

TA Cowboys: From New Orleans to Montreal

by Cowpoke Chuck Holland

In the early days of transactional analysis, Eric Berne liked to address those who attended the San Francisco Social Psychiatry Seminars as “Cowboys” or “Dance Hall Girls.” He was speaking affectionately of therapists who knew how to free their own Child ego state. He had several definitions for a “Cowboy.” A favorite is from his last book, *Beyond Games and Scripts* (Berne, 1976), which was edited after his death. In the glossary, “Cowboy” is defined as “a relaxed therapist who knows how to make himself understood by the patient’s Child” (p. 394).



“Real men arrived early, most with their campfire coffee, and circled the chairs around a talking stick. The warm conversation rapidly became the all-warming fire.”

Several of Eric’s Cowboys met at the Mary Goulding Memorial Redecision/TA Conference in November 2009 in New Orleans. The program showed three Men’s Meetings on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday mornings at 8 am in the Prytania Ballroom. Real men arrived early, most with their campfire coffee, and circled the chairs around a talking stick. The warm conversation rapidly became the all-warming fire. All wrote their name and hometown on the sacred flip chart! We discussed a format and decided to pass the stick and talk of what was going on in the now with all who wanted to speak. A fun Kid-like trust developed quickly as these cowpersons shared deeply, “What’s up?”

During the second meeting, being human cowpokes, we were tempted to play “Ain’t it Awful.” We almost stepped into a smelly cow patty with that. As good thinking would have it, we all left with clean boots because a couple of wise rounders corralled this right on, and loving stopped that dirty doggie in its tracks. Back to serious business of sharing the present.

In the third meeting we roped in some deep appreciation for our roots and Cowboy Mentors. Grieving the loss of some while

continued on page 3

James and Capers Awards Announced



Jenni Hine



Curtis Steele



Nancy Porter-Steele

Jenni Hine Honored with 2010 James Award

by Margareta Robinson

We, the Geneva TA Center and I personally, are extremely happy and proud that Jenni Hine has been selected to receive the 2010 Muriel James Living Principles Award. She well deserves it.

The James Award was established to recognize members of the ITAA who have advanced the growth of transactional analysis by personal example as well as by contributions of an exceptional and lasting nature. Such a person models egalitarian relationships and promotes an “I’m OK, You’re OK” atmosphere in both professional and personal arenas. They have demonstrated commitment, concern, and caring for both individuals and the world community and are active in the international advancement of the principles

continued on page 3

Nancy Porter-Steele and Curtis Steele to Receive 2010 Capers Award

by Mary Goodman

I am deeply satisfied to know that my friends and colleagues, Dr. Curtis Steele, CTA (P), and Dr. Nancy Porter-Steele, TSTA (P), are receiving the Hedges Capers Humanitarian Award at the Montreal conference this year. They merit, for so many reasons, this public acknowledgment by their ITAA peers of their significant contributions to the advancement of transactional analysis wherever they go. In particular, for their tremendous efforts, undertaken joyfully and unstintingly, in shining the light of their wisdom and expertise in far-flung parts of the world, they more than meet the criteria for the Hedges Capers Humanitarian Award.

continued on page 3

Catching Up with the Transactional Analysis Journal, 40 Years Later

By Bill Cornell, Birgitta Heiller, Jo Stuthridge, and Ann Heathcote

This year of 2010 sees the celebration of the centennial of Eric Berne’s birth at the ITAA conference in Montreal, Canada, and the 40th year of the *Transactional Analysis Journal*.

While Berne did not live long enough to edit the *TAJ*, he created and began editing its predecessor, the *Transactional Analysis Bulletin*, in 1962. We imagine Eric would be quite pleased to know that 40 years after his death, the journal he inaugurated is still alive and well.

We all know the story of Berne proudly proclaiming his fledgling association “international” because it had one Canadian member. He might be surprised to learn how international his journal has become. Of the 150 articles published in the *TAJ* during 2005-2009, 117 (78%) came from outside the United States—95 from English-speaking countries and 55 from non-English-speaking countries.

We thought that this exciting year would be a particularly prescient time to bring to TA practitioners worldwide an update on the current status of the *Transactional Analysis Journal*.

Looking back over the past 5 years, the *TAJ* has published authors from 23 nations. More than 90 individuals have authored or coauthored articles

during that period. These articles reflect all of the theoretical perspectives that now constitute the practice of transactional analysis, with many integrating multiple frames of reference.

“We believe the TAJ serves the entire transactional analysis community worldwide. It is essential for the development of theory and technique to maintain a scholarly journal that represents all points of view.”

From 2004-2008, 114 articles were within the counseling/psychotherapy fields, 19 in education, and 14 in organizational applications. This equates to 77.5% in counseling/psychotherapy, 13% in education, and 9.5% in organizational consultation—which rather remarkably mirrors the current percentages of members in each field (78% counseling and psychotherapy, 11% education, and 10% organizational work). Some members, of course, have specialization and certification in more than one field of application, so these distinctions are sometimes hard to make.

Over the past couple of years, the *TAJ* coeditors and editorial board have undertaken a thorough reorganization of the process of reviewing arti-

cles submitted for possible publication. The review format used for many years was a rather thorough evaluation form, with many yes/no criteria. We concluded that the format was outdated and did not serve reviewers or authors as well as it might. We created a new review process that increased the dialogue between the members of the editorial board and our authors. The new form, which is being used on a trial basis for a year, is shown on page 6.

As you can see, we ask quite a lot of editorial board members. All submitted manuscripts receive two blind reviews. Very few articles are accepted without requests for significant revisions designed to improve the clarity and efficacy of the writing. Compared to most professional journals, the *TAJ* has a very low rejection rate. For example, for the 5 years between 2004-2008, we received 213 submissions: 138 (65%) were eventually published, 47 (22%) were not published because the author did not complete a requested rewrite, and 28 (13%) were rejected. If there are concerns about substantial differences in the two reviews, an article may be sent out for a third review, often to a resource reviewer with expertise in that area. When doing a themed issue (e.g., training, education, rededication, ethics, psychoanalysis, organizations, etc.), we use additional resource reviewers with specialized expertise to ensure fair and informed reviews. It is almost

continued on page 6

TA: Anyone Can Do It!

In many parts of the world, the value and versatility of many of TA's social psychology concepts continue to permeate all walks of life. These concepts appear in countless books and articles relating to a wide range of roles within and outside of work: parents, managers, child-care nurses, teachers of adults, plumbers and electricians, leaders, youth workers, coaches, husbands and wives getting divorced, social workers, fitness trainers, people going on diets, advertising and marketing people, and more. These roles can be quite different from the specific roles of transactional analyst (CTA) in the four fields that are certified by the Board of Certification (BOC) of the Training & Certification Council (T&CC) or the Committee of Certification (COC) of the Professional Training Standards Committee (PTSC) of the European Association of Transactional Analysis (EATA).

I've come across a multitude of references to transactional analysis in newspaper articles, leisure magazines, professional journals, how-to manuals, novels, and serious textbooks. Most are written by people who have not taken the formal transactional analyst training or completed the qualifications of either the BOC or the COC. The quality and accuracy of this writing varies enormously. For example, I have occasionally written to publishers to point out that their drama triangle diagram is upside down and so misses a layer of meaning. And I have contacted authors whose ideas I found particularly interesting (e.g., Alex Linley's overview of positive psychology ideas includes a chapter on TA; see Linley & Joseph, 2004).

This general acceptance of the value of transactional analysis ideas has resulted in a wide range of curricula that include TA concepts or even dedicate a module or more to transactional analysis. In my local area, there are courses involving some TA input in plumbing, counseling, nursery caring, bereavement support, divorce, painting, coaching, adopting, social care, befriending, youth work,

business studies, adult literacy, trainer training, management development, and social skills. Friends have brought me ego state recognition tests from leadership development courses, but the tests were not based on research data and were thus invalid. And as a result of such brushes with TA, many people have made contact because they have been inspired to find out more.

I imagine that there might be ambivalence among some trainees and qualified transactional analysts about these phenomena. My perspective is that it is great that TA is out there, alive and growing—and it may be that the ways some ideas are expressed are off-putting or inaccurate or misused. Most of these writers and teachers have not done any recognized TA training, nor are they supervised in their use of TA. Sometimes I find my own zeal for TA ideas leads me to feel irritated about some of the practices I hear about or ideas I read. However, when I regain my sense of perspective, I remember that all publicity is good publicity—and that everyone who decides to train to CTA level probably ran across TA somewhere, perhaps through someone who was not formally trained in TA.

This is the reality of our twenty-first-century, Internet-dominated world. "Transactional analysis" is a term anyone can use; no TA association has a patent on it. Intellectual property is mostly available to all (only a few TA authors have limited the use of their original ideas and processes). As a result, education is provided both freely and also at a price by anyone who cares to do so. In some places there are regulations about the quality of teaching and in others there are not. And books and articles are written by anyone who can find a publisher—or even self-publish. So there are many books, articles, and courses that include TA. The Internet gives me about 587,000 results in 0.39 seconds when I google "transactional analysis."

Rather than being purists about transactional analysis, let us build on the interest that already exists in the world. Not everyone wants to train to the level of CTA or TSTA. These are particular and peculiar qualifications, unlike any other form of accreditation. Consequently, they are not understood by those outside the TA community, and many in TA training do not understand the significance of the CTA for several years. Trudi Newton and I pointed out in our editorial in the October 2009 theme issue of the *Transactional Analysis Journal* on TA training that to take our BOC or COC exams is a rite of passage focused on belonging in a global TA community of practitioners. These exams are not just about cognition of knowledge or application of skill; rather, they are about marking a journey in relation to the self, others, and the wider world, with a professional context as their focus. As a result, it is usually highly valued by those who have made the journey (and much less frequently recognized professionally outside of TA).

However, it is wise for transactional analysts also to develop other forms of accreditation commonly recognized and/or required in their respective countries or professions, accreditation that is relevant and follows what are usually very different qualification criteria in different contexts. (See the interview with Roberto Kertesz in this issue of *The Script*.) There are rarely easy equivalences across nations, so this is not something the global ITAA can develop, because there are many national or professional specifics. But it is something that both local transactional analysts and national organizations can support. Lis Heath (2009) surveyed types of qualifications members have in different countries, and we suspect there are many other learning programs that are wholly or partly based on transactional analysis and that lead to all sorts of qualifications within a

wide variety of professions. These are great ways for the value of transactional analysis to be more widely appreciated.

There has been concern in some countries that the term "Certified Transactional Analyst" should only be used by people who are qualified by BOC or COC. If these people belong to an EATA organization or to the ITAA or WPATA and are not BOC or COC certified, this is not permitted. However, if they no longer belong to one of these organizations, or if their qualification is called something different, then there is nothing these membership organizations can do. We perhaps need to trust that the purchaser of such learning and qualification checks the validity of what they are buying into; it is unwise in any context to take a qualification that has no professional or academic body providing the checks and balances that a quality accreditation requires. Remember, too, that the Latin American TA association (ALAT) and the Brazilian TA association (UNAT-Brasil) each have their own exam systems for certifying transactional analysts that are very different from COC and BOC processes (which to date have similar systems and dialogue between them).

So, let's make sure that TA is out there! And help to keep up the quality. Let's get involved in our own locales in developing locally credible quali-

"Rather than being purists about transactional analysis, let us build on the interest that already exists in the world."



fications that include a TA element, or more, in all sorts of professional arenas. And let's uphold the particular value of our CTA and TSTA routes to different fields of practice as well. Let's visit conferences concerned with other psychologies and participate and give workshops and collaborate creatively. Let's write for newsletters and journals outside of the TA world as well as within and author books and articles on all sorts of issues common to everyday life as well as erudite and academic texts. Let's make sure anyone can find and gain value from TA if they wish! And within TA associations, let's acknowledge that TA is presented in all sorts of different ways in the wider world and that this is of benefit to us all.

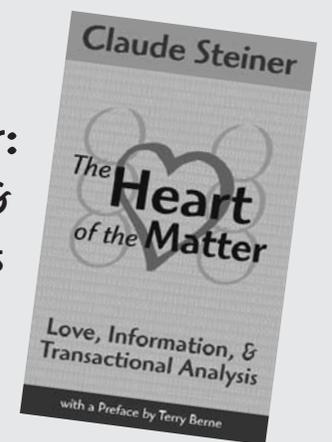
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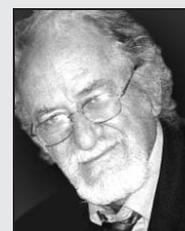
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The Heart of the Matter: Love, Information, & Transactional Analysis

by Claude Steiner



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The Newsletter of the International Transactional Analysis Association
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 E-mail: itaa@itaa-net.org
 Web site: <http://www.itaa-net.org>

Editor: Laurie Hawkes, MA
Managing Editor: Robin Fryer, MSW
Desktop Publishing: lockwood design
Printing: MarinSun Printing

Subscription Rates:
 \$10 as part of all ITAA membership dues; not available by separate subscription

Deadlines for copy and advertising—first of the month prior to the month of publication. (*The Script* is not published in January, May, or September.)
 Deadline: 1 September for the September-October issue; 1 October for the November issue.

Note: Publication of advertising in *The Script* does not imply endorsement by the newsletter, the editor, or the ITAA.

The Script (ISSN 0164-7393) is published monthly except January, May, and September by the International Transactional Analysis Association. The subscription rate is \$10/year as part of dues for all classes of membership. For information on dues rates for various membership classifications, contact the ITAA office at the above address. Periodicals postage paid at Pleasanton, California, and additional mailing office. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Script*, 2186 Rheem Dr., #B-1, Pleasanton, CA 94588-2775. © 2010 International Transactional Analysis Association, Inc.

Published on recycled paper

What If He Had Never Said Hello?: Who Will Show, Instead of Lenin, Where to Go?

By Vladimir Goussakovski

I was a secondary school pupil when Eric Berne wrote his last words. At that time, on the city square not far from my home, there was a monument to Lenin, the leader of the Russian revolution, with an outstretched hand to show the way we all should go. In Berne's terms, we would talk about an "excluding Parent" to describe that kind of society.

But I could not hear about Eric Berne during that time anyway. Soviet people were not supposed to have any psychological problems because they were living in a healthy country, according to an official statement. Not everyone was as sure about not having problems; most people just silently drank. These who spoke openly and said anything different from the official ideas could be taken to an asylum because they were considered to be "raving." Many people were proud to be important screws in the big machine heading to the bright future.

Twenty years have passed. The monument of Lenin is gone from the square. Several tons of bronze mysteriously disappeared one night. The time of the excluded Parent came: the wild 1990s. Out of the shadows came people with insatiable Child ego states, more or less functional Adult ego states, and no morals: mafia. Other people soon found that their common property became someone else's property and their savings came nearly to zero. And the most devastating was the fact that no one was going to lead them anymore to the promised bright future. It was all called, for some unclear reason,

"democracy." Most of the population was scared, depressed, angry, and/or simply hungry. Berne's ideas about personal abilities and responsibilities to think, to decide about one's own life from the Adult, and to attain autonomy came just in time!

Transactional analysis was first brought to my country by Tom and Delphine Frazier. Tom was just the right person to say "hello" on behalf of Berne. Tom ran his therapy like this: "Hello. My name is Tom. What is your name? Look at my eyes. . . ." And something mysterious then happened. It was a lesson in intimacy. He taught us about script and autonomy, about responsibility and being OK. We were all sure that Tom was OK but not as sure at that time that we were OK or that we could one day do something like he could do.

"On the city square not far from my home, there was a monument to Lenin, the leader of the Russian revolution, with an outstretched hand to show the way we all should go."

A lesson in awareness arrived with Petruska Clarkson and Sue Fish, who came to St. Petersburg just in time. One gloomy morning some gloomy people appeared on the TV screen to say that the government had no more power, that there had been a military putsch. The ballet *Swan Lake* was on the TV screen instead of all the regular programs. It was the first day of the

workshop with Petruska and Sue. All the participants were depressed and quaking with fright. Petruska convinced us to go to the main city square where protesters were meeting and to become aware of the situation ourselves. Three days later the putschists had gone from the stage.

A lesson in spontaneity and a practical model of the OK-OK position came from Mary Cox, who ran a therapy marathon in St. Petersburg. At one point I was not happy with what she was saying, but I could not let myself express it. In my country it was not acceptable to express disagreement with a leader. Mary noticed that something was going on with me and encouraged me to try saying "Shut up" to her if I disagreed with her. It was a shock for me. I had learned from my mother, who was brought up during Stalin's regime, that if I dared to contradict a leader, I would not survive. But I tried what Mary suggested, and thunder did not come down from the heavens to kill me! I could not sleep that whole night, and the next morning I asked Mary to sign a Certified Transactional Analysis contract with me.

Twenty more years have passed. On the city square where Lenin's monument stood, a Christian church was built. However, many people still doubt that it was right to remove Lenin's monument. They wait for Lenin to come back and show them where to go. Other people have started to think and make their own decisions about their lives; they have started to become autonomous, exactly as Eric Berne taught.

Transactional analysis training started in many cities and countries in the former empire called



the USSR. It is really rewarding to see people change with Berne's ideas and to help others to change. It is not a smooth process, because these ideas often contradict traditional cultures. Once I was teaching about OK-OK relationships in a country in Middle Asia. All the workshop participants seemed apprehensive. During checkout, one woman said that it was all interesting, but if she dared to say anything about being OK-OK to her husband, he might kill her. I just said to her that I definitely did not mean for her to be killed! An even more difficult situation with OK-OK principles is in politics, where country leaders seem to compete over who can blame their neighbor harder. It is painful to see how such a process affects the lives of so many people.

So what if Berne had never said his hello? Maybe Lenin's monument on the square of my home city would be restored.

Vladimir Goussakovski, TSTA, lives and works in St. Petersburg, Russia. He is a founder member of the St. Petersburg Institute for Transactional Analysis (SITA), the first Russian TA association. He runs ongoing transactional analysis training programs in Russia, Ukraine, and Armenia. He can be reached at v.goussakovski@gmail.com.

James Award

continued from page 1

of transactional analysis either professionally or personally. Jenni embodies all of those qualities.

Jenni and I first met in a workshop given by Ted Novey in the mid-1970s in which we both became enthusiastic about transactional analysis. We learned about strokes and rackets and ego states and how these concepts applied to us. Every 6 months, when Ted returned to Geneva, we delved deeper into TA theory, signing training contracts with him and eventually becoming TA clinicians.

The two of us decided to run workshops together, which we did for many years in her home, with her husband, Mervyn, cooking delicious meals for us when we came up for air. With him we also spent many hours discussing how the philosophy of transactional analysis affected our frames of references and beliefs. What delightful and stimulating moments those were!

With several colleagues, we set up the French-speaking Swiss TA association (ASPAT), which later became national under the acronym of ASAT, with Jenni as a prime mover in this process. Thus began the establishment of transactional analysis in Switzerland.

In 1980 Jenni was elected to the EATA Council and in 1982 to the ITAA Board of Trustees. With Bill Cornell, she co-led the ITAA long-range planning task force, which resulted in the ITAA becoming truly international. Her concern for people in economically less-privileged countries gave rise to the establishment of the TAent system to help them pay membership dues.

Having become a PTSTA (and later a TSTA), in 1991 Jenni started the Centre AT Genève, where a continually increasing number of people were and still are trained in the clinical and counseling fields. It was then that she asked me to be on the board of the Centre. Since Jenni's retirement in 2006, Mireille Binet (president), Jocelyne Lugin, Sally Cuenin, and I have been responsible as board members for managing the Centre's operations, thus perpetuating Jenni's legacy.

Jenni was particularly interested in helping to define and develop the field of counseling within transactional analysis. I remember the significant amount of time she spent thinking, discussing, and putting into action her ideas about the field. In 1999, with Bill Cornell, she coauthored the article "Cognitive and Social Functions of Emotions: A Model for Transactional Analysis Counselor Training," in the *Transactional Analysis Journal*, which has become a landmark in the field.

In addition, Jenni has authored other articles in the *Transactional Analysis Journal*, including "Life Positions Therapy" in 1982, "The Bilateral and Ongoing Nature of Games" in 1990, "Mind Structure and Ego States" in 1997, and "Brain Structures and Ego States" in 2005.

It is said that actions speak louder than words. In her life so far, Jenni has openly and shamelessly used both actions and words in ways that have strengthened and advanced transactional analysis. Living in a complicated and multicultural world, Jenni is a truly remarkable person. She is a real example of someone who lives what she preaches at micro- and macro-levels of engagement.

Please join me in thanking Jenni for her contributions to transactional analysis and to our lives. If you wish to contact her with congratulations, she can be reached at jennihine@googlemail.com.

Capers Award

continued from page 1

The Capers Award was established to recognize members of the ITAA who have made significant, enduring contributions to humanity in keeping with the ideals and ethics of the ITAA. These contributions are primarily seen as activities that promote the welfare of humankind, especially through the alleviation or elimination of pain and suffering. Members of the ITAA who make such contributions do so at the cost of personal risk and/or sacrifice. The humanitarian activities may form a lifelong pattern or be expressed in a single, widely noted occurrence.

For many years now—most of us have forgotten just how many—the dynamic duo of Nancy and Curtis has traveled to Cuba, at their own expense, to offer *pro bono* teachings on transactional analysis and a variety of related disciplines to a group of physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and other professionals. These individuals eagerly look forward to, and readily absorb, whatever Nancy and Curtis have to offer. Since Cuban health professionals are renowned, in turn, for their own humanitarian efforts throughout South America, Africa, and other countries, the training that Nancy and Curtis so willingly provide has exponential benefits.

I hope that you will take a moment at the Montreal conference to extend your personal congratulations and appreciations to these wonderful human beings, who demonstrate by their generous presence the very essence of basic healthiness that they so skillfully teach to so many. If you cannot be in Montreal, you can reach them at steele@ns.sympatico.ca.

TA Cowboys

continued from page 1

celebrating each other and those Teachers still with us.

Cowboys from 5 countries and 13 United States passed the talking stick. The following Vaqueros attended at least one of the meetings: Xander Adams, James Binder, Leonard Campos, Robert Hall, Phillip Hetherington, Vann Joines, Vern Masse, Peter Nagel, Ryota Sakural, Ravi Sethi, Quentin St. Clair, Mark Stipanovsky, Ken Taber, Andrew Toplack, Albert Viquerie, Jonathan Weiss, and Jim Wrightsman, with Cowpoke Chuck Holland facilitating.

Many Cowpersons are excitedly awaiting Eric's next book about his childhood. The book is set to be unveiled at the Eric Berne Centenary Conference 11-15 August in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. On Friday 13 August, Saturday 14 August, and Sunday 15 August, the cowpokes will again meet at 8 am for more deep male musings. Carve a notch in your whittling stick or scratch out a reminder note to go in your saddle bags. We hope to have a great round-up of *garçon vachers*.

Chuck Holland can be reached at cwh7institute@yahoo.com.

REFERENCE

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Board Election and Bylaws Ballot

On 2 July 2010, a ballot was sent to all ITAA voting members either electronically or by post. The ballot is for election of the European representative to the ITAA Board of Trustees and for a vote on two bylaw amendments passed by the board on 30 June. *The deadline for ballots to reach the ITAA office is 30 August 2010.*

The European trustee nominees are Milly De Micheli of Genoa, Italy, and Thorsten Geck of Hamburg, Germany. More information about them was published in the May-June 2010 *Script* and is included in the voting materials.

The two bylaws amendments involve changes that would mean that the chair the Training & Certification Council would cease to be the vice president of training and certification and become an ex-officio member of the board (in the same way that the president of EATA is an ex-officio member). In addition, members are being informed that the post of vice president Internet is to be removed; this was passed as a motion at the board meeting in June.

There are several reasons these changes are being suggested: (1) The VP Internet position has been unfilled for a number of years, and it is clear that coordination of Internet services needs to be done by a professional in close liaison with key BOT members. Plans for this are proposed. As a result, we hope to have a new and improved Web site available in 2010. (2) In terms of the bylaws changes, the T&CC is an independent organization to ITAA. There is no reciprocal strategic role that an ITAA board member holds on the T&CC, so it seems logical that the ITAA role also be nonvoting. The ITAA is an elected body and the T&CC is not, therefore this VP role is an anomaly on the board.

Current Bylaw

Article 4: Board of Trustees

2. Number of Trustees:

The Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than nine (9), nor more than twenty (20) Trustees, with the exact number of Trustees to be determined by the Board from time to time. The Board shall be composed of three classes of Trustees: (a) corporate officers, as described in Paragraph F1. below, (b) "at large" Trustees, and (c) Affiliate Association representatives. Regardless of the class in which a Trustee belongs, no Trustee shall serve more than two successive terms as a member of the Board. Other than the foregoing classifications, the rights, obligations, and duties of all Trustees shall be identical, and shall be the rights, obligations, and duties assigned to "directors" of California nonprofit corporations, as specified by the California Corporations Code. A quorum of the Board shall be determined not by reference to the total authorized directors, but rather by reference to the total number of Trustees then in office.

Proposed Bylaw

2. Number of Trustees

The Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than nine (9), nor more than twenty (20) Trustees, with the exact number of Trustees to be determined by the Board from time to time. The Board shall be composed of three classes of Trustees: (a) corporate officers, as described in Paragraph F1. below, (b) "at large" Trustees, and (c) Affiliate Association representatives. One of the Affiliate Association representatives will be appointed by the Board on the joint recommendation of the Chairs of the Training and Certification Council, the Training Standards Committee, and the Board of Certification. Regardless of the class in which a Trustee belongs, no Trustee shall serve more than two successive terms as a member of the Board. Other than the foregoing classifications, the rights, obligations, and duties of all Trustees shall be identical, and shall be the rights, obligations, and duties assigned to "directors" of California nonprofit corporations, as specified by the California Corporations Code. A quorum of the

Board shall be determined not by reference to the total authorized directors, but rather by reference to the total number of Trustees then in office.

This bylaw change will also influence a bylaw to be found under F Article 5:

Current Bylaw

F Article 5: Officers and Executive Committee

1. Officers. The officers of the Association shall be elected by all the voting members of the Association and shall be the President, the President-Elect, Past President, three (3) Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers as the Board of Trustees may determine.

Additionally, the Vice President Training and Certification Council will be appointed by the Board on the joint recommendation of the Chairs of the Training and Certification Council Training Standards committee and the Board of Certification.

Proposed Bylaw

1. Officers The officers of the Association shall be elected by all the voting members of the Association and shall be the President, the President-Elect, Past President, three (3) Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers as the Board of Trustees may determine.

Second paragraph omitted.

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

- 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.
- ITAA resources may not be used for the purpose of supporting any one candidate over another.
- The electioneering use of newsletter or journal advertisements is prohibited.
- 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.
- 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

- 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.
- Individual personal letters or phone calls to friends and colleagues are appropriate.
- 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.

Welcome to New Members

NEW MEMBERS	MEMBERSHIP SPONSOR	NEW MEMBERS	MEMBERSHIP SPONSOR
May 2010			
Jonathan Taylor, UK	—	Jonathan Taylor, UK	—
Koen Bosschaerts, Belgium	—	Fatemeh Vahidi, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab
Rodrigo Stanley Da Fonseca, Brazil	—	Marjan Sadat Hosseini Zade, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab
Robin Earl, UK	—	Negin Sadat Hosseini Zade, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab
Fakhrosadat Ghani, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Ahmad Jamshidi Zanjani, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab
Suzanne Hubbard, UK	—	June 2010	
Mohamadali Jahanpahlavan, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Borzu Abdi, Iran	—
Maryam Jamgi, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Fabien Balli, Switzerland	—
Farnaz Khoshtarash, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Tony James Conley, Australia	—
Manon Plouffe, UK	John Heath	Huiwang, China	—
Paul Robinson, UK	Bill Heaseman	Jean Jolley, Australia	—
Boshra Sabzianpoor, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Kevin Light, South Africa	—
Naser Sabzianpoor, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	David Morley, Australia	—
Maryam Sandoghchi, Iran	Parvin Mostafavi Bonab	Giselle Naidu, South Africa	—
Kazumi Shirasaka, Japan	—	Shahin Soltani, Iran	—
Laucemir Silveira, Brazil	—	Iori Torii, Japan	—



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Clinical Symposium led by Richard Erskine ■ Organizational Symposium led by Sari van Poelje ■ Educational Symposium led by Giles Barrow ■ Full Social Program and Celebration of This 100-year Milestone in TA History

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How Do We Nourish Transactional Analysis to Flourish in the World?

by Rosemary Napper

One man, Roberto Kertesz, has reputedly single-handedly steered the direction of transactional analysis for the whole continent of South America. I found when discussing ego states in Brazil, Peru, Argentina, or Mexico and asking colleagues which model they use, the answer is invariably “the one developed by Roberto Kertesz.” He has significantly influenced the theory and practice of transactional analysis in all fields of application by writing many books in Spanish (some of which have been translated into Portuguese and Japanese), cofounding the Asociación Latinoamericana de Análisis Transaccional (ALAT), working and teaching across the continent, and establishing a university where transactional analysis can be taught and researched. He says of himself, “When I say I will do something, I do it!” Curious about what I had heard, when in Argentina I asked an ITAA colleague to introduce me. And so I met Roberto Kertesz on 23 December 2010 in his office at the university. I have summarized some of our conversation here and pose some questions that have emerged from my reflections following the meeting.

“Kertesz has evolved a transactional analysis based on his critique from the 1970s plus the frequently articulated desire in Latin America for cultural and intellectual development that is differentiated from North America.”

Now 78, Roberto Kertesz still sees clients, teaches, and serves as dean of the University del Flores in Buenos Aires, Brazil. His humor, thick spectacles, and sprightly intellectual style immediately bring to mind a Woody Allen with optimism. He is of Hungarian Jewish origin in a city where my guide tells me there is one psychoanalyst (mostly Freudians, Kleinians, and Lacanians) for every 30 people. Originally a medical doctor and psychiatrist concerned about suicidal patients, Kertesz came across *Games People Play* (Berne, 1964) in 1967. He says, “I read it and made some changes,” and later that year he met Berne to talk these through and to introduce him to a “traffic light system” of ego states using red, amber, and green color coding. Kertesz chuckles as he describes Berne as “like Woody Allen physically and mentally . . . and with no touch—his problem—[because] here [i.e., Latin America] touch is necessary.”

In 1981 Kertesz became the first Teaching Member in Latin America after finishing his transactional analysis training with Muriel James (alongside Gloria Noriega). He is well-read in contemporary psychology from across the world and has blended this into his ideas for what he terms “the new behavioral sciences.” Like many who were active in transactional analysis in the 1970s, he has not kept abreast of more contemporary developments in TA theory. Rather, he has evolved a transactional analysis based on his critique from the 1970s plus the frequently articulated desire in Latin America for cultural and intellectual development that is differentiated from North America. This means there is a separate and strong stream of Latin American transactional analysis thinking that is largely unknown, and thus unappreciated, on other continents.

Kertesz’s theoretical developments are shaped by a desire for a scientific approach, and he now has the resources within the university for his empirical work to be validated. He holds a frame of positive pragmatism, emphasizing what is realistic. I

have been particularly curious about his ideas about the nature of OKness. He describes a graded continuum of each axis on the OK Corral and suggests from his work with bipolar clients that the OK-OK position is manic. From that perspective, a realistic life position and a reflection of good self-esteem is a blended position in which an individual accepts his or her own and others’ limitations. He tells me Fanita English said to him this is the “sober” life position! Kertesz also includes the third dimension of “They are/are not OK,” which Berne (1972) suggested, Tony White further developed in 1994, and Mountain and Davidson elaborated further in 2005.

Kertesz’s other conceptual ideas include 12 functional ego states, with the Critical Parent, Nurturing Parent, Adult, Free Child, Adapted Child, and Rebellious Child each having a positive and negative aspect. For example, the negative Adult is termed “unethical,” the negative Free Child is “inappropriate,” and the positive Adapted Child is “disciplined.” While this is not unlike the functional ego state analysis that has evolved elsewhere in the world, what is noticeable is that it is recited by every person who has some TA learning in any of the countries in Latin America as one of the “ten instruments” of Kertesz’s TA. He chose the term “instruments” deliberately to emphasize the scientific paradigm; he says, “After all, surgeons use instruments.” The set includes: (1) structural and functional ego states; (2) analysis of transactions, along with symbiosis, discounting, and nonproductive behaviors; (3) strokes; (4) existential positions; (5) emotions and rackets, which describe pleasant and unpleasant emotions; (6) games using the drama triangle; (7) time structure, positive and negative; (8) scripts in relation to different role areas of life; (9) the miniscript; and (10) group structures and imagoes plus emphasis on the different roles a person has plus the wider social systems that provide the context for the individual.

Kertesz appreciates early transactional analysis for these diagnostic instruments and its philosophy plus the usefulness of the contract with behavioral outcomes. He also poses the challenge that transactional analysis does not provide many processes for change and states, “It’s unethical to use only TA.” He suggests that transactional analysis is especially poor in techniques for practitioner use and in work with phobias and sexual behaviors. There is also a problem created in how informal terms that developed in the

United States during the 1960s translate into Spanish and Portuguese (e.g., many countries have a different word for Child; Padre for Parent is often misunderstood as only meaning father; and “carecas” is the nearest word for strokes, although it has sexual connotations). Kertesz only practices couple and group therapy (2-hour sessions plus homework) and suggests that one-on-one work is “abnormal: the patient complains and the other says nothing. This is an unnatural conversation.” He holds the notion that therapy is about the past, counseling the present, and coaching the future, and he thinks a practitioner (therapist or consultant) will often use all three ways of working. He has specialized as an organizational consultant with small and medium-sized family-owned businesses, often focusing on systemic change and family issues. And he has a passionate interest in education and has written a book in Spanish that translates as *The Pleasure of Learning*. To date he reckons that he has seen between 40,000 and 50,000 clients.

Kertesz maintains that his transactional analysis concepts are central to all his work, although he draws widely from other thinkers and theories, including Lazarus, Satir, Milton Erikson, gestalt, positive psychology, and especially logotherapy. His belief in the importance of research plus difficulties in establishing transactional analysis in universities led him in 1993 to establish a university that now has six schools, 400 staff, 3000 students, and 2000 graduates. These include doctoral students who are doing research and students from Spain as well as most countries in Central and South America. Because there is a link between universities for research purposes, Kertesz now has access to large populations and favors quantitative studies to validate qualitative work. Some of the TA-linked research being done there currently includes: (1) a longitudinal study of 2000 couples from 10 countries over 40 years, (2) a leadership questionnaire, and (3) identification of 362 parenting behaviors that relate to injunctions. This work has a variety of spin-offs (e.g., resilience, percentages of people carrying particular injunctions, potential for suicide, etc.) and is based on the premise that “the message of the parents is the behavior of the child; the behavior of children is the message of parents and the system.” A journal partnership is currently being brokered with one of the Spanish TA associations.

Kertesz resigned from the ITAA a long time ago because, he says, it was “too big, too centralized,



Roberto Kertesz and Rosemary Napper

too US, and not international.” He thought that regional or national associations with their own languages and no fees were what is needed and so cofounded ALAT. However, he resigned from that organization after 6 years because he felt it did not care about training quality and exam standards and lacked emphasis on scientific and verifiable research and usefulness. He gives an easy chuckle with a shrug of self-acceptance about his own script pattern to resign or be pushed out in his work roles!

I came away from meeting Roberto Kertesz reflecting on the many conundrums posed through this meeting. An absence of interactions with TA in the wider world and in other languages can provide an opportunity for development and growth without cultural contaminations—and at the same time, sharing such growth becomes difficult. How can we create forums in which such exchanges can readily take place? Transactional analysis has been dominated in the past by white English speakers and emphasis on the individual, with little interest in ideas from the “developing world” cultures, many of which have a frame of reference of “we” rather than “I.” What can we learn from these perceptions? Transactional analysis theoretical development in a separate stream, whether in the English-speaking affluent world or in a particular time period (e.g., the 1960s and 1970s) or in solely Spanish-speaking cultures, can take a purist stance informed by one theoretical framework and refuse to be interested in or impacted by the evolution of TA ideas by others. Grandiosity appears to be part of the TA etiquette (Berne 1963), manifesting as “I’m more OK than you.” Will this factor be the undoing of the ITAA or even TA itself? How can we design conferences so that there is true international discourse? How can trainers and supervisors become motivated to continuously read and digest the *Transactional Analysis Journal* and the relatively few books published about TA; how can translations of articles and books be encouraged? Setting up a university is one way of getting research done. How else can quality transactional analysis research occur? And how can we pass on what is often an oral tradition of ideas? How can we facilitate not only interpretation but genuine understanding about different cultural contexts and their influence on the lives of clients, the structures and dynamics of systems, and ways of thinking with transactional analysis about individuals, groups, societies, and the world of the twenty-first century?

Rosemary Napper is ITAA President. She can be reached at rosemary.napper@tamatters.com.

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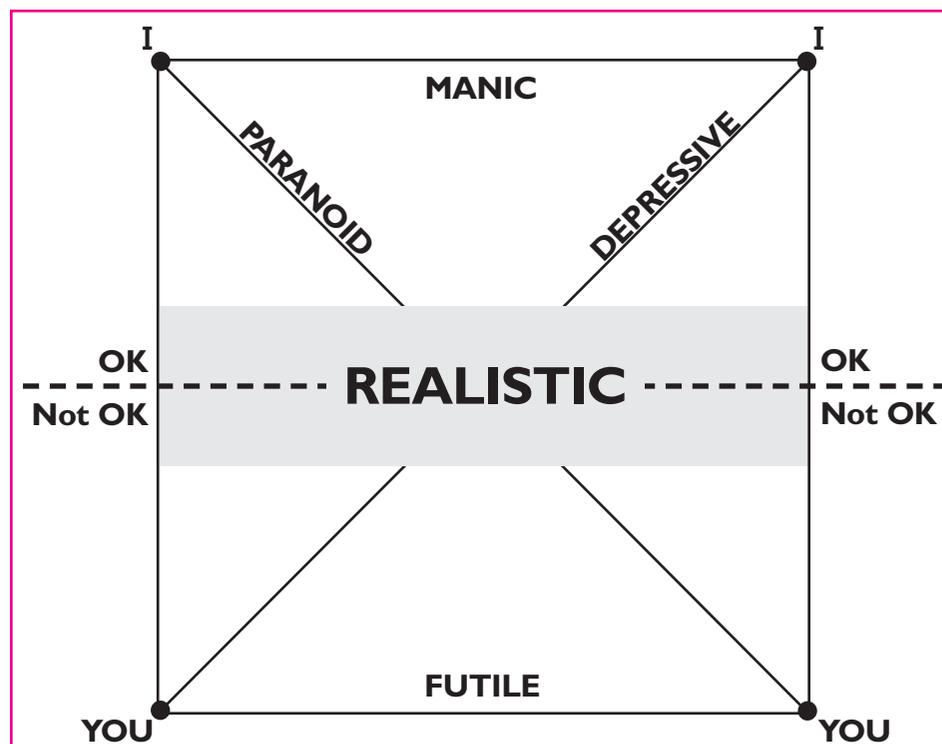


FIGURE I. Kertesz Model of OKness (drawn on the board during our meeting)
Kertesz: “The realistic zone is accepting our limitations and having good self-esteem.”

Catching Up

continued from page 1

always the case that we receive more submissions for themed issues than can be published in one journal, so often authors whose articles are not included in a particular themed *TAJ* are encouraged to resubmit them for a nonthemed issue.

Given that nearly one third of the manuscripts submitted are from authors for whom English is a second or third language (a few totally dependent on professional translators), our reviewers and editors must work hard both to clarify ideas and to bring the language into clear and accurate English. This has placed growing demands on the time of the editorial board (and sometimes on the patience of our authors). We also welcome the submission of translations of articles previously published in other languages. They go through the blind review process, and, if accepted, we work hard with authors to make sure the translated text presents their ideas in a clear and professional way to readers who might not otherwise be aware of them.

The workload for the editorial reviewers is substantial. Each member serves a 3-year term. Each year seven members of the board are replaced; some people put themselves forward for consideration, while others are invited by the editors. Every effort is made to provide balance in terms of geography, field of application, theoretical ori-

entation, gender, and level of certification. Typically, half of those who are invited decline, usually due to the time commitment. Coeditors and editorial board members must be approved by the ITAA Board of Trustees, which guarantees the editorial independence of the *TAJ*.

While the *Transactional Analysis Journal* has always been fully funded and published by the ITAA, we believe it serves the entire transactional analysis community worldwide. It is essential for the development of theory and technique to maintain a scholarly journal that represents all points of view. Regardless of the particular TA association to which a practitioner may belong, it is our hope that the *TAJ* serves all, whether they are preparing for examinations and certification, developing training programs, initiating research, advancing theory, exploring new techniques, or facing the everyday challenges we encounter in our efforts to improve the quality of life for our clients, groups, and communities.

We hope that Eric Berne would be proud of the evolution of his *Bulletin* and the *Transactional Analysis Journal* and that he would take delight in the *TAJ*'s commitment to challenge, innovation, and dialogue.

We welcome your comments here in the pages of *The Script*. (Send comments to *The Script* managing editor at robinfryer@aol.com).

Bill Cornell, Birgitta Heiller, and Jo Suthridge are current coeditors and Ann Heathcote is an outgoing coeditor of the Transactional Analysis Journal.

Explorations in Transactional Analysis: The Meech Lake Papers

by William F. Cornell



Explorations in Transactional Analysis brings together many of Bill Cornell's articles on transactional analysis. Written over 20 years, these papers reflect his ongoing exploration of the interfaces among transactional analysis, the body-centered therapies, and contemporary psychoanalysis. Much of Bill's writing exemplifies the potential and enrichment brought to our work in human relations through the use of one theoretical model to challenge and enhance another. An extensive section devoted to working with the body in psychotherapy brings together a selection of papers and book chapters available for the first time in a single volume. Often written to raise questions more than provide answers, many of these papers are written in an unusually personal voice. (TA Press, 2008, ISBN 978-0-89489-007-9)

"Bill Cornell's collection of writings raises insightful questions and criticisms of transactional analysis theory and practice. He focuses on the centrality of a relational and body-centered psychotherapy while integrating contemporary psychoanalytic concepts. This book is a must-read for all serious psychotherapists."

Richard G. Erskine, Ph.D., Institute for Integrative Psychotherapy, New York

"Cornell has single-handedly brought Berne back into psychology, not only providing a remarkable and historic service to transactional analysis but to all of us interested in who we are and why we act as we do. That Cornell's book was written, over decades, in the wilds of Canada, is remarkably fitting as he has brought Berne back from the wilderness."

Christopher Bollas, MD, author, London

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Guidelines/Questions for Reviewing TAJ Articles

(Provisional for 2010)

This is the revised guidelines/questions form for *Transactional Analysis Journal* editorial board members to use in evaluating manuscripts submitted for publication. Your comments as a reviewer will be used by the coeditors to provide feedback and revision recommendations to the authors. This new format is designed to further engage both reviewers and authors in constructive dialogue. We ask that, if at all possible, you answer each question, taking as much space as needed to offer your appreciations and critique.

The *Transactional Analysis Journal* welcomes contributions from all practice fields—clinical, counseling, organizational, and educational applications—as well as all theoretical perspectives within transactional analysis. No field of practice or theoretical frame of reference is to be privileged in the evaluation of manuscripts submitted for review and publication.

Article #: _____ Reviewer: _____ Date: _____

CONTENT

1. What does this paper contribute to the evolution of transactional analysis theory and/or technique?
2. Is this paper most directly relevant to clinical, counseling, organizational, or educational applications? Is it relevant to all areas of application?
3. How is the author most effective in representing his/her ideas? Are there changes in content that might facilitate the clarity and efficacy of the author's writing?
4. How might the author better contextualize his/her ideas in relation to:
 - (a) The existing transactional analysis literature relevant to this paper's topic/theme
 - (b) Literature in other relevant fields, such as cognitive research, neuroscience studies, mother/infant research, organizational behavior and consultation, educational theory and practice, systems theory, psychoanalytic perspectives, ethics, anthropology, social/political literature, etc.?
 - (c) If the author is drawing from perspectives other than transactional analysis, are these other theoretical perspectives accurately represented? If you have reservations in this regard, what sources would you suggest the author consult? Does the manuscript need further review from within a particular perspective?
 - (d) How does the author demonstrate both knowledge of and respect for differing perspectives?

STRUCTURE

1. How might the title better reflect this paper's content and engage potential readers?
2. Are there changes to the abstract that would make it more concise and clear and capture the reader's attention?
3. What is it about the structure and organization of the paper that facilitates understanding? What changes, if any, would you recommend to the paper's overall organization to better engage the reader and support the content of the ideas?
4. Sometimes an author includes too many ideas or too much detail, which interferes with the focus of the paper. Do you see any areas or material that could be deleted or abbreviated so as to better focus the paper?

STYLE

1. What are the author's stylistic strengths?
2. What improvements, if any, do you see as necessary in the author's use of language?
3. Is there technical or theoretical terminology that needs further clarification?
4. How does the author engage the reader's thinking?
5. How does the author make use of case material or other forms of practical application and illustration?
6. If the article includes figures or tables, please look at them carefully. Do they add to the article in a substantive, meaningful, and clarifying way? If not, do you think they should be revised or eliminated? If they do, are they identified and discussed in the text? Are they clear and understandable? If not, what questions do you have?

OVERALL

1. What do you see as the strengths of this paper? Please provide the editors and author a brief description of how this paper has affected your own thinking.
2. What overall improvements would serve to meet the *TAJ*'s standards in professional writing and to achieve the author's aspirations?
3. Do you consider this manuscript appropriate for publication in the *Transactional Analysis Journal*? If not, why not?
4. Do you see any other changes that need to be made in this manuscript for it to be ready for publication in the *TAJ*?

REVIEWER EXPERTISE

1. What aspects of this paper would benefit from a reviewer with a different perspective or area of expertise?

TRAINING & CERTIFICATION

Coming In

by Trudi Newton

This is a very personal view of my time on the Training and Certification Council (T&CC) and most of my tenure as chair. I finish this year, having definitely done my time, and I leave with a sense that much has changed, hopefully for the benefit of the transactional analysis community.

I joined the training standards committee (TSC) 10 years ago, in 2000, chairing a task force, first to write competencies for the educational field, then to rewrite the education guidelines and theory questions for the written exam. So I came in very much in the role of an educator. In 2002 I joined Charlotte Daellenbach as cochair of the Board of Certification (BOC), and 5 years later, in 2007, I became chair of the T&CC and thereby ITAA Vice President of Training and Certification. I brought to all of it, I hope, my passion for learning and education and a desire to make transactional analysis training and certification the best possible experience for trainees, in part by offering support, in various ways, to trainers and supervisors.

What I Found

My first "readjustment" came with the awareness of a very different frame of reference from that of EATA, which had been the context of my main experience as a trainee and trainer. In EATA (and I believe in WPATA too) the culture of training provides the main impetus of the organization: People join through being in their national associations, most often at first through being part of a training group. I found that for some in the ITAA, training and certification was less highly regarded, in fact, sometimes opposed. There may be historical or cultural reasons why that should be, but for me there was a real sense of shock in realizing how T&CC was perceived by some members—the projecting of "bad parent"; the attitude that "T&CC should" get transactional analysis into universities, create more recognition, and so on; and that T&CC was somehow in conflict with the ITAA. It was also a shock to find how many trainers, and other members, were not familiar with changes in the training system and did not, for whatever reasons, keep themselves up to date.

Of course, there were also many positives: enormous energy for and commitment to the work of

training and certification among BOC and PTSC (Professional Training Standards Committee) members; support from many members as we aimed to make training and certification more visible and accessible; the pleasure of working with colleagues in EATA and WPATA to maintain a worldwide perspective, recognition, and standards through the Transactional Analysis Certification Commission (TACC); and, in particular, good memories, such as the ITAA Board of Trustees meeting in Johannesburg, when differences fell away and we decided to make a partnership agreement for the joint future of the ITAA and T&CC.

But overall, and in spite of realized aims and achievements, I am left with a personal sense of an unnecessary split between training and certification and the rest of the ITAA. The approaching actual separation is perhaps a way of expressing this split. As Bill Cornell (2007) noted, we are inheritors of Berne's great gifts, and also of his troubled personality, wanting both recognition and rejection.

What To Do?

My first aim was to increase contact and transparency by clarifying the membership of the BOC and PTSC committees and initiating first email and then Skype conversations. Then I worked to ensure robust systems and structures and communicate these to all concerned: trainers, trainees, and members; to make our contact with TACC ongoing throughout the year, not just annually at a conference; to talk up training and certification and keep the discussion accessible; to resist and confront misconceptions and myths about the job of T&CC and the competence of its personnel; to find ways to inform trainers about the current systems and support them in implementing them; and to make the whole of transactional analysis training and certification as professional as we could.

With these overall aims in mind, what has been achieved? First, I think, we developed a clearer identity for T&CC with a working group of BOC and PTSC chairs meeting and collaborating regularly. There is also now regular contact with EATA's PTSC and the Training Standards Committee of the Western Pacific Association of Transactional Analysts so that we can all keep up with developments. Most importantly, a new Web site has been set up; this will be an information site on training and qualifying in transactional analysis, with straightforward Q&A-type pages, news of developments and changes, exam

dates, fees, handbook, links to translations, and so on. The site is intended as a service to everyone who wants to know about transactional analysis training and will be accessible and useful to the new inquirer as well as to trainees and trainers. Other means of communication have been developed, including a column in every issue of *The Script* on training and certification matters written by a range of contributors and the annual publication of the *Update*. And there is the "real work" of continually reviewing and updating the exam system, "filling the gaps" by, for example, writing a code of practice for trainers and supervisors and CPD objectives for Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts, and, most of all, serving members by being available for answering queries, giving support and encouragement, and promoting training and certification as widely as possible.

Future Hopes

What do I hope for next? As the nature and structure of the ITAA changes, the T&CC becomes an independent body alongside it, cooperating to promote transactional analysis in many different ways with mutual respect and recognition of each others' roles. I hope to see an emphasis on training and certification as a major factor in the growth and spread of transactional analysis and that we can keep our training culture up-to-date and appropriate to wider communities both professional and grassroots. I also hope for ongoing recognition that it is not just what regulatory bodies do, but how we do it and express it that matters.

"I really do believe in the power of transactional analysis to change things. And that includes changing us."



Thanks

As I finish I want to say some thank yous: first and foremost to my friends and colleagues in the BOC, PTSC, and TACC for wonderful working together, especially the chairs, Lorna, Anne, Tomoko, and Colin; to Servaas for modeling for me clarity of purpose and imperturbability in dealing with flak; to Charlotte for inducting me into the mysteries of the BOC and showing me how to be the most authentic exam supervisor I can be; to both Janet and Robin for continual patience and good humor; and to all those who have been available to listen to my frustrations and helped me to see my own part in the struggles.

So, I leave with mixed feelings and undiminished hopes. I really do believe in the power of transactional analysis to change things. And that includes changing us.

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TA CONFERENCES WORLDWIDE

11-15 AUGUST 2010: Montreal, Canada. Eric Berne Centenary Conference (ITAA). Contact: www.itaaconference.com.

13-18 AUGUST, 2010: Bombay, India. Institute of Counselling & Transactional Analysis (aided by Counselling and Suicide Prevention Centre) 37th International Annual Conference. For more information, visit www.confholistichealing.com.

10-14 NOVEMBER 2010: Fremantle, Australia. 20th WPATA Conference. Contact: Linda Gregory at lgregory@iinet.net.au or www.wpata.com.au.

Upcoming TAJ Theme Issue

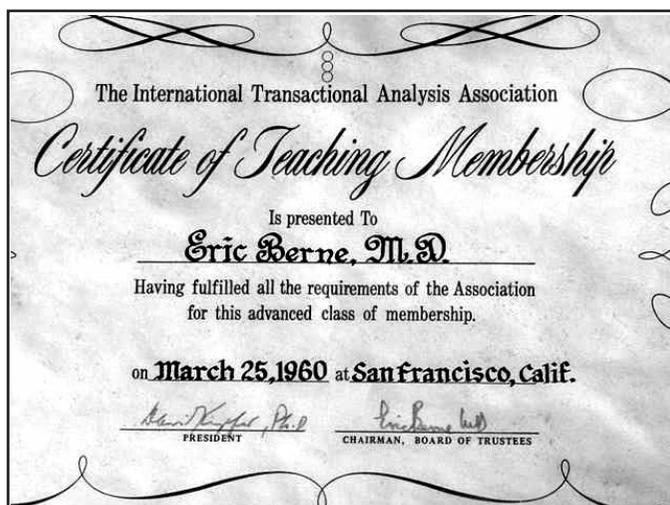
"Learning from Our Mistakes"

Guest Editor: Charlotte Sills

Deadline for Manuscripts: 1 January 2011

Please follow the instructions to authors on the inside front cover of any recent issue of the TAJ and email manuscripts to TAJ Managing Editor Robin Fryer, MSW, at robinfryer@aol.com.

In honor of the centenary of Eric Berne's birth and the 50th year of certification in transactional analysis, here is Berne's TM certificate, signed in 1960 by then ITAA President David Kupfer and Eric himself as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.



EXAM CALENDAR

Exam	Exam Adm.	Exam Date	Location	App. Deadline
CTA Exams	BOC	11 Aug 2010	Montreal, Canada	10 May 2010
	WPATA	11 Nov 2010	Fremantle, Australia	11 Aug 2010
	BOC	7 Jan 2011	Bangalore, India	7 Oct 2010
TSTA Exams	BOC	11 Aug 2010	Montreal, Canada	10 Feb 2010
CTA Written	All Regions	Your choice	Submit to Regional Exam	Your choice Coordinator after paying \$50 fee to T&C Council
TEW	BOC	15-17 Aug 2010	Montreal, Canada	15 Apr 2010
	WPATA	14-16 Nov 2010	Fremantle, Australia	13 Jul 2010
TEvW	EATA	1-3 Dec 2010	Barcelona, Spain	1 Jul 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

Bill Cornell was celebrated for his 2010 Eric Berne Memorial Award by the members of his longest-running training group in Europe, at the Centre AT Genève, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The group was started by Jenni Hine some 20 years ago. Shown in the photo are (front, from left) Josée Voirin*, Monique Maystadt, Margareta Robinson*, Mireille Binet (Centre president), and Yves Verdier (IFAT/French TA Association president); (middle from left) Véronique Deprêtre, Laurie Hawkes (Script editor), Bill, Steff Oates (ITAA secretary), Catherine Meyer, Elizabeth Kock (translator), and Evelyne Theubet*; (back from left) Jean-Philippe Duval, Jenny Humbert*, and Jocelyne Lugrin*. (Those with asterisks were members of the original group.) Isabelle Taquin took the photo, and Anne-Marie Guicquéro*, who cofounded the center, was not there due to a family emergency.



Bilbao training workshop group with Richard Erskine (back row, second from left) and organizer Amaia Mauriz-Etxabe (second from the left in the first standing row).



Richard Erskine gave a workshop on "Life Scripts and Unconscious Relational Patterns" over 4 days in Bilbao, Spain, with a fifth day devoted to supervision. The group has been meeting for 5 days twice a year for 4 years to study integrative transactional analysis. The training program is sponsored by Amaia Mauriz-Etxabe, the director of Bios Psychology Training Institute in Bilbao.

Tony White traveled to Croatia and Serbia in October 2009 to run 6 days of workshops. First he went to Zagreb in Croatia, then to Belgrade, and finally to Novi Sad in Serbia. Among the workshop topics were psychotherapy with children and adolescents, a transactional analysis approach to the suicidal client, and attachment and relationships. The workshops went successfully, and Tony met and made some good new friends in this part of the world, an area he had not been to before.

John Tyler, long-time ITAA member, had a horrendous ski accident on Mt. Ashland. He recuperated at home after being hospitalized for a month. He had a broken right arm, fractured right shoulder, and broken left leg. His wife, Natalie Tyler, is very sad that they cannot attend the upcoming conference in Montreal and the TA 101s she planned to teach. John and Natalie have recently left Maui because of the economy. They have moved to 812 Plum Ridge Drive, Ashland, OR 97520, USA, to be closer to kids, grandkids, and Shakespeare. Their new phone number is 541-708-0421.

Ken Windes's common-law wife of 12 years, Liana Di Stefano, has created a blog in which she is publishing chapters from Ken's autobiography. It is called *Walking Through Walls* and can be seen and subscribed to at www.walkingthroughthewalls.blogspot.com.

The Eurasia Transactional Analysis Association (ATAD) was established in Istanbul to provide networking and cooperative opportunities for the development of transactional analysis and the establishment of ITAA professional standards. The name "Eurasia" reflects the goal of integrating colleagues from the European and Asian sides of Turkey. ATAD's bylaws permit establishing branches throughout the country. The idea for this association was formally realized in December 2009. Every effort has been made to follow the parameters of TA, especially in membership requirements. The president is Aylin Cevik. She and the other board members are all contractual TA trainees in psychotherapy, and many ATAD members are also ITAA members.

Gianpiero Petriglieri, MD, ITAA Past President, was asked to write a piece for a series on "the future of leadership" in the *Harvard Business Review* online. To read his piece, "Fueling an Appetite for Leadership," go to <http://blogs.hbr.org/imagining-the-future-of-leadership/2010/06/fueling-an-appetite-for-leader.html>. Gianpiero's contribution was part of a 6-week blog series on how leadership might look in the future. The conversations generated by these posts helped shape the agenda of a symposium on the topic in June 2010 hosted by Harvard Business School. Gianpiero Petriglieri is affiliate professor of organizational behavior at INSEAD. He designs and directs experiential leadership development programs for executives from a variety of industries.



Tony White (second row, second from right) with the participants at one of the October 2009 workshops in Novi Sad, Serbia.

Ruth McClendon and Ellyn Bader (back row, third and fourth from left, respectively) with group at their June 2010 workshop on couples and family therapy in St. Petersburg, Russia.

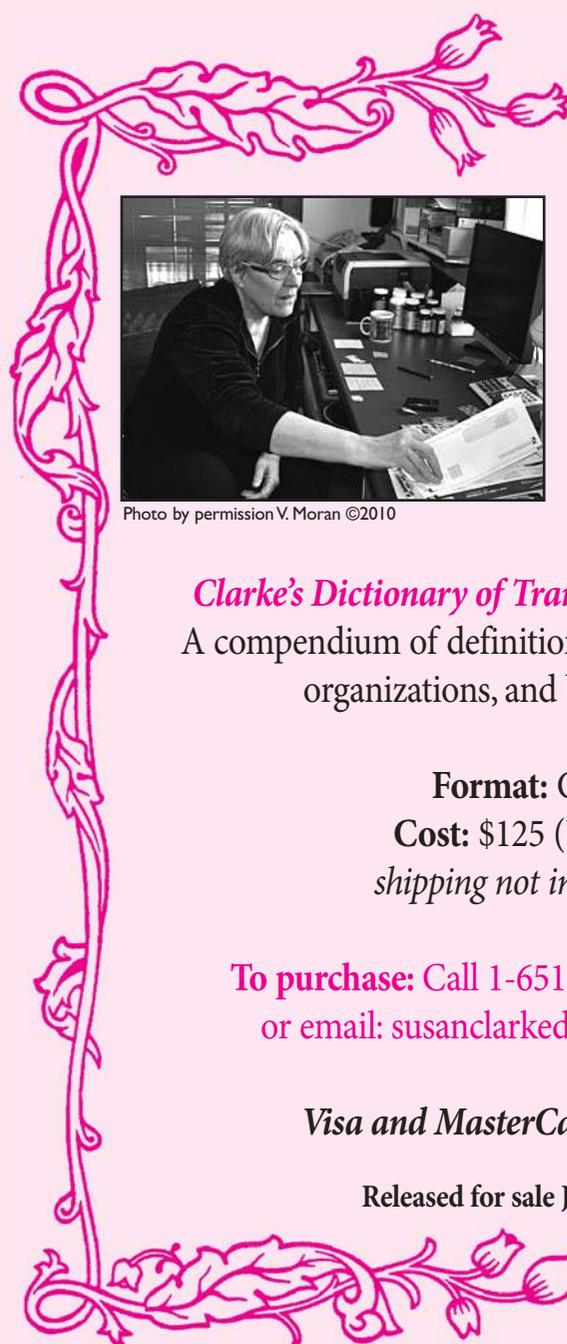


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