for which we heartily thank her. She can be reached at dsalters@iafrica.com.

TAJ Theme Issues

**“Games and Enactments”
Deadline for Manuscripts:**

Editors:
Jo Stuthridge and Diana Deaconu
1 September 2014

**“Conflict: Intrapsychic,
Interpersonal, and Societal”
Deadline for Manuscripts:**

Editors:
Bill Cornell and Sylvie Monin
1 January 2015

**“The Practitioner’s Vulnerability:
Professionalism and Protection”**

Guest Editors:
Steff Oates and Ann Heathcote
Deadline: 1 January 2016

Please make sure to follow the submission requirements posted [here](#). Email manuscripts to TAJ Managing Editor Robin Fryer, MSW, at robinfryer@aol.com

Final preparations are underway by our website company so that trainees and students will be able to take advantage of this offer when

Script Archive

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EXAM CALENDAR

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|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
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| | IBOC | 14 Nov 2014 | Wellington, NZ | 14 Aug 2014 |
| | IBOC | 28-29 July 2015 | Sydney, Australia | 28 Apr 2015 |
| TSTA | IBOC | 5-6 Aug 2014 | San Francisco, USA | 5 Feb 2014 |
| | IBOC | 28-29 July 2015 | Sydney, Australia | 28 Jan 2015 |
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The Practitioner's Vulnerability: Professionalism and Protection

by Steff Oates and Ann Heathcote

We welcome and invite practitioners from all four fields of transactional analysis to submit papers for the October 2016 theme issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* on "The Practitioner's Vulnerability: Professionalism and Protection."

Theory in the helping professions appears to be moving toward greater acceptance of the power of the practitioner's vulnerability when used reflectively. In response, we are moved to ask how our vulnerability impacts our professionalism and protection for our clients and ourselves. Brown (2012) suggested, "Vulnerability is the core, the heart, the center, of meaningful human experiences" (p. 12). She made it clear that our willingness to engage with and own our vulnerability determines the depth of our courage and the clarity of our purpose. She stated that vulnerability is not weakness and added that the level to which we protect ourselves

from being vulnerable is a measure of our fear and disconnection.

The book *Clinical Implications of the Psychoanalyst's Life Experience: When the Personal Becomes Professional* (Kuchuck, 2014) explores the phenomena of the therapist's personal life and psychology. It considers how pivotal childhood and adult life events and crises contribute to the therapist's personality formation, professional and personal functioning, choices of theoretical positions, and clinical methodology. Kuchuck invites us as a profession to "attempt to overcome or at least address the shame, vulnerability, and antiquated theoretical prohibitions that prevent more widespread explorations of the therapist's subjectivity in the literature" (p. xix).

In what ways does the practitioner's subjectivity and vulnerability impact his or her professional endeavors, whether in the clinical, educational, or organizational domains? What is desirable and what is not?

As practitioners we adhere to ethical and professional codes of practice that are meant to ensure protection for our clients. We invite people to consider ethical issues around boundaries, self-disclosure,



the therapeutic frame, risk taking, flexibility, and compassion fatigue. For example, for whose protection is the boundary? When might it be important to break a boundary?

There is an increasing understanding in the psychotherapy literature of the value and inevitability of enactments and games. However, there is less written about the risks practitioners take when working with, and being honest about, their part in these therapeutic experiences. What are we as practitioners willing to show and what may we desire to keep hidden? What about enactments that are not open to reflection and discussion and that can culminate in ethics complaints and/or the abrupt ending of a therapeutic or working relationship? What about a practitioner's vulnerability to a client's malice? Or the practitioner's vulnerability to the narcissistic vagaries of a trainer,

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Steff Oates and Ann Heathcote are the guest coeditors of the October 2016 TAJ theme issue. Steff Oates can be reached at lcfan@me.com; Ann Heathcote can be reached by email at Ann.Heathcote@btinternet.com.

Jesús Cuadra-Perez was elected the new president of the Spanish Asociación de Análisis Transaccional (ATA) on 28 April 2014. Our congratulations to Jesús! He can be reached at jcuadrap@gmail.com.

Fanita English has a wonderful new website called the Legacy Project that was created on her behalf by Joachim Karnath. Its aim is “to make her written material easily accessible for everyone in a designated area on the Internet (see the bibliography and the downloads) and to present her legacy with her own voice (see the videos).” It features videotaped interviews, articles, and photos that highlight Fanita’s life and her important contributions to transactional analysis and psychology in general. To visit the site go [here](#).

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supervisor, or employer when authority can become authoritarianism (Shaw, 2014)?

Whether from the perspective of an organizational consultant, educator, trainer/trainee, supervisor/supervisee, counselor, or psychotherapist, we encourage you to contribute to this theme edition and look forward to receiving your submissions. Please follow the *TAJ* submission requirements on the ITAA website here and send your manuscripts to *TAJ* Managing Editor Robin Fryer no later than 1 January 2016.

References

- Brown, B. (2012). *Daring greatly: How the courage to be vulnerable transforms the way we live, love, parent and lead*. London, England: Penguin.
- Kuchuck, S. (Ed.). (2014). *Clinical implications of the psychoanalyst’s life experience: When the personal becomes professional*. London, England: Routledge.
- Shaw, D. (2014). *Traumatic narcissism: Relational systems of subjugation*. London, England: Routledge. ③



Members of a biyearly group led by Bill Cornell and organized by the Centre AT-Genève (Switzerland) at the farewell session for Anne-Marie Guicquero (middle row, third from right, next to Bill Cornell), who founded the group 25 years ago with Jenni Hine (not shown) and Margareta Robinson (on other side of Anne-Marie).



The Aragon Transactional Analysis Association of Spain completed a 12-year series of courses with Dr. Richard Erskine in the spring of 2013. Since 2002, most of the members of the group met each year for a five-day theory course and experiential workshop and a three-day supervision group. Most of the people in the group are certified transactional analysts. The group is sponsored by Jesús Cuadra (standing, far right) and Mario Salvador (second row, second from right). They are both ITAA Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts. Richard is on the left in the last row.

Josephine Bowens Lewis

by Vann Joines



Josephine Bowens Lewis was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on 27 August 1943. I first met Jo, as she preferred to be called, in 1973 when she came to a month-long workshop at the Southeast Institute. The Institute faculty was so impressed with her that we invited her to become a faculty member, which she did. Jo trained with me and obtained her ITAA certification as a CTA and TSTA. She, Norman James, and I conducted the Lilly Endowment Counselor Education Training Program of the Southeast Institute in which we trained faculty, staff, and counselors from traditionally black, church-related colleges and universities throughout the southeast in transactional analysis over a 3-year period. We also did numerous workshops and training programs together at the Institute.

In 1975, Jo completed her master's degree in psychotherapy and social change in a joint program of the Southeast Institute and Lone Mountain College in San Francisco. In early 1979, Jo became vice president of the Southeast Institute.

In the fall of 1979, Jo and her two daughters relocated to Dayton, Ohio, so she could pursue her doctorate in psychology. She earned her Psy.D. at Wright State University in 1982. It was there that she met

Mark Wise, the love of her life, with whom she spent the last 32 years.

After their graduation from Wright State, Jo and Mark moved to Atlanta where they founded/codirected the Center for Cooperative Change. Jo and I continued to meet twice a year up to the present to conduct weekend couples marathons.

Jo was a licensed clinical psychologist and a gifted teacher, therapist, consultant, and coach. Through the Center for Cooperative Change she provided psychotherapy, relationship counseling, ongoing training programs, executive coaching, consulting, workshops, and speaking engagements to agencies, organizations, and corporations. She was a senior consultant with VISIONS, Inc., where she conducted training for individuals and organizations in multiculturalism.

Jo continued as an adjunct faculty member of the Southeast Institute for Group and Family Therapy and also did executive coaching for Proctor and Gamble in Cincinnati. She served as an editor of *The Women's Journal*, a past general coordinator of the USA TA Association, and a past board member of the ITAA.

The last week of June, while in Cincinnati doing executive coaching, Jo began feeling unwell. When she got home at the end of the week,

Mark took her to the hospital to be checked out, and while she was in the emergency room, she had her first heart attack. Her kidneys shut down as a result, and it did not look like she would make it. After receiving dialysis twice, she began to rally and was transferred out of intensive care. She seemed to be on the road to recovery, and we were all hopeful. Then on Wednesday, 9 July, she had a second heart attack that she did not survive.

We were all stunned and shocked. Her family held a memorial service for her on 18 July in Atlanta. Friends who were not able to attend at that time are planning a second service for her sometime in October.

Jo was my favorite cotherapist and a delight to be with. She was a beautiful, warm, caring individual as well as a powerful and elegant woman. She could quickly cut through the defenses of the most recalcitrant clients and win them over with her playful demeanor. She genuinely cared about the people she worked with, and her clients loved her. Her untimely death is a tremendous loss to all who knew her. I will miss her greatly.

Condolences may be sent to Dr. Mark A. Wise, 324 Braxton Place, Tucker, GA 30084, USA. 