Psychotherapy with Tsunami Survivors

by P. K. Saru

Preventing Domestic Violence by Promoting Nonviolence

Listening to and empathizing with victims of the tsunami disaster on the coast of southern India

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even of us—psychotherapists trained and licensed or in training—for example, and SPARSH (the two psychotherapy centers in Coimbatore and Bangalore, India) recently visited the district of Nagapattinam, the area in Tamil Nadu, South India, that was most devastated by the December 2004 tsunami. We went to do psychotherapy and counseling for the victims of this disaster, the most devastating natural calamity of modern times. What we witnessed was overwhelming and surprising. Considering the enormity of the disaster and loss, the resilience and psychological and emotional attitude of the survivors were unbelievably positive and optimistic. As a psychotherapist, my belief in the drive of human beings to survive and adapt once again reinforced a hundredfold. Of course, many are still grieving their losses, quite understandable given that it is only 2 months since the tsunami hit. However, many others—having lost everything, including loved ones, worldly possessions, homes, and livelihood and feeling betrayed by the very sea that had provided for them—are already looking forward to getting back to work and normal activities. The experiences these people have been through are hard to imagine. We saw individuals whose entire families were wiped out, mothers who saw their children being swept away, others who were forced to choose whom to save and whom to let go, husbands who reel under the guilt of not being able to save their wives and/or children, wives whose husbands are yet to be found, and worst of all, children who lost both parents. What does one do or say in the face of such enormous loss? In ordinary circumstances, we all grieve the death of one beloved person or the loss of material possessions for days and months. Compared to that, what are 2 months in the scope of recovery and rebuilding after something like this tsunami?

In our travels in this region, the most heartening and striking thing we witnessed was the efficiency with which the relief work has been extended to the victims, the speed with which the environment has been cleared and cleaned up, and the compassion with which humanity has come together to reach out and share the loss of their stricken brethren. We were amazed to find, for instance, that there was no stench or squall, in spite of the thousands of human bodies that had to be buried or cremated and the massive devastation of the environment. Everyone we saw had been housed in temporary shelters, with food, water, and basic amenities provided. In some camps water is scarce, but every effort is being made to bring it as frequently as possible. Most people gather strength from what is left to them in the way of relationships, health, and skills. Almost all are touched by the worldwide response to their loss and pain, in spite of anger, grief, and despair that overcame them now and then. In every camp, people thanked us for being there and for listening to and empathizing with them. The government of Tamil Nadu, especially the district authorities of Nagapattinam, have competently brought relief work to almost all those affected. National and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) help with different aspects of this work. Large corporations are contributing technology and providing infrastructure; ashrams like Matha Amrithananda Mayi’s are doing exemplary work of a sustainable and permanent nature. A Jesuit congregation has set up workshops to repair engines and boats so that people can return to work; missionaries contribute in many ways to relief and rehabilitation; and many organizations and voluntary groups are providing and distributing all kinds of goods to make the lives of these unfortunate victims as bearable as possible.

Our own objective was to visit the camps, meet the residents, and provide comfort and support both individually and in groups. We coordinated this effort with the state social welfare board officer in charge of counseling operations, and we are making an effort to continue our work. The Script

Graham Barnes Wins the 2005 Berne Award

by Gianpiero Petriglieri

A n behalf of the Eric Berne Memorial Award Committee of the ITAA, I am delighted to announce that the 2005 Eric Berne Memorial Award in Transactional Analysis is being given to Dr. Graham Barnes, PhD, for his work on “The Circularity of Theory and Psychopathology with Specific Identification in the Construction of Schizophrenia, Alcoholism, and Homosexuality.” These ideas were articulated in Chapters 5 and 6 of his doctoral dissertation, “Psychopathology of Psychotherapy. A Cyometric Study of Theory” (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia) and in his article “Homosexuality in the First Three Decades of Transactional Analysis: A Study of Theory in the Practice of Transactional Analysis Psychotherapy” (April 2004 ITA).

This year, the committee had a difficult task. The nominations included numerous highly innovative works. As Vice-President of Research and Innovation, I view such a varied field of contenders as the sign of a lively and democratic community in which the leading representatives of different perspectives have equal opportunities to be heard, followed, and rewarded. The high-quality, rigorous creativity and wide variety of nominated writings reflect the vitality and diversity of our community of innovative thinkers. Let us hope to see an equal number of nominations next year and that the committee will be able to generate more energy in the process of selecting the best work.

Graham will receive the award in person on Friday morning, 8 July 2005, during the opening plenary of the World TA conference in Edinburgh, Scotland. He will deliver a brief acceptance speech at that time, and I hope many of you will join me there to honor him in person. For those unable to attend, his speech will be published in the July 2005 issue of the Transactional Analysis Journal.

In addition, on Saturday, 9 July, Graham will participate in the conference panel on “Researching TA: A Powerful Vision for the Future.” On this high-profile panel, moderated by Robin Hobbes, Graham will join presenters John McLeod, Pin Scilligo, and Susanah Temple in addressing the challenges of and opportunities for partaking in creative work in transactional analysis as we move into the future. I have had the honor of coorganizing this event in collaboration with the research representatives of the International Transactional Analysis Association.

Continued on page 7
Another woman, Shanthi, lost her three children, and her husband was tossed around by the wave so much that he is still in great pain. She had five gold coins and Rs. 7000 as her investment and a house, and were swept along with her house and possessions. When I met with her she cried incoherently. All I could do was to rest her head on her arm and hold her hand, to give her comfort.

We found on meeting the residents that people were at different levels of grief and pain. Some simply lacked the emotional reserves of pain, anguish, and anger. Some were seven to eight years old. What we did was to help them through the crisis, and to help them consider the option of mixing fishing with alternate jobs because their pride and dignity lie in pursuing their age-old skill of fishing. Many of them are now repairing their boats and engines, which is being sponsored by the Jesuit group. These youngsters are determined to be self-reliant and to learn to repair their own boats and engines. Once again, their attitude was very positive and our major work was reinforcing that.

The other than the fisherman, the other people hit hardest by the calamity were the traders who made their living around the two major pilgrimage centers of Nagapattinam. One is Velankanni, a Christian shrine built at the spot where the Virgin Mary is supposed to have appeared, and the other is Nagore Darga, a mausoleum of the Muslim saint Shaik Shail Hamedy. Many families made their living by catering to the needs of devotees who visited these shrines. When the tsunami hit, the water came right up to the church but the structure was miraculously saved. However, all the shops around the church were washed away along with the merchandise and employees inside. Since it was Christmas Eve, peak pilgrimage season, not only locals but many visitors also perished. Many social workers and community workers from various religious and nonreligious groups are there to work with these emotionally scarred people.

I was asked to meet with a woman who was deeply depressed. She poured out her sorrow and anguish, all of which was legitimate consideration. When I met her she was very sad and said, “I may earn money and gather possessions again, but who will give me back my beloved children?” For a moment I had no answer. Then I intuitively told her, “You are very young. Would it not be possible for you to get pregnant again?” Her face lit up and she said, “Yes, it is possible. But I will do it.” It was, for both of us, a moment of joy.

Abed Azees and his wife have only one son, 18 years old. They owned a bakery and were comfortably settled until the tsunami struck and they lost the bakery and their possessions. Miraculously, both husband and wife were saved by being thrown onto a roof, but as their son was also being pulled to the roof top, his head banged against a concrete block. No one knows if it was the impact to his head or the impact of the trauma that caused his illness. Now he just sits and sits in himself. Laila and I saw him, and the best we could do was to help him obtain treatment through the National Institute for Mental Health and Neurosciences in Bangalore. We sent tickets to get the family to Bangalore, and with the cooperation of the NGO in Nagapattinam, the boy is now under-going treatment for psychosis.

In our work, we found that men were more depressed than women, which is understandable since their primary role as providers and breadwinners was suddenly snatched away. Many do not know what to do, and their principal worry was to give them back their livelihood. That is the next step in the rehabilitation process for the government and the NGOs. It is a Herculean task to rebuild the infrastructure and the numbers concerned. Many men are angry at Mother Nature for betraying them so mercilessly. Some are anxious about their health and physical capabilities, concerned that if they do not return soon to the strenuous labor of fishing, they may lose the energy and strength they need for the work. All are venting these concerns as the uncertainty weighed heavily on them. Some of them drown their grief and take refuge in alcohol, which will only exacerbate their problems for government authorities, NGOs, and mental health workers. They are looking at the best options to expedite rehabilitation, and until then the mental health plays an important role in keeping the men’s spirits up. We heard them out and gave them information regarding plans and strategies to return to them, which gave them some reassurance and hope.

Orphans were the next group we met. This is the biggest challenge for the government, and what we saw was really praiseworthy. All the children were given full protection and placed in a home directly under the supervision of district authorities. There were 43 children ranging in age from about 1 to 13 years. All were well taken care of, provided with food, education, and care, and were provided with food, education, and care, and were

We went to do psychotherapy and counseling for the victims of the tsunami disaster, the most devastating natural calamity of modern times. What we witnessed was overwhelming and surprising.

Even at the age of 5, her son was her pillar of strength. He took over the responsibilities when he was 18, got his sisters married, constructed the best house in that locality, and expanded the business by the age of 5. He was also a devout Catholic, never faltering in his religious rituals. Since it was Christmas Eve, he was in the shop until 2:30 am doing a brisk business. Tired and exhausted, he slept there that night. Without warning, the tsunami hit him and washed him away along with the shop’s contents, including that day’s income, which would have been good. Unlike those who were aware and escaped by running or taking refuge on rooftops and in trees, he died. The workers who used to accept orders from men could have been so cruel to him and to her when they were such devout Catholics. She wondered why no one woke up her son and helped him to escape, but there are no answers to such questions. I listened, shared her grief, cried with her, and touched her for comfort. She looked relieved after this catharsis and said she had to get back to her life for her daughter’s sake. I assured her that I would look into options for helping her to restart, which I am doing now. The color in her face changed slightly, radiating a ray of hope. She is a survivor and a fighter and her whole bodied emanated that spirit.

The future of the trading community looks bleaker than that of the fishermen. Both government and nongovernmental agencies are fully geared up to settle the fisherfolk back in their original setting at the earliest possible time. However, my understanding is that there are no plans or strategies envisaged yet for these traders and businesspeople, and uncertainty of a greater severity was writ large on their faces.

Rehabilitation strategies are planned and some are already underway, but the task is mammoth. The permanent houses must be built away from the danger zone of the seashore, which has been the natural habitat of the fisherfolk for generations. Where will they be located? How soon will they adapt to these changes? What new problems will crop up? There are no easy answers to these questions, but the work I saw was exemplary, and if the supervision of the same momentum and commitment, rehabilitation will be possible sooner than later. For many it will be a rebirth, with a new environment, new perspectives, new possessions, and for many, even new relationships. Of course, there are and will likely continue to be some corruption and exploitation. But my faith in humanity and in the goodness and strength of human beings is such that I believe the majority of these people will change positions from victims to winners. It will come out more powerful and stronger so that in the end they transcended mere survival.

P. K. Sarma, MA, TSTA, is director of Asha counseling and training services and managing trustee of CHILD (Center for Holistic Integrated Learning and Development). She can be reached at A-22, C.Sundaram Layout, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore 641045, India or at psarma_tsta@vsnl.com
I met Tom Harris’s son at a family picnic and talked about transactional analysis.

I think I read most of the major transactional analysis writings during my 40 days of travel through the States. What a sound theory Berne had come up with, and how unfortunate it was that it had begun to turn into a pop psychology in the hands of laypeople. Any theory that was put in such clear and simple language, and was not only for those in the helping professions, had the potential for both good use and abuse. I thought this should not be so in Turkey. So when I returned from the States, I started “spreading the word” by giving a seminar to the faculty of the Istanbul University psychology department. Throughout the ensuing years, I continued quietly propagating interest in transactional analysis, whether by applying it in my work with my clients, giving public speeches, doing consultancy work, or incorporating it into my integrative approach to training and supervision.

Between 1991 and 1995 I left Istanbul to join my husband, whose assignment with the United Nations took us to New York. One of the compensations for having left behind a full-time, fulfilling practice was getting in touch with the US transactional analysis community. Starting in 1991 and up to now I have had the good fortune to attend seven international transactional analysis conferences and to meet and get to know great people who are professionally competent, caring, and supportive. Of the five international professional organizations I belonged to and honored, I felt closest to the ITAA. It was, in deed, an organization with a human face.

Yes, it was time to introduce transactional analysis in Turkey on a larger scale and to bring together local people inspired by TA to spread and enhance the theory. And it was with that belief, shared by several of us here, that the 8 months of legal processes and bureaucratic consultations led us to the establishment of our Turkish Transactional Analysis Association. One university here will be offering transactional analysis in its curriculum next year, and hopefully others will follow. We in Turkey need well-structured training and supervision programs in cooperation with the academic world, both for the credibility of transactional analysis as a theory and for its care in application. Over recent years, several TSTA and PTTSTA courses have come to Turkey and offered TA 101 and TA 202 courses, including Joanna B. Richards, Frances Bonds-White, John Purr, Christine Chevalier, Nelly Michalt, Elizabeth Pierrre, and Nicole Pierre, to name a few. Some were my personal guests, while others were sponsored by other counseling centers. Along the way, of course, a steady inspiration was Fanita English, who spent a good part of her early life in Istanbul. Fusan Akkoyun, who has also done pioneering work in Turkey, is the author of the only book in Turkish on transactional analysis, although I make several references to TA in a general psychology book I have written. As well, a popular writer, Dogan Cucoglu, has written several books inspired by transactional analysis and has made the public familiar with Bernean ego states. Finally, a few major books have been translated into Turkish, although more universal, national, and regional activities as well as membership criteria and an application form are needed.

Fatma Torun Reid, MA, RM, is a psychotherapist, trainer, and consultant who lives and works in Istanbul, Turkey. She can be reached at Sarigol Sok 1/5, Caddesoban, Istanbul 34728, Turkey; email: freid@yahoo.com.
Nominations for Officer and Trustee Positions

The ITAA is pleased to announce the following nominations for board and officer positions:

**President-Elect**
John Parr, Romania

**Vice President of Development**
Gaylon Palmer, United States

**Secretary**
Lorna Johnston, Canada

**Trustees**
Europe: Anne de Graff, Netherlands
US/Canada/Mexico: Gloria Nortega, Mexico
Australia/New Zealand: Jan Grant, Australia
India/Asia/Africa: Mohan Raj, India

The individuals elected to these positions will begin to serve 1 January 2006. All officers are elected at large by the ITAA membership; trustees are elected by voting members from the regions they will represent.

**Election Procedures**
As per the ITAA bylaws (revised 1996), since there is at least one contested position, a ballot will be sent to the voting membership within 60 days of the close of nominations (May 31). The deadline for return of ballots is 60 days from the date of mailing. The results of the election will be sent to the voting membership within 60 days of the close of nominations (May 31). The results of the election will be provided to the membership, mass mailings are 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.

**Election Guidelines**
1. Mass mailings on the part of a candidate for elected position or on behalf of that candidate by other individuals or organizations is prohibited.
2. Individual personal letters or phone calls to friends and colleagues are appropriate.
3. Form letters or “Dear Colleague” type letters sent by an individual or a group of individuals to a group of persons on a mailing list are not acceptable practice.
4. The electioneering use of newsletter or journal advertisements is prohibited.

**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 400 words; for other offices, statements may not exceed 200 words; and for members of the board of trustees, statements may not exceed 150 words.

**Campaign Spending and Membership Appeal**
1. Mass mailings on the part of a candidate for elected position or on behalf of that candidate by other individuals or organizations is prohibited.
2. Individual personal letters or phone calls to friends and colleagues are appropriate.
3. Form letters or “Dear Colleague” type letters sent by an individual or a group of individuals to a group of persons on a mailing list are not acceptable practice.

**Proxy Vote Form**
I, ____________________________, do hereby assign my proxy vote to the secretary of the ITAA to be used only to establish a quorum at the business meeting of the International Transactional Analysis Association convening on 9 July 2005 at 5:45 pm in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Signature: ____________________________
Date: ____________________________
The Script

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workshop portion of the Gathering, a practice that will continue in Nashville. For the first time this year, CEUs were available for the

In Jamaica, Ray Quiet teaches strategies and principles around closing escape hatches as a warm-up for presenting the material in Nashville. For the first time this year, CEUs were available for the workshop portion of the Gathering, a practice that will continue in Nashville.

always get to the top, so we go through life with less and less attention directed toward our issues. As conference publicity and profits were

gatherings took it upon themselves to teach (for free) Jamaican professionals who were also invited to participate in the other meetings, and a number of Jamaican professionals are now proficient in the use of transactional analysis.

In the United States, although there are many ITAA Teaching Members of previous genera-

tions here, except for Vann Jones at Southeast

zation of professional categories in different

So, we acknowledge that during the years since

Berne’s death, transactional analysis and its training and development has increasingly taken place out-

side of the United States, and while many of us from the States have traveled worldwide to par-

ticipate in transactional analysis, only a few of the
generations of both professionals and laypeople have not had the opportunity to learn about trans-

actional analysis or observe its development. Our goal within USATAA is to reverse this erosion of interest in the United States, and in the following article, we share some of our plans.

Fanita English

Gaining Momentum: The New USATAA

When the USATAA council decided to host a conference in Nashville, we did not know whether there would be sufficient interest among transactional analysis people spread around this country to support it. However, this spring, as proposals poured in from every school of TA and all areas of TA application, we are tremendously encouraged that our “grassroots” are still here.

USATAA’s structure is now set up to foster coop-
eration and to be inclusive of all regions of the United States. The organization, which is incor-

porated under California law, has an active and en-

larged Central Office that is regularly in person and via conference calls, and the membership recently ratified our new bylaws. With the Nashville conference and other activi-

ties, we are actively seeking new participants to join our leadership so that it is diverse and offers a broad base appropriate to our far-flung con-

tinuity. Thus, we can form a national conference, which is to revitalize transactional analysis in the United States by stimulating interest in TA theory and practice with regard to clinical, educational, and organizational applications.

We are counting on the republication of Berne’s Games People Play and Harris’s I’m OK—

You’re OK as well as the new book of articles by Jim and Barbara Allen to stimulate more inter-

est. To benefit from such renewed interest, we must create an infrastructure that sustains broad, active participation in learning, teaching, and practicing transactional analysis. Toward this end, we have the unusual advantage of a size-
able number of experienced Teaching Members who are available to teach for free, and we are making plans for future national campaigns, which

are designed to make the organization’s mission clear and to establish specific locations and dates for courses to be offered in various regions of the United States.

As a first step, we established a conference committee, chaired by Ann Wilson, to organize our 27-29 October conference in Nashville. Gaylon Palmer and Felipe Garcia and their com-

mittee have assembled an extraordinary pro-

gram for this conference. Please visit our con-

ference website at www.usataaconference.org

and join us in Nashville. We are also developing a three-year plan of training modules (minimum six per year) in six regions, with the first two beginning in 2006 on the East and West Coasts. Initial designs for these modules have been refined during the trainings USATAA has offered in Jamaica. Among our other plans are redesigning and relaunching the contents of our newsletters and developing additional venues for the training, including summer schools in the future. Finally, our Web site—www.usataa.org—

which has served for many years thanks to the work of Krista Jacobs, is being updated as we explore ways to provide better information about transactional analysis in the United States.

We look forward to offering you further reports in the future, but at this point, we primarily want you to know that in the United States, the phoenix of transactional analysis is rising from the ashes! Please wish us well.

Dianne Maki, General Coordinator

Lucy Freedman and Fanita English, USATAA Members

THE SCRIPT

MAYJUNE 2005 # 5

Dear International Readers of The Script:

Although transactional analysis has been grow-

ning in many parts of the world, the member-

ship in the United States has been dropping steadily. Those of us here who love transaction-

al analysis have watched the membership drop, now mobilizing for action to reverse this trend.

Before offering a description of some of our new plans, I think it might be useful to summarize some of the antecedents of this situation for

Script readers.

About 35 years ago, Eric Berne used royalties from the sale of his books to rent space in San Francisco to start the San Francisco Social

Psychiatry Seminars. He decided to translate transactional analysis to professionals and laypeople, so the free Tuesday night seminars were alternately for professionals and laypeople, who were actively recruited. I well remember the excitement I felt on being exposed to Berne’s theories and how many attendees, including myself, developed an almost missionary-like zeal about introducing transactional analysis to as many people as possible. Berne hoped that the seminars would help spread his theories nationally and internationally, and thus, perhaps, prematurely, the name was changed to the International Transactional Analysis Associa-

tion, even though transactional analysis was barely known outside California at the time.

Tragically, Berne died unexpectedly in the sum-

mer of 1970, only 5 years after founding the sem-

inars in San Francisco and the Transactional Analysis Institute in Carmel. Claude Steiner, who had organized the ITAA, was incapacitated the same year by the cancer that killed him the following year. Thus, the central location of evolving transactions—where people could come every week to learn TA—disappeared.

Nevertheless, we had Berne’s books, and there were enough followers to maintain the fledging ITAA, contribute to the newly formed Journal, teach transactional analysis nationally and inter-

ationally, and give impetus to two international conferences a year in California. In accordance with the original pattern established in Berne’s time, the summer conference was promotional and designed to attract new people to TA, and the winter congress was a time for advanced mem-

bers to exchange ideas, experience, and strokes.

The ITAA and the conferences, as well as Berne’s books and the popularity of Harri’s book, I’m OK—You’re OK (which appeared the year of Berne’s death) served to promote transactional analysis. Attendance at summer conferences was high, and membership grew to as many as 30,000 people. When Jack Duasy became ITAA president, he persuaded a group of US members to donate proceeds of workshops and other funds to purchase a large Victorian house in San Francisco to serve as the headquarters for the association. Around that time, ITAA and Mary Goulding launched their Western Institute for Group and Family Therapy in Watsonville, so at least there was a residential teaching location available for out-of-towners.

The Gooldings, Tom and Delphine Frazier, Ted Novy, Muriel James, Richard Erskine, Claude Steiner, Graham Barnes, myself, and others helped introduce transactional analysis interna-

tionally, and in time, competent transactional analysis practitioners became established in various countries. They added to TA theory—the teaching and writing in their own languages instead of depending on translations—and established institutes that regularly listed transactional analysis courses on many levels in their offerings. The multiplied worldwide ITAA and new-

comeers to learn transactional analysis in Europe.

Meanwhile, in the United States, for economic reasons, except for Mt. Madonna in California, the Haimovitz’s Wisconsin location, and later the Southeast Institute, there were no residential training headquarters, and it became increasingly
difficult for trainers to have sufficient trainees wanting advanced certification, espe-

cially since there was no central US promoting and recruiting organization. Then, with Bob Goulding’s death, even the important Mt. Madonna resource ceased to exist.

As transactional analysis spread worldwide, many countries established their own national transactional analysis associations. In Europe, EATA was formed, and while some individual members in these countries continued member-

ship in the ITAA, many dropped out because they felt too remote or thinly that membership in their own organizations was sufficient. Thus, membership income in the ITAA increasingly depended on fees from US members.

Because ITAA was founded in the United States, originally the US members of ITAA saw no rea-

son to form a separate national organization. However, the ITAA gradually became a truly international organization, with a diverse board representing all regions of the world and confer-

ences offered worldwide. Members’ dues and energies went to the international association, with less and less attention directed toward local issues. As conference publicity and profits were

distributed among other regions and ITAA’s expenses increased and membership dropped, it became necessary to sell the Valley’s street head-

quarters, which had been purchased with funds from US members. Fortunately, the profit from the sale was intelligently invested and the capital and interest continue to contribute significantly to maintaining the organization.

While wanting to see the ITAA become repre-

sentative and of responsive to all regions, US members did not want their direct relationship with the association. Thus, USATAA was founded to hold additional conferences and nurture connections, but with the ITAA on avoiding competition with the ITAA and maintaining a low-budget operation so dues would be manageable in addition to ITAA dues. In fact, membership in the ITAA was a prerequisite to belonging to USATAA.

For the past several years, fascinating one-week “Gatherings” have taken place every winter at Frenchman’s Cove in Jamaica, many organized by Diane Maki and attended by a cross-

section of members and professional categories in different states, and while there were attempts in several states to obtain psychotherapy licensure for transactional analysis training in the 1970s and early 1980s, they were unsuccessful. Most profession-

al licenses have annual continuing education requirements, but the standards for offering “credits” varies by professional group. With the risk of litigation greater in the United States than elsewhere, it is too dangerous, regardless of competence (e.g., via TA training and certifica-

tion) to practice without liability insurance, which can cost significantly beyond the price of an advanced college degree and state licensure.

It is clearly the case that potential students of transactional analysis in the United States can seldom afford the costs of training and contracting in addition to the requirements just outlined, if they could be exposed to quality transactional analysis with fewer de-

mands, we have no doubt that they would value it for the way it would improve their profession-

al competence.
Can You Help Us Find These People?

We are trying to locate the following people, all of whom wrote one or more articles for the Transactional Analysis Journal between 1971 and January 1993. If you know where they are and can supply postal or email addresses or phone or fax numbers, please contact Lisa Rosenstrech at the ITAA office at lsar@itaa-net.org or by phone at 510-625-7720 or fax at 510-625-7725. It is time of the essence, so we would be grateful to have any information you can offer as soon as possible.

DECEASED
(Looking for Estate Executor)
Boulton, Mary
Boyce, Mel
Caracausanthis, Sophia
Cheney, Warren
Collinson, Laurence
Johnson, Lois
Kleinwiese, Elisabeth
Kupfer, David
Poindeexter, Ray
Samuels, Solon
Sheekan, Donald
Thomson, George
Wyckoff, Hogie
Zachrich, Robert

NO ADDRESS FOUND
Aiken, B. A.
Alford, Jane
Alisse, John
Amborn, Norman
Andersen, Robert
Andre, Rae
Andrews, Sandra
Arnold, Tim
Austin, Anita
Bannon, Vincent
Barchiesi, A.
Baumann, Roger
Baum-Backer, Cindy
Beckstrand, Paul
Belanger, Elaine
Bendell, Debi
Berger, Michael
Bloomfield, Boyd
Bowman, Dee
Brady, F. Neil
Brennan, Tim
Brisken, Dennis
Brown, Herbert
Brown, Robert
Bursor, Davele
Capace, Nancy
Carney, Karen
Christen, Joseph
Clavier, David
Cohen, Marlene Zichi
Comy, Susan
Conrad, Diana
Conway, Ashley
Cook, Cynthia
Costa, Anthony
Costello, R. Kenyon
Cox, Mary Osborne
Craig, Robert
D’Andrea, Vincent del Casale, Laura Rovera
Dedauw, Gary
Denton, Jerry
Detomasso, Gloria
Dick, Bob
Dodgion, Glenn
Doeller, Richard
Dolliver, Robert
Drum, Emily
Edelman, Kenneth
Edwards, Margo
Elliot-Wootten, Peter
Emerson, Patricia
Erbs, Judith
Ernst, Jeanne Lou
Evans, Roland
Fain, Joan
Ferris, Lesley Kathryn
Fettgatter, Robert
Fish, Shela
Fortnla, Barbara
Franz, Carleen
Ghan, Deanna
Giles, Thomas
Gilmour, James
Gloin, Louis
Glenn, Rebecca
Goldberg, Henry
Gohar, Sharon
Goode, Erica
Goodman, Gay
Gormly, John
Graff, Richard
Greer, Steven
Griffin, Claudius
Griffiths, John
Guerrero, Louise
Hansen, Marian
Harding, D. E.
Hardy, Mark
Harman, Marsha
Harrison, Sherryl
Harwood, Jean
Hays, Ellis
Hoff, James
Hobbs, Michael
Hopping, Michael
Horwitz, Arnold
Hughes, Richard
Hurley, John
Jacobson, Eunice
Janikowski, Lynn
Jessen, Marvin
just, Robert
Kanter, Allen
Kapur, Raman
Kemp, David
Kenney, William
Kerr, Carmen
Kinoy, Barbara
Ken-Simon, William
Kramer, Frederick
Kuritz, Paul
L’Abate, Luciano
LeBeauf, M. Michael
Lenon, Richard
Lester, David
Levaggi, Jules
Lewis, Leonard
Lippert, Frank
Liske, Jans
Liverpool, Patrick
Long, Lynnette
Long, Thomas
Luthard, Fred
Lyons, Bernard
Magalhaes, Abel
Magee, James
Maiman, Olve
Malond, Roger
Manor, Oded
Margolis, Gary
Marti, Ruben
Martinko, Mark
Marx, Martin
McClenaghan, Judy
McGee, Betty
McLain, Joel
Mesavage Jr., Alexander
Meyers, Joel
Miller, Keith
Mills, Roseanna
Moran, Olve
Mosser, Henry
Mott, Bob
Moursund, Janet
Murray, David
Nicolas, John
Niezen, David
Nimmo, Martha Millard
Nioua, Sandra
O’Herne, Jeanne
Olson, Paul
Olson, Ronald
Orten, James
Parker, Polly
Parsons, Richard
Persi, Joseph
Pierie, Connie
Plaut, Marian
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Poggio, John
Quick, James
Rasmussen, John
Rindler, Deborah
Rizzo, Pasquale
Roark, Mary
Ruehl, Eileen
Rueckberg, Benjamin
Rutz, Aureliano Sandoval
Rud, William
Said, Emilio
Schneuel, Marlee
Selzer, Tehila
Simpson, Richard
Sinclair-Brown, Wendy
Smad, Valerie
Somes, Grant
Sorum, Glenda
Southern, J. Stephen
Spencer, George
Sprinkle, R. Leo
Stens, Bob
Talkhi, Robert
Thamm, Robert
Timm, Paul
Tracy, D. B.
Trumble, W. Eugene
Tucker, Grayson
Vogesen, Jack
Warle, Paul
Warren, Kenneth
Watchey, Selmer
Watson, John
Webs, Dorothy
Weinhold, Barry
Whitney, Norman
Wichman, Scott
Willens, Paul
Williams, Janice
Williams, John
Wilson, Fredrick
Winkle, Wayne
Woydowski, Pat
Worth, Ann
Wozencraft, Arthur
Wright, Anna
Wyckoff, Hogie
Wyser, O. Fraser
Zimmerly, Belle

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Alden, Meredith, Berkeley, CA
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Austin, Virginia, Houston, TX
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Labeure, Jerri, Indianapolis, IN
Lee, Richard, Dubuque, IA
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Mansbacher, Jerry, Springfield, IL
May, Clyde, Ft. Worth, TX
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Lebl, Raymond, Toronto
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Smyr, Nola, Saskatchewan

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Falkowki, W., London

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Carlon, Adan
Domestic Violence
continued from page 1
and how it contributed to them being violent in their own relationships until they learned from their professional work with DV that such behavior isn’t inevitable or not controllable when looked at with a transformative approach, such as sending out a large number of questionnaires, would have potentially provided information about a broader spectrum of the DV population, I think the depth and real humanness would have been lost.

BILL: I found it very powerful that you emphasi- sized the causes of nonviolence in men as well as the causes of violence. So often as clinicians we focus on what’s wrong wrong with people, I think about what and how things go right. How did you come to this point of inquiry and emphasis?

LINDA: When I began, I knew I wanted to add a positive aspect to my work in contrast to much of the DV literature, as I mentioned earlier. I believe the majority of males in our societies are not physically violent and that we tend to forget that. I think that if we understand what fosters nonviolent behavior, then we can build and expand on that knowledge. To use an analogy, much of our work in the helping professions is like pulling people out of the river but not looking at what goes right for most people, perhaps we can begin to stop them from falling into the river in the first place.

BILL: I found it surprising and instructive that almost all of the men you interviewed had a remarkably hard time defining nonviolence or seeing it as an entity in and of itself. Were you surprised by that, and what meaning does it have for you in your understanding of DV?

LINDA: Yes, I was surprised. My understanding of this is that our focus is on violence. Sadly, there is so much violence in our society—even in the media—that the concept of nonvio- lence is hardly conceivable. In understanding and working with DV, I think the main goal is often stopping physical violence while accepting that levels of control and male privilege will remain for some time. Many of my interviewees felt that changing scripts would take generations and that creating a nonviolent society would take a lifetime. Would you elaborate on that?

LINDA: This was a particularly interesting aspect of the research—to hear men talking about why they were not physically violent with their partners. As we know from research, most vio- lence is due to participants having a history of violence in childhood. So it was interesting to hear the personal stories about nonviolent childhoods from most of the interviewees and how that stops them being physically violent now. They said things like, “I never saw my Dad being vio- lent or even disrespectful to women; I would never consider it.” “It’s just not something I ever think about.” “I was taught never to hurt or hit anyone, especially someone smaller.” This scripting and modeling is an example of what promotes nonviolent behavior.

There were several interviewees who acknowl- edged that they had come from violent childhoods and had been violent with their own part- ners without realizing it was wrong until they began working in the DV field. They also de- scribed how difficult it is at times to be nonvio- lent. I think that when the Parent Interventions cont- ain violent behavior, it is hard to resist the impulse to become violent when angry.

BILL: Toward the end of the book you write that it is “worrysome”—which I took to be a diplo- matic way of expressing a stronger concern— that many of the men you interviewed and sev- eral of the contemporary treatment models do not place adequate emphasis on the centrality of male privilege as a causal factor in domestic vio- lence. Would you define what you mean by “worrysome” and what are you concerned about con- cern? How do you think it needs to be addressed in the treatment of men and of women?

LINDA: I define male privilege as the belief by many males and females that men are the more important gender in our society, that gender alone gives them the right to expect that their needs, wants, attitudes, and beliefs are more impor- tant. The attitude is, “It’s my way or the high- way.” I think many men are not violent because they don’t have to be to get their needs satisfied; their partners do what they want, back down, and please. As one interviewee said, “It’s about men learning nonagratification.” They cannot ex- pect always to get their way and be in the privi- leged positions in society. Women have been in a secondary position far too long. We need to bring equality for women in families and all relationships into the wider society and into organizations. With equality and respect for women as well as changing negative male gen- der roles, I think it is possible to develop a non- physically violent society.

BILL: Thanks so much for your research and the effort it took to transform your dissertation into a book for your colleagues. Do you also give it to clients?

LINDA: Thanks for the opportunity to do this interview, and yes, I do give the book to clients, who have reported that it is helpful.

Linda Gregory can be reached at ljgregory@ inett.net.au.

REFERENCE

Editorial Clarification
The March 2005 Scrip article “Bringing Smiles to Poor Children in Romania” by Roger Day contained statements suggesting that John Parr had agreed to cooperate with Roger in providing “training, supervi- sion, and organizational support for each other.” But at John’s request, we wish to clarify that there is no contract for such cooperation and that mention of John’s position on the ITAA Board of Trustees was added by the editorial staff.

EXAM CALENDAR

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* CCO CTA exam candidates who are doing the CCO written case study must submit it no later than 3 months before the original exam date. For the most current exam dates and other information, please visit the CCO website at www.ita.org.

Note: Exams subject to availability of examiners/exam supervisors. BOC set responsible for expensing incurred when examiners travel and reimbursed at cost. All 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, 416 S. 2nd St., Ste. 150, Oakland, CA 94612-2710 USA. Note: Candidates applying for BOC exams must forward the EATA fee to the ITA fee fund to the T & C Council office. To arrange to take a CCO exam, contact your EATA Language Coordinator with the EATA exam fee in the ITA fund to the T & C Council office. To arrange to take a TSTA exam, contact the T & C Council, 416 S. 2nd St., Ste. 150, Oakland, CA 94612-2710 USA. CCO/TEW Coordinator, c/o the EATA office.

TA CONFERENCES

July 6-10, 2005: Edinburgh, Scotland. World Ta Conference sponsored by ITAA/EATA/TA. Contact: Mary O’Neil at edinburgh2005@ita.org.

October 27-30, 2005: Nashville, Tennessee. USA TA Association Conference. Contact: Suzanne Wilson, 229 Ward Circle, Suite B-21, Brentwood, TN 37027, USA; phone: 615-373-0443; email: pswplic@bellsouth.net.

August 2006: Istanbul, Turkey. World Ta Conference sponsored by ITAA and TAD. Contact: Fatma Torun Reid, Sarigul Sok 15/5, Caddebostan, Istanbul 81060, Turkey; tel: +90 216 302 7598; fax: +90 216 363 3484; email: frrted@yahoo.com.


Graham Barnes
continued from page 1
from ITA (Gudrun Stummer) and EATA (Maria Teresa Tosи) and supported by the IDTA (Maggie Chadwick). I look forward to having a chance to talk with many of you in person there.

Gianpiero Petriglieri, MD, is visiting professor at Copenhagen Business School, Denmark, a psychiatrist and psychotherapist in private practice; and ITA Vice President of Research and Innovation. He lives in Zurich, Switzerland. He can be reached by email gpetrigl@chu.ch.
Game Over: In Memory of Ken Windes

by Jonathan Weiss

The transactional analysis community lost one of its most unique members on 29 March 2005 when Ken Windes passed away in Brazil, where he was undergoing alternative treatment for the hepatitis C he had been fighting for the last several years.

Ken was the first graduate—and perhaps the most dramatic success—of Martin Groder’s Aesklepion program. Aesklepion was a treatment community created in the depths of the US Federal Penitentiary at Marion, Illinois (the place built to replace Alcatraz), for convicts who had flunked out of the rest of the prison system. The core principle of the treatment community was to teach the convicts how to be something other than criminals. Since Marty was a psychiatrist, he taught them what he knew—how to be a transactional analysis therapist.

Ken and Marty arrived at Marion at approximately the same time, Marty as a Public Health Service psychiatrist assigned to the Department of Corrections, and Ken as a convict at the end of the line, 26-years-old and facing a 26-year sentence with no hope of parole. By that time, he had spent more than half of his life—beginning at age 14—in one correctional institution or another. He was sent to Marion after he assaulted a federal marshal who was taking him back to prison for jumping parole.

Ken’s story of his encounter with Marty Groder is rich and hilarious, but the short version is that it ended with Ken saying, “How do you do that?!” and Marty saying, “Sit down, I’ll show you.” Four years later, after having been transferred to another prison to duplicate the Aesklepion program, Ken received a complete parole; he was a free man, ejected from the prison system because he had transformed so much that he no longer belonged inside of it.

I met Ken in 1971, shortly before his release, when he was let out of jail for 24 hours to take his ITAA Clinical Membership exam. I was on his examining board, along with Steve Karpman, Lois Johnson, and Mike Breen. We passed this brilliant young convict because he obviously knew his transactional analysis and how to apply it; after he left the room, we looked at each other and said, “What have we done?” Eventually Ken went on to become an ITAA vice president and a Teaching Member.

The core of Ken’s transformation, under Marty’s mentorship, was a process called The Game. Originally derived from the Synanon drug treatment community, The Game was a group process of intense confrontation of every sign of “convict” behavior and thinking: pastimes, games, gallows laughs, discounts, and so on. Since The Game was conducted by the prisoners with each other, they were all experts in recognizing these patterns.

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After his release from prison, Ken practiced therapy for several years and gradually began to formulate The Game Academy, refining The Game to make it more suitable for “straight” (noncriminal) people. He incorporated many of the core concepts of transactional analysis into the process and created an intensive personal growth experience in a weekend format; he spent the rest of his professional life conducting The Game all over the United States and the Pacific Rim.

It was in conducting The Game that Ken made his most profound contributions, helping people experience and claim their fundamental OK-ness. His version of Berne’s frogs and princes concept was that we become scripted to believe we are frogs and then cover our frogness with a false prince/princess suit; as a result, we go around looking like and pretending that we are OK while supporting others in the same pretenses (the “Act”). In The Game, the entire Act is confronted, both the false prince/princess and the frog, since that is also false. When it works, people drop the Act and get back in touch with the reality of their authentic selves.

People do not necessarily take kindly to having their Acts confronted, even when the clear intent is to get past the Act to the real person behind it. Ken used to say, “We try to tell people they are really OK, then watch them argue with us.” What made it possible for him to succeed at this was that he clearly experienced himself and others as unconditionally OK, regardless of their behaviors or beliefs. It wasn’t just a good idea or a value system, it was his actual experience, and his love for others and his sparkling good humor made it possible for people to deal with the most difficult content in a light and accepting way.

At one point, we were discussing turning The Game Academy into a serious business and insisted that we needed a corporate purpose or mission statement. Ken would have none of it; when we pressed him to define what he was up to, why he was here in the first place, he thought for a while and said, “To add value and have fun!”

Ken walked his talk; he was truly loved, and he will be missed.

Jonathan B. Weiss, PhD, is a Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analyst in Littleton, Colorado, USA. He can be reached by email at weiss@empowermentsystems.com. For more about Ken Windes, visit the website established in his honor at http://ken-windes-memory-of.com
The Script is an Irish pop band formed in 2001 in Dublin, Ireland. They first released music in 2008. It consists of lead vocalist and keyboardist Daniel O'Donoghue, lead guitarist Mark Sheehan, and drummer and bassist Glen Power. The band moved to London after signing to Sony Label Group imprint Phonogenic and released its eponymous debut album of the same name, in August 2008, preceded by the successful singles "The Man Who Can't Be Moved" and "Breakeven". The album peaked at number one in both Ireland and the UK. Their next three...