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Theater Piece About Race Will Invite Raleigh Conference Participants In

by Emily Keller

Playwright and performer Sonny Kelly and I had a lot to talk about. He will perform *The Talk* at the 2019 Raleigh Conference on "Promoting Equality and OKness: Healing the Divisions in Our World." I told him how interested I was in learning about his one-man play, and he wanted to hear more about my volunteer work with the Social Justice Theater of the Carolinas. The more we talked, the more we discovered how much we have in common. We found out that we were both military spouses and that both of our partners transitioned from active duty Air Force to the reserves. We both managed to earn graduate degrees from the same small Catholic university, and we even filled in pieces of research for each other. We are also both parents of all boys. As he described the joys of parenting, I felt Sonny's love for his children. I also learned about his fears.

Sonny's play *The Talk* is largely autobiographical and incorporates 20 characters throughout history to tell the evolution of the story of generational trauma for black people in America. Today, the trauma is represented by the conversa-

Register for Raleigh:
www.usataa.org/conference

tion that black parents eventually must have with their black children. "The talk," as it is known, involves letting their children know that they are often regarded differently in our society and that their survival may well depend on factors far beyond their control.



Sonny Kelly



The fact that we cannot always protect our children is true for all parents. But as a white mother of boys, I do not worry about whether they will be called out, criminalized, or killed by the very people who are supposed to protect them.

Sonny and I discussed parenting in our society today. I acknowledged the difference between us and the freedom I have to let my children wear mismatched clothes and skip

haircuts. I do this without worrying about how others will view them. In fact, when I do prompt them to change clothes, I often hear something like, “Too late, you’ve already taught me not to worry about what other people think. That includes you, Mom.”

The reality is that I do not worry about what other people think about my children. They may be judged negatively, but I do not have to worry they will be criminalized for their behavior. That is a burden I do not carry. Sonny and I both have boys on the cusp of their teens. He worries about what other people think—especially authority figures such as teachers and law enforcement officers.

“There were two events that led to this play,” Sonny explained. “The first was the shooting of Freddie Gray, a black man who was arrested and died in police custody. I knew then that I would have to talk to my older son about race and power in America. The second event was when I caught myself yelling at and gripping my son in public. He had just lost two quarters to a claw game machine and was really upset. He shouted and pounded the glass with his fists. Underneath all the anger, I was scared. I wanted him to shut down emotionally and stop acting out. I didn’t want anybody to call the police on my child because they saw him as an unruly black boy. In reality, he was just an upset child. I want him to get to be a kid.”


Sonny described how he started writing about the event to process the trauma related to living in a racially divided society. Those early writings eventually became a carefully crafted hour-long production. It was his way of using his power to invite change and create a society that is safe for everyone.

The deaths of black children and men in America remind me of the work of Tim Tyson, the author of *Blood Done Sign My Name* and *The Blood of Emmett Till*. He will be the speaker at the Raleigh conference opening reception. Emmett Till was killed in 1955; Freddy Gray died in 2015. Sixty years span these deaths. This invites reflection on our efforts toward healing, equality, and social justice in the United States.

The work to change our society so that it is safe for everyone must continue. As transactional analysts, we foster the OK-OK relationships that invite healing and justice. As an artist, Sonny Kelly does the same.

Sonny is optimistic. He balances his concerns for his sons and the world with his experience and belief that most people are good. His grandfather was a policeman, and he wants his children and others to see people like his grandfather for the heroes they are.

“Theater has the power to ease people out of their comfort zones and into an empathic connection between people who are very different. Through theater and the arts, we can explore and understand the experiences of others in ways that transform our lives. That’s why I do this work. The best compliment I received from an audience member was, ‘Thank you for calling me in, rather than calling me out.’ That’s what I want to do with this play: Call people in to each others’ experience.”

As audience members, we will all have the opportunity to join the conversation with Sonny Kelly as he calls us in to his experience—and to our humanity. Join us in Raleigh, North Carolina, for “Promoting Equality and OKness: Healing the Divisions in Our World,” 31 July to 3 August 2019. 

the SCRIPT

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Crossing the Bridge: An Interview with Harville Hendrix and Helen LaKelly Hunt

by Ian Tomlinson

I mago relationship therapy is a couples therapy created by Harville Hendrix and Helen LaKelly Hunt, partners in life and work. As a transactional analyst and imago relationship therapist, I am interested in the links between the two modalities. I thought there would be no better people to ask about those links than Harville and Helen themselves, and they kindly agreed to meet me one Thursday afternoon via Zoom.

To begin, I asked Harville to explain what imago relationship therapy is. “I think the primary distinction of imago relationship therapy is that it’s a couples therapy and therefore we do not think of it as a psychotherapy, which is interested in a person’s inner world. Imago therapists specialize with couples and frame the location of the work to be done in the space between the partners rather than in the interior world of each person in the partnership. The work is about transforming the quality of the interactions between partners. We have concluded that when we change the interactive world we change the intrapsychic world, so we move from the outside in rather

than the traditional model where you get your interior world all fixed, then you can have a good relationship. We did not find that to be true, so we finally found the other way into great relationships.”

I asked Harville and Helen to tell me about their background in transactional analysis. Harville explained that he was one of the lecturers in transactional analysis at Southern University in Dallas.

It was that role that resulted in him training with the Gouldings. “In the early 70s I began to try to do groups for therapy, but it was horrible. I didn’t like doing it, and it didn’t work well. In 1972 I went to work with the Gouldings for 3 months. I always cite those months as giving birth to my transformation as a therapist. When I came home, I sat down in my group, and having



Helen LaKelly Hunt and Harville Hendrix

watched Bob particularly, I realized that therapy was a precise, clean, direct enterprise. It’s not something you sit around mulling over; it’s that you make decisions, get out what’s going on. You make decisions and you move on.”

Harville remembers his last practice session in Bob’s supervision group, just before leaving the group. This

was obviously a very emotional memory for him. “I finished the practice and looked around, and I’m looking at Bob, and everybody is looking at Bob to start doing supervision. Bob said to me—it still almost makes me cry—‘Oh, you just saw a master at work, and there’s nothing to say to a master.’ That was the first affirmation in my life by an alpha male about my own potency as a male. Bob and I were emotionally bonded forever after that. And even after he died, Mary and I always made a point of seeing each other when we were at the same conference or somewhere nearby.”

“Berne’s theory of psychological hungers came to mind—the need all of us have for structure, stimulation, and recognition. The dialogue process provides all three in abundance. Helen added, ‘Basically, anxiety ruptures safety and connecting. If two people can restore safety to ameliorate anxiety, connecting happens.’”

Helen talked to me about how for both of them, those months of training with the Gouldings really influenced their practice and gave their work direction. She explained how the redecision aspect of Bob and Mary’s work influenced imago relationship therapy: “Redecision is very imago like. After teaching them dialogue, an imago therapist will ask a couple, ‘What was the dream that died? Tell me, what do you wish you had?’ Then we direct them to share what their vision would be if that happened. This redirection of the clients’ focus is similar to helping a client to consider making a redecision.”

Harville continued, “In 1977 Helen and I began our conversation about

couples, and at the time there was no theory, it was just like ‘why do couples fight?’ What theoreticians do is throw mud at the wall, and then after a while you see a pattern. There’s a theory here, but for a long time all the mud just falls down the wall and nothing happens. When it began to take shape, it began to echo the precision and the interactivity, the directedness, that I learned with Bob and Mary.”

That foundation in transactional analysis is one of the reasons Harville and Helen believe TA psychotherapists can easily move into doing imago relationship therapy. Harville confirmed, “Just a few tweaks and a TA person can become an imago person.” Helen reinforced this and suggested another way to describe imago is as an “outgrowth of TA.”

As we were discussing the formation of imago relationship therapy from its TA roots, I wanted to know more about the imago dialogue process and how that came about. The dialogue process is central to the work in imago relationship therapy. Dialogue encourages Adult-to-Adult transactions and moves couples away from games and rackets. Harville recounted, “One day we were having a fight. Helen sort of yelled at me and said ‘Stop! One of us talk, and the other one listen and take turns.’ That regulated us. I noticed that changed our energy, and we then practiced that together. I took it to the clinic, again experimenting with couples, and that’s what led to the creation of dialogue. It’s how people talk to each other that makes a difference. If they don’t talk to each other in a way that feels safe, then they only activate each other. When you use dialogue, people will walk away connecting, and they will think that you’re a brilliant therapist.

Sometimes couples hate it, but when they engage in it, they change.”

As I listened to Harville talk, Berne’s theory of psychological hungers came to mind—the need all of us have for structure, stimulation, and recognition. The dialogue process provides all three in abundance. Helen added, “Basically, anxiety ruptures safety and connecting. If two people can restore safety to ameliorate anxiety, connecting happens.”

Harville explained how his insight developed when working with a couple he was feeling particularly stuck with. “I’d been following the traditional model for 20 years and focusing with them on what was going on in the inside and getting nowhere. One day I noticed something in an interaction, and I language it as he changed the way he looked at her and softened his voice. I saw her body relax and her breathing deepen, and I had never seen them in a nondefensive place before. I picked up on that and saw the major distinction. It is the quality of the inter-

“Imago therapists specialize with couples and frame the location of the work to be done in the space between the partners rather than in the interior world of each person in the partnership. The work is about transforming the quality of the interactions between partners.”

action, not the content of the history, of their relationship, or of his or her childhood that makes a difference. I amplified that and experimented with it and found that if couples can be helped to create safety, then they can move toward each other and connect. We discovered that’s all they want. They don’t need any epiphanies or deep insight about how the world works; they just want

“I asked Harville and Helen what they thought imago relationship therapy could offer TA therapists who do not work with couples. Harville replied, “At the practical level, we would simply say that what people are interested in, and what they talk about, are their relationships. You can use imago to help people understand their relationship history.”

to be able to walk in the room with their partner and not be scared.”

I asked Harville and Helen what they thought imago relationship therapy could offer TA therapists who do not work with couples. Harville replied, “At the practical level, we would simply say that what people are interested in, and what they talk about, are their relationships. You can use imago to help people understand their relationship history. Imago moved from understanding to action. This is where we went, beyond insight, which doesn’t necessarily change you. What changes you is when you behave differently in the next interaction with your partner. That’s what changes you,



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and you can understand all you want to about your past, but unless you change what you’re doing, then you don’t change, because your memory needs an experience to record. When you add to your memories, you add to your neuronal pathways; then you begin to change your brain by changing the outside. You know, there’s a lot of conversation going on now about ‘change your brain, change your life,’ and we think that’s a replication of the individual paradigm, that people are inside and they live in their brains. If you change a relationship, that will change your brain and your life. You’ve got to change relationships first, there’s a sequence to it. I think for an individual therapist, imago is no longer throwing mud against the wall and seeing if it helps couples. If you do this work, you will help couples.”

I rounded off the interview and thanked Harville and Helen for generously giving of their time and sharing. To think that without TA, they might never have met, and the world would be a much poorer place. 6

Book Reviews and Reviewers Wanted

The *Transactional Analysis Journal* is looking for book review submissions. Books published within the past 3 years are preferred, and reviews are limited to 1,000 words. We are looking for reviews that offer readers a solid critique that reflects substantially on the book rather than one that is primarily an endorsement. For more details or to discuss a possible book review, please contact TAJ Book Review Editor Ed Novak at edtnovak@gmail.com.

Call for Exam Supervisees and Audience Members

CTA & TSTA Exams
Raleigh
30-31 July 2019

We hope you will join us for the Southeast Institute/USATAA/ITAA conference in Raleigh, North Carolina, and if you do, we encourage you to volunteer to serve as a supervisee and/or audience member for the TSTA exams. If you are willing, please contact Chitra Ravi (email below).

We also still need additional examiners, so if you are a CTA, PTSTA, CTA Trainer, or TSTA, please let us know of your availability to examine by clicking on [this link](#).

Exam briefings will be on 30 July in the afternoon, and exams will be on 30 July in the evening and the whole day of 31 July. Please note that the exams will be in English. If you are not fluent in English, you need to make your own arrangements for translation. The IBOC does not provide translation.

We will revert to you with further details as the exam dates get closer. Thank you!

Chitra Ravi, TSTA(P), Exam Supervisor TSTA Exams;
email: chitra.seed@gmail.com.

Using TA in French Prisons

by Bernard Michel

As a TA student in Paris for over 5 years now, I have used this learning to improve my volunteer work as a prison visitor, which I started a year before my training began. In fact, it was the prison visiting that led to my interest first in psychopathology and then in transactional analysis. Together, this led me to start training as a psychotherapy practitioner.

Prison visitors have a legal statute with the penitentiary administration in France. Our mission is to offer moral (and sometimes material) support, to help preserve or restore the link between inmates and society at large, and to aid with rehabilitation. All too often, because inmates have lost touch with their families, the visitor is the only person they see aside from other inmates, guards, lawyers, police, and various prison workers in uniform.

The process begins with the inmate requesting to be assigned a visitor. Those who do tend to be in a precarious (if not dire) situation, often in emotional distress, sometimes with psychological pathologies that are not necessarily taken into account or cared for. So they are often in

genuine need of support.

On the visitors' side, we can offer our services to the administration, stating our preferences for this or that penitentiary establishment. We are allowed to follow up to five inmates at most. I chose a prison for men awaiting trial or who have been sentenced to no more than 2 years. That means they have committed large or small misdemeanors, not major crimes.

Picture me as a "young" (meaning newbie) visitor, showing up for my first interview in one of the small dedicated rooms (around 6 square meters) furnished with one small table and two chairs, about



to meet my first inmate under strict confidentiality rules. That was a man I will call André, who months later explained to me that he had received



a diagnosis as bipolar and borderline but that he did not “want to see any more psychiatrists, they ask too many questions and don’t talk.” A good start ...

I really wanted to listen and probably was too much into rescuing, so those first sessions were very long! The length was agreed on between the visitor and the interviewee, and I would usually come out of them exhausted—and with the uncomfortable feeling that all the misery in the world had been dumped on me. It did not feel useful to me even then, and it did not solve anything. Sometimes, following visits with other inmates, I felt my silence might be interpreted as approval for

words or actions I should have confronted—not to mention my difficulties in defining what I was doing and the purpose of my presence in these visits.

Then along came Eric Berne. I decided to establish a firmer frame for my encounters with prisoners (a little Structuring Parent in charge), 45 minutes to an hour, tops. And I experimented with an attitude of “floating attention,” which makes it possible to better listen to and understand the “melody” (the process) rather than the content. It also helps me preserve myself. I noticed rather quickly, especially with André, that this containing setting seemed to reassure him and keep him focused, thereby enabling him to organize and regulate the rhythm of his ideas so as to get to

more essential points. His extreme crisis episodes—sometimes refusing to meet with me, sometimes falling into deep rage or depression—decreased as our relationship grew in trust and structure.

Time passes differently in jail, so the regularity of our encounters afforded André a measure of self-confidence. Because no matter what, he knew his visitor would be there at the designated time and day and recognize him as a human being on the basis that no one can be reduced to his or her actions (the original Child being OK).

I believe such a structured relationship can contribute to rehabilitation. André has since returned

to the outside life, found a job and housing, and asked me to help him resume contact with his family. However, when he made inappropriate requests, outside of the frame (e.g., for money), I was able to use my positive Normative Parent and remind him of our initial rules as a way of explaining my refusal.

Learning the theory and practice of TA helped me use another intervention—confrontation—to lead to redecision. Not that I found it simple when I tried it out on a poker-faced, 250-pound man covered with tattoos, a body-building and weight-lifting champion in his region of birth.

With another inmate, whom I will call Baudouin, I did a good deal of decontamination work about beliefs such as “100% of people deal drugs.” A lot of discounting needed to be cleared up!

Inevitably, even though a prison visitor is not a “shrink,” I noticed a number of similarities between those two activities. Although at first I was very cautious, little by little I started doing some self-disclosure as described by Bill Cornell, in particular, when a personal experience

“Picture me as a “young” (meaning newbie) visitor, showing up for my first interview in one of the small dedicated rooms (around 6 square meters) furnished with one small table and two chairs, about to meet my first inmate under strict confidentiality rules.”

could illustrate or emphasize what was being said. In the debriefing groups organized for prison visitors, I realized how much I had learned in my TA training and how that learning protected me. Whereas some of



my colleagues seemed inclined to accept every request by prisoners, even the strangest or most inappropriate, I was able to avoid a number of traps while modeling new behaviors for “my” inmates. For instance, as a matter of principle, I say no to any illegal request (e.g., sneaking something into the prison).

Thanks to TA, I am now attentive to establishing the initial alliance by striving to be as congruent as possible, particularly when I explain the reasons for my commitment as a visitor. What is said in the first encounters has a major impact on what happens afterward. For instance, a man I’ll call Constantin confessed that for months he had been convinced I was an undercover cop in search of information.

Another man, Danton, a self-proclaimed ladies’ man, obviously enjoyed telling me in detail about the way he was violent with the women he seduced. I did not seem able to help him change that behavior. He used double-bind

and contradictory messages in a way typical of perverse, manipulative communication and was an expert in the use of humor, charm ... and the most abject violence (compliments/threats, posing as a victim while persecuting, including physically). Both the knowledge and the attitudes I had learned in my TA training enabled me to stand up to him, without destroying the relationship, by reining in my natural inclination

to jump to judgment and instead analyzing with him the reasons for my negative, angry countertransference. Once the alliance was in place, after some tense moments of confrontation, I was able to share those feelings with him, which allowed us to shed light on

“What is said in the first encounters has a major impact on what happens afterward. For instance, a man I’ll call Constantin confessed that for months he had been convinced I was an undercover cop in search of information.”

his past and the likely causes of his violent behaviors. In TA terms, I believe we disconnected that rubber band together. Since then, I have felt him gradually lowering his destructive potential (in the presence of new introjects), which is enabling him to start changing his script decisions. My accepting him is helping him change his inner

working models, build a sense of security, and accept himself.

In conclusion, I believe I can say that without the TA ideas I have learned, and without the inner growth and behavioral options I acquired through my training, I probably would have been carried away in excessive compassion and would have shown the inmates mostly understanding and empathy. And I am convinced that alone would not have sufficed! 📍

Bernard Michel has held various positions in social and humanitarian organizations alongside working in real estate. He also started a fair trade gallery for arts and crafts from all over the world. Bernard has been training in transactional analysis at the Paris school (EAT-Paris) for 5 years and is planning to become a TA therapist. Our thanks to Laurie Hawkes for translating the article and to Allison Hawkes for the drawings.

TA Conferences

4-6 July 2019: Cherkassy, Ukraine. EATA Conference.
Contact: www.eataneews.org

31 July - 3 August 2019: Raleigh, North Carolina. 50th Anniversary Southeast Institute/USATAA/ITAA Conference.
Contact:

www.usataa.org/conference/

8-9 November 2019: Manly, Sydney, Australia. Australasian TA Conference. Contact: Rhae@directgroup.com.au

1-8 February 2020: Frenchman’s Cove, Jamaica. USATAA Gathering.
Contact: jamaica@usataa.org

Anne Kolhaas-Reith Celebrates Over 40 Years in Transactional Analysis

Anne Kolhaas-Reith became an ITAA member in November 1975, almost 44 years ago. She began her TA training institute, TA-Seminare Dr. Anne Kolhaas-Reith, Waldkirch, in Germany in January 1978, so this year celebrates its 41st year. It is the longest existing TA institute in Germany, and Anne is still active in training people in all four fields of TA. Many of her trainees have successfully passed their exams to become CTAs and/or TSTAs. During these years, Anne also served as president of Deutschen Gesellschaft für Transaktionsanalyse (the German TA Association or DGTA) for 6 years, on the EATA Council for 3 years, on the ITAA Board of Trustees for 3 years, on the TAJ editorial board for 2 years, and as an organizer of TA exams in Germany from 2002–2006. Anne was honored in 2006 by DGTA for her engagement with the association and in 2011 with the DGTA Lifetime Achievement Award. To honor Anne and her many contributions, we are pleased to present the following interview.

Script: Anne, how did you first learn about TA?

Anne: In the early 1970s, Eric Berne's *Games People Play* and one or two other books as well as Tom

Harris's *I'm OK—You're OK* had been translated and published in Germany. Because I was interested in psychology, I read those books, among others, with great interest. The idea that hooked me was that people can change their lives. That was new thinking for me, and I was excited by it.

Sc: Tell us a little about your training and who you worked with.

A: I started my TA training in 1974 when I attended a 4-day workshop with Fanita English. There I met Rüdiger Rogoll, who became my first sponsor. I also learned from Ruth

“The concept of OK positions is the basis for all my work. Regardless of what other concept or technique you use in TA, it will only be successful if it is used from an OK-OK position.”

McClendon, whom I first met during my training as a family therapist, and from Richard Erskine, Fanita English, and George Thomson on my way to becoming a Certified Member (now called CTA) in the field of psychotherapy in 1977. For my PTSTA training (back then PTM), my sponsor was



Ruth McClendon, and I also trained with Mary and Bob Goulding, Claude Steiner, Richard Underhill, and Shea and Jacqui Schiff. I became a Provisional Teaching Member (as it was known then) in 1977 after attending a PTM contract workshop in San Francisco and then a TSTA (psychotherapy) in July 1983 in Rome.

Sc: Which TA people had the most influence on you and your work over the years?

A: In the beginning Rüdiger Rogoll's encouragement to use “everything that I know” (TA or other approaches) was just the right permission for me. The other trainers I mentioned were also important and had a pos-

“The idea that hooked me was that people can change their lives. That was new thinking for me, and I was excited by it.”

itive influence on me, especially Mary and Bob Goulding, who gave me support and permission to develop my own style. They, Claude, and Dick Underhill presented many workshops at my institute.

Sc: What aspect of TA have you found most useful, interesting, and/or provocative?

A: The concept of OK positions is the basis for all my work. Regardless of what other concept or technique you use in TA, it will only be successful if it is used from an OK-OK position. The concept of strokes is also a powerful tool to stimulate development, and I like Richard Erskine and Marilyn Zalcman’s racket system (later called script system) because it offers an overall view on the ongoing process of script dynamics.

Sc: How have you seen TA develop and change over the last 40 years? What changes do you like, and are there any you dislike?

A: When I began my training, TA was a new method and therapy approach in Europe. Many American TA trainers came to Europe to teach, and EATA, the European umbrella TA organization, was an initiative of Bob and Mary Goulding and some European colleagues at the 1975 TA Conference in Villars, Switzerland. During the more than 40 years since, EATA and the different national member organizations developed from pioneer organizations to differentiated bodies. Now, EATA has between 30 and 40 national member organizations all over Europe, some just recently founded and others having been in existence for

decades. Understandably for such a large and complex organization, it is sometimes frustrating that processes, changes, and decisions take lots of time. Maybe it would be helpful to give more freedom to deal on a national level with local needs and the development of TA. In any case, it is a giant effort with huge voluntary contributions by all the active members and officers.

Sc: How has TA developed specifically in Germany? Are there any ways that it is practiced there that are unique or unusual or different from the rest of the TA community?

A: We managed to remain one TA association in Germany (DGTA = German Association for Transactional Analysis) since its foundation in 1975. (In some European countries there are several TA associations.) DGTA has about 1,800 members, and a

good deal of development in the TA world was started in and inspired by Germany. For example, when we had about six TSTAs and PTSTAs in Germany in the 1980s, we began regular annual meetings for about 4 days so we could stay in good contact, remain in close relationship, and discuss TA theory and concepts related to TA training. As the association grew, these annual meetings became official and part of our bylaws. The first version of the *TA Training and Examination Handbook* was developed in

“As a consequence of the strong German law concerning who is allowed to practice psychotherapy, the field of counseling became strong and important in transactional analysis here.”

Germany when Bernd Schmidt was the head of our training committee. Many years later, EATA agreed to use this as the official guidelines for the European TA world, and the handbook is now translated into many languages. Very early on, the DGTA also held EATA exams in Germany regularly. At first, it was hard to convince EATA that the national organization could organize international EATA exams, but now it is normal for exams to be held in many European countries organized by a national TA association.

Sc: How has the German cultural context impacted the development and use of TA there?

A: As a consequence of the strong German law concerning who is allowed to practice psychotherapy, the field of counseling became strong and important in transactional analysis here.

Sc: Do you use TA in any socially responsible activities, projects, or work?

TAJ Theme Issues

“Normativity, Marginality, and Deviance”

Coeditors: Diana Deaconu and Helen Rowland
Deadline: 1 November 2019

“Concepts of Cure”

Editor: Helen Rowland
Deadline: 1 May 2020

“What Went Wrong and Why? Cathexis Theory and Reparenting Reexamined”

Coeditors: William F. Cornell and Diana Deaconu
Deadline: 1 November 2020

Please follow the submission requirements posted [here](#).

Email manuscripts to

TAJ Managing Editor Robin Fryer, MSW, at robinfryer@aol.com.

A: Between 1993 and 1995 I traveled three times to Eritrea, Africa, which had just gotten its independence from Ethiopia after 30 years of war. Each time, I taught TA for 5 days in the general hospital and the psychiatric hospital, both in Asmara, the capital. These days, my husband Richard Reith and I are engaged in teaching TA in Ukraine and Kazakhstan and supporting TA development in those countries. Next year we plan to visit a large social project in Tanzania (hospital and schools) and teach TA to the staff.

Sc: What do you think the future holds for TA in Germany and elsewhere in the world? How would you like to see it develop?

A: In Germany we are working hard to gain recognition for TA from the German health authorities together with some other humanistic therapy approaches. This is a long, difficult process with an uncertain outcome. My wish for TA in Germany and Europe would be to change from overregulation and too many rules/requirements to more trust in the people who are doing their TA exams. The *Training and Examination Handbook*, which was originally drafted to help and support, became increasingly large and overdetailed, and it is experienced now as more of a burden than a support. I remember the early years of TA with nostalgia, when TA was not so bureaucratic and more of an alternative to other established methods.

Sc: Thank you for your comments, Anne, and for your involvement with and contributions to the worldwide TA community over all these decades. 📍

Anne Kohlhaas-Reith can be reached at kohlhaas.reith@t-online.de.

In Memoriam

Clark Reed

by Greg Boyce

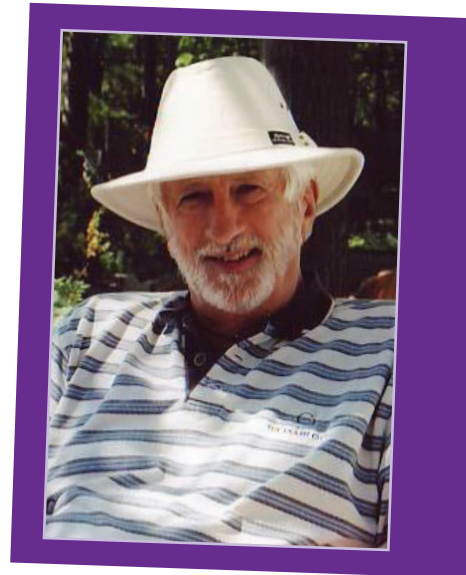
Clark Reed, TSTA (psychotherapy), passed away on 1 April 2019 at the age of 85 in Naples, Florida. Thousands of people in the United States and Canada thought of Clark as a profound psychotherapist, someone who invited them to change their lives. He was a master of permission, potency, and protection, and his heart beat with “I’m OK, You’re OK.” People felt that and knew in their bones he could help them.

After Duke University, Clark began his career as a Methodist minister. In that capacity he was engaging, compelling, sought after, popular—a rising star. And yet he had an inner calling to help people individually. So, when he read *Games People Play*, he made a definitive turn. Like many of us, he found the TA model and methods exceptionally compelling and effective. He left the ministry, joined the ITAA, began formal training with Hedges Capers, and opened the South East Center for Transactional Analysis (SECTA), just outside Tampa. The list of teaching members he studied with and brought to SECTA for his own trainees is a Who’s Who from the early 1970s: Holloway, Ernst, James, Erskine, the Schiffs, the Gouldings in particular, and especially Claude Steiner. By 1974 he was conducting organizational trainings and psychotherapy in Hamilton, Ontario, and that is when his Canadian presence took hold. By 1988, he had more activity in Canada than in Florida, so he moved to the Toronto area.

Clark favored group work, particularly marathons: the full-day, the 7- or 10- or 20-day experience. What a way for clients to build a solid foundation for lasting change: day after day of contracting, strokes, options, deconfusing, decontaminating, and redeciding in an immersive, supportive group setting!

And now, a little magical thinking (or not) on my part: “Clark, my trainer, colleague, and friend, you made a difference.”

A memorial website has been set up at <https://www.forevermissed.com/clark-sutcliffe-reed/#about>



News from PSC and IBOC

Since the beginning of 2019, there has been a change of personnel in the ITAA Professional Standards Division (PSD). After many years, Charlotte Daellenbach of New Zealand has decided to retire from the position of chair of the Professional Standards Committee (PSC). During her tenure, she was responsible for reviewing and updating the changes in the ITAA exam and training manual. This meant a good deal more than just editing administrative changes. It involved carefully observing the change in exam procedures according to ITAA and EATA standards as well as thoroughly responding to the change in training procedures that lead to qualified trainees as well as CTA with high professional standards. Charlotte did this work thoroughly and devotedly with long and impressive experience.

Dear Charlotte, thank you for your service and commitment to the community. The PSD is glad to have you as a person who still can be contacted if there is the need to rely on your experience and wisdom!

Janice Dowson is now on her own as chair of PSC. We are looking for a second chair who is interested in dealing with standards and quality. If you would like to work, for example, on updating competencies, quality standards, and contributing to the canon of training and exams, please contact Janice at jedowson@shaw.ca or Thorsten Geck at iboc-manager@use.startmail.com.

We are happy to announce that Jacqueline van Gent, TSTA (Counseling) from the Netherlands, joined the IBOC team on 13 February 2019. Thank you, Jacqueline, for becoming part of the team and helping to take care of the work!

The International Board of Certification (IBOC) is the exam body of the ITAA (and FTAA) and is responsible for managing the training contracts and running exams on both levels, Teaching Endorsement Workshops, and IOI instructor certifications. Currently, the IBOC is run by two chairs. If you are interested in this work, please contact Karen Pratt (kpratt@mweb.co.za), Jacqueline van Gent (jacvangent@gmail.com), or Thorsten Geck (iboc-manager@use.startmail.com).

Election Results

The election for European representative to the ITAA Board of Trustees has been completed, and Alessandra Pierini has been elected to fill the position. She will begin her second term in that role after the annual

general membership meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina. Our thanks to Cor van Geffen for his participation as a candidate and to Alessandra for her willingness to remain on the board for another 3 years.

ITAA AGM

Members are urged to attend the 2 August 2019 ITAA Annual General Membership meeting at 17:30 in the Chancellor Room at the Raleigh Marriott City Center in Raleigh, North Carolina (address: 500 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601). Further details about the meeting and instructions for filing proxy vote forms can be found on the members-only page of the ITAA website. Log in using your username and password (the same ones used to access your account).

EXAM CALENDAR

Exam Date	Exam	Cert. Body	Location	Application Deadline
2-3 Jul 2019	CTA	COC	Cherkassy, Ukraine	*
30-31 Jul 2019	CTA	IBOC	Raleigh, NC, USA	30 Apr 2019
7 Nov 2019	CTA	IBOC	Sydney, Australia	7 Aug 2019
7-8 Nov 2019	CTA	COC	Köln-Rosrath, Germany	*
9-10 Nov 2019	CTA	COC	Belgium	*
24-25 Sep 2020	CTA	IBOC	Bangalore, India	24 Jun 2020
8-9 May 2019	TSTA	COC	Birmingham, UK	*
2-3 Jul 2019	TSTA	COC	Cherkassy, Ukraine	*
30-31 Jul 2019	TSTA	IBOC	Raleigh, NC, USA	30 Jan 2019
7-8 Nov 2019	TSTA	COC	Köln-Rosrath, Germany	*
Jul 2019	TEW	COC	Cherkassy, Ukraine	*
4-6 Aug 2019	TEW	IBOC	Raleigh, NC, USA	4 Nov 2018
10-11 Nov 2019	TEW	IBOC	Sydney, Australia	10 Feb 2019
1-3 Dec 2019	TEW	COC	Italy	*

*For CTA and TEW deadlines see the EATA Handbook or contact the EATA Supervising Examiner.

For more information about IBOC exams, see www.itaaworld.org.

For further information on COC exams, see www.eatanews.org/examinations/.