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EATA NEWSLETTER

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR TRANSACTIONAL
ANALYSIS N° 134 June 2022



Painting by Nadia Colbourn

The purpose of the European Association for Transactional Analysis is the following:

- To promote knowledge and research on Transactional Analysis, to develop its theory, and to ensure agreed standards of practice.
- To promote cooperation in Europe in the field of Transactional Analysis.
- Membership: the members of the Association are affiliated members of EATA through their national, regional, international or specialist TA Associations, which are affiliated with EATA.
- The rights and conditions of Affiliation are decided by the EATA Council and laid down in the Council Regulations.
- Only exceptionally individual members can be accepted where special circumstances warrant this.

Content

President's Note

Survey results from the inquiry about Common Mission Statement with ITAA among EATA membership, May, 2022.

ITAA-EATA Webinar

“Stepping Up Together: One World, Many Transactional Analysts, What Will We Do?”

How to Write an Article on Transactional Analysis Research

E-mail Exchange about communicating war

Corner on Ethics
Living/Working/Being Active, Vital Associations in Times of War

Exam Corner

Editorial



In January 2022, the Task Force EATA/ ITAA Common Mission Statement organized a process in which the values of EATA/ ITAA and the mission statements have been reflected and reviewed. The task force held five meetings focused on the questions of political topics like social justice or climate change that should be included in a common mission statement or in the EATA mission statement among organizational values and guidance. Common Mission statement Task Force EATA/ ITAA was formed on December 2021, assembling together Chitra Ravi, President of ITAA, Peter Rudolph, President of EATA, Elana Leigh, John Heath, Adrienne Lee, Sylvia Schachner, Nicole Lenner and myself.

The task includes both questions: the review of EATA mission statement and the reflexion on the possibility that revised mission statements should be named and published together. Those inspiring online encounters among different continents and cultures, resulted in a draft of the common mission statement. This process involves many and different members of our community, both from EATA and ITAA. Read more about the results and the process of this project and introduce yourself with many more initiatives within EATA in the following lines of the

Respectfully yours,
Kristina Brajovic Car

President's note

This is my last contribution to the EATA newsletter in the president's role. My term will be soon over. In my personal perception I learned in the first year, then I made mistakes in the second year and started to work in the third year. Nevertheless, I am deeply thankful that I had the chance to contribute to this vital and important community in this role. I am thankful that I could meet so competent, engaged, experienced colleagues from all over Europe and from all over the world.

I made the experience that 3 years are 3 years and that the idea to develop and install reliable, sustainable change in a complex organization is probably an expression of naivety or grandiosity – or both.

We did what we could do – and I am content with it although relevant processes have not been closed, painful conflicts have not been solved, complex topics still wait. I am content and I am happy that with Sylvia Schachner a competent, and experienced next president picks up the baton and that she is supported by a vital, competent and creative Executive Committee.

I want to make some summarizing remarks about professional and political development of EATA, that we intended to stimulate and some personal experiences at the end.

Concerning the professional development of EATA we did some formal work. Some of them:

- we have increased the requirements for President of EATA and installed the option of voting-out this person
 - We reviewed contracts, role descriptions and processes.
 - We install first steps of intranet
- These have been activities that took

time and energy and were important even if they were rarely seen. Beside improving structure and processes we had the aim to strengthen the authority of EC. This non-hierarchical authority of EC is in my experience needed to form a common policy of EATA. EATA has strong collegial, cooperative tradition and competencies. The adjustment and common development of such a complex organization that is based on voluntary work and constant fluctuation of its members needs some kind of leadership that is able to bring together, to stimulate commitment and continuity and to stop dysfunctional developments.

We made steps into this direction, and it is not yet clear how much clarity, transparency, functionality on the one side and spontaneity, informality and diversity on the other side is the best balance for this inspiring and potent association. What I experienced was strong agreement and support on the way towards a common policy.

The political development was a matter of my heart. What is EATA and what does it stand for – were and are questions that touch me. It was important for me to make steps in EATA to strengthen the development from an association that is a psychotherapy association to an association with a self-understanding of a psychosocial health approach. This development will touch our offices, our conferences, our theory, our exams and the societies where we are active parts. In EATA we made some small steps.

The proposal of a common mission statement with ITAA is a step in the identity development of EATA to include the experience that we are responsible for our world – as well beyond our office doors. Including sustainability and social justice as relevant aspects of the self-understanding of Transactional

Analysts is a step that opens spaces for questions, options and answers – for development. Somehow, we pick up political roots of Eric Berne and Claude Steiner and at the same time we hold EATA in a development that as well other psychosocial approaches are doing in their way.

The cooperation with ITAA was the second topic that was enriching and essential. I met Elana Leigh and Chitra Ravi as presidents and we formed a relationship of EATA and ITAA as two systems that are different and separated – and because of this can grow together and work together. This experience was helpful in pleasurable phases and in crises. Thank you ITAA for being a partner and I wish EATA an ongoing relationship with an Other One that helps to define the own side. War on Ukraine has taught us that our work is placed in a reality that sometimes discounts all values that are important for us. I am content that competent, potent and sensitive colleagues helped us to form appropriate answers and to offer support within our developing options. How do we think, feel and act in times of war – this was and is a challenge where we emerge as a psychosocial political association.

Personal

I am thankful to our team – Marianne, Anna, Nicole, Elena, Sylvia, Aleksandra – and those that have already gone – there are too many.

I am thankful to my EATA colleagues – Robin, Kristina BC, Kristina T, Sylvie, Christine, Biljana, Elina B, Leilani – I am proud, thankful and happy that I had the chance and that I survived this challenging chairing.

I am thankful to my colleagues from EATA – Elana Leigh, Chitra Ravi, Sue Eusden, Jacqueline von Gent, Thorsten Geck and many other.

Taking the lead – taking responsibility was a strange experience for me and I am content to perceive it like this. Getting power means responsibility and work. I listened to many persons – persons, colleagues from all over the world, especially from Europe. I was often overwhelmed by the richness of their experiences, by the power of their friendliness, by the sensitivity of their requests – and sometimes I was touched by the need that they showed. I realized that my role sometimes had a weight that had to be carried – then my ideas were not just an interesting idea but a statement of a role. This was sometimes difficult. I was happy to be framed, limited and supported by a warm and potent EC-team.

I was allowed and asked to present and install my ideas of EATA in this active role – and this was something that I did not understand before although Sabine Blumenstein had exactly this named when I asked her what it could mean to be a president of EATA.

I am content with my contribution to EATA. Hopefully I will find one or two places where I can continue to work for EATA.

EATA is on a way of good and strong development – as a professional organization, as a political body and as a psychosocial health approach. I look forward to the future of EATA.

Peter Rudolph
 President EATA
 26.06.2022.



Survey results from the inquiry about Common Mission Statement with ITAA

Written by Peter Rudolph and Kristina Brajovic Car

Common Mission Statement Task Force conducted the survey among its members simultaneously in ITAA and EATA during the May 2022. In total we received 54 answers only from EATA survey without ITAA contribution. Both associations received generally positive comments and support from members who participated in the survey regarding the question about professional and personal resonances. There could also be found several specific answers, some of them for example referred to a certain wording in a statement, compared equity with equality, naming individual before organization in the first sentence, and similar suggestions regarding the language that was taken into consideration by Task Force and implemented in final version of the statement.

Only two answers preferred the old version of the Mission Statement compared to the new one proposed by EATA/ITAA Task Force. In regard to second question about imagination of the future development in line with the statement half of the answers revealed the motivational aspect of the new statement, members shared their stimulating ideas for action, workshops, discussions, appreciated the political dimension to be incorporated into training “without political coloring”, as one of the members stated. “I think it will shift perspective from individualistic point of view to a much healthier reason that we are part of a larger group...I find it useful to legitimize the defense of humanistic values in our position as therapist.... It looks to me as a solid anchor. I would love to use it as a training exercise to bring alive discussion around individual and collective responsibility and awareness...TA work can shift towards a broader approach by including the societal, political and economic systems, that individuals live and work in, to a greater extent.” One answer requested the simple direction for action or a simple statement attached to a mission statement in a form of a slogan. Since value positioning and ethical statement could not be reduced to a phrase or concrete prescribed action, we find this answer less common, anyhow interesting to learn about the need for simplicity in the complex times for our planet and humanity.

Concerning the third question about the task of a Social Engagement Committee the participants of the survey named different tasks and expectations with 3 main focuses:

- 1) Supporting and stimulating members
- 2) Supporting the associations EATA/ ITAA
- 3) Promote the EATA and ITAA values to the TA community and beyond.

Some examples of these areas the following suggestions offered by our members: “To bring fresh ideas for social engagement into the TA world...stimulate members to reflect their self-understanding of the statement... support members to transform these values into practice of counseling, psychotherapy, education, and organisational practice... support members in taking responsibility for the values in cases of unethical behavior

of members, associations and/ or countries”. Other answers referred to organizational aspect in pointing to facilitation of the good balance between professional and political activities in EATA/ ITAA and also to take into account the perspective in how to organize conferences and congresses in an ecological more sustainable way. Some participants in the survey emphasized the value of creating connections between TA community and thinkers from other human specialties (sociologists, ethnologists, philosophers, etc.) to shed light on ethical principles from a wider perspective. To quote one illustrative answer: “Draw inspiration from the social and environmental commitment of other psychological currents, or other professional organizations working on human and group dimensions Offer social and political activities based on TA values”.

On the other hand, almost one third of the answers referred directly to the Russian war. That sort of input was valuable for EATA to receive and take into account, being connected or not to a topic in question.



Ethical considerations referred to the Russian war

Some contributions propose to determine in this Mission statement that, 'EATA members and members of national organizations are prohibited from promoting, justifying or encouraging all forms of violence, aggression, propaganda of war and genocide in their professional activities.' Some expressed tendency to mark members who are fostering or agreeing to such activities as named before as “not – okay” and to exclude them. Although we feel the pain and the anger in these contributions, we want to point to 2 aspects:

The history of the Common mission statement started long before the Russian War. It started with the problem of thousands of African, Afghan, Arab and other refugees that drowned in the Middle Sea and with the ongoing Climate Change that destructed and destructs the conditions of humans – especially of humans living in economic weaker regions. Russian War is one additional topic that we have to work with on the base of our values – and our current ethical procedures give a good frame to intervene if anybody acts in the way that is described above.

As a humanistic approach we will never see any person as not – okay. Behavior and attitudes are the topics that we assess and work with – never persons. Alice Miller, a polish-Swiss author from Ukraine (Lvov) reflects 1983 the Okayness of Adolf Hitler in an impressive and touching way. The task of the Common Mission Statement is to widen the humanistic base of I'm okay you're okay to a level of universal acceptance that includes aspects of social and ecological environment. The behavior as named above are already included by the original and current ethical values (for example dignity, health, self-determination) as well by the principles (for example respect, protection, commitment in relationship). Problems in these areas must and can be worked with the general ethical complaint procedures.

EATA Executive Committee invites Council Delegates to prepare for the upcoming EATA Council Meeting in July by initiating the discussion within their National Associations about the Common Mission Statement. At this point task force have completed its work and created the joint Mission statement formulation to be presented to the Council and brought to decision with the proposal to add CMS as a Preamble to the statutes of EATA.



ITAA-EATA Webinar

“Stepping Up Together: One World, Many Transactional Analysts, What Will We Do?”

Written by Steff Oates

For our latest webinar on 10 February 2022, the ITAA and EATA welcomed around 60 participants for rich discussions on the theme of “Stepping Up Together: One World, Many Transactional Analysts, What Will We Do?”

Participants joined from a wide range of countries, including Croatia, India, South Africa, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland, Tokyo, Canada, Australia, Armenia, Serbia, Italy, Kazakhstan, and Romania.

After some housekeeping introductions from our resident Zoom host Leilani Mitchell, EATA President Peter Rudolph offered remarks celebrating the coming together of ITAA and EATA in these webinars and how meaningful these encounters have been for our worldwide TA community. ITAA President Chitra Ravi echoed Peter’s words and also invited people to join in a memorial online gathering on 18 February to celebrate the life of Fanita English, one of our treasured elders.

Chitra then welcomed ITAA Past President Elana Leigh to speak about the theme of the webinar. Elana acknowledged that because the theme was such a broad statement, she would break it down a bit and examine its parts. To begin, she asked what and who this “one world” referred to and who the “many transactional analysts” are.

Elana talked about a universal and primitive longing for oneness that Freud referred to as an “oceanic experience,” equating it to a fragmentary vestige of a kind of consciousness possessed by infants who have not yet differentiated themselves from others. She suggested that as natural as the desire to be one is, so is the desire and need to split. Splitting is the mechanism whereby individuals make sense of the complicated dynamic that good and bad exist in one person.

Elana emphasized that the international TA community is not exempt from this desire to both be one and be differentiated. We have lived through many iterations of this struggle during which on an individual and collective level we have acted out these conflicts. For example, the EATA/ITAA split in 1995 is alive and living in us all, with some wanting union and others not. Elana celebrated the fact that EATA and ITAA have been actively and successfully collaborating for some years now and are recognizing that the central issue is not simply being one or not but rather acknowledging how we are two and how we navigate uniqueness, difference, power, and cooperation.



Participants were then invited to go into breakout rooms to reflect on the following question: On the continuum of oneness and separateness, where do you place yourself and how do you reflect on the way you manage the dance between these two human states/desires? Bearing this in mind, how does ITAA/EATA separateness/togetherness affect your professional identity?

Participants in the breakout rooms were clearly engaged in the topic and returned with much material for us to think about as a community. A representative from one breakout room spoke passionately about “appreciating the work that EATA and ITAA are doing together” and how “the task is bigger than the two organizations.” The people in that group found it liberating to recognize that “the task doesn’t fit the container.” That is, although the work that ITAA and EATA are doing together now is much appreciated, “stepping up together” as many transactional analysts in one world

is a much bigger task that the collective strength of the two organizations.

Another participant wrote on behalf of their breakout room members that “on the continuum of unity and separateness, we saw common ground in TA theories and the efforts about mutual recognition and adaptation of rules and regulations for the candidates in training and exams internationally. We appreciate and welcome those efforts and results.” That person also wrote that “we still need to be aware of non-TA people having different perspectives, and we need to attend to resolving conflicts within and among individuals, between individuals and organizations, and among organizations.”

After the breakout rooms reported back, Elana went on to acknowledge the many individuals, groups, communities, and associations in our worldwide TA community who are active and who have

done extraordinary work. She said that she heard our question of “stepping up together and what will we do” as an invitation to think about external actions rather than the fact that all issues of conflict are inside of us. She suggested that we are all inextricably part of the matrix of the problem.

Elana spoke of herself as a white, Jewish, South African woman who needs to constantly explore her colonial ways of thinking and how she might be unconsciously or even consciously enacting history even though she is clearly wedded to living and acting differently. She quoted from an article that Diane Salters (2022) wrote after the death of Desmond Tutu. In response to Tutu’s words that “we do not seem to have taken on board the fact of our woundedness,” Diane wrote this:

“We are all damaged. We all need healing. ... It is easy to see how being disadvantaged is damaging, how it undermines not only the physical fabric of a person’s life but also their sense of identity and self-confidence, so that even when opportunities arise, they may not be equipped to seize them. It is less easy to understand how being advantaged, being part of the oppressor class, is damaging. Here it is more a matter of the heart, mind and (the Arch would say) the soul. Being advantaged eats away at sensitivity, empathy, humility—our essential humanity.” (Paras. 2, 5–6)

Elana emphasized that when addressing social issues, we need to start with our own healing, which requires us to be willing to look at how we individually have contributed to the problem, benefited from systems, and perpetuated problems as well as suffered because of the system—that everything starts by “cleaning our own house.” She then invited participants to go into the same breakout rooms to reflect on what they as individuals might believe to be the main challenge in their own healing process. She suggested that reflecting on a more internal process would enable a more authentic engagement with social and environmental issues from the inside out as opposed to each of us observing and offering to

do something to help before we have examined our own processes.

Participants returned from the breakout rooms, and further discussion ensued. It was clear that many participants echoed the words of one person, who wrote, “Our challenge is ‘how to grow and develop TA theory and practice and navigate our conflicts as well as celebrate our uniqueness.’ ” Another reflection was that we need sameness for our identity processes and to belong. The representative from that breakout room expressed a need to know what originally happened in the split between ITAA and EATA. This view was echoed by a number of other people. Peter Rudolph and the webinar team agreed that it would be beneficial for the organizations to come together to write a narrative of the history of the ITAA and EATA.

The webinar closed with people expressing gratitude for a stimulating conversation, and, as Rachel Cook expressed, an appreciation of similarities and differences.

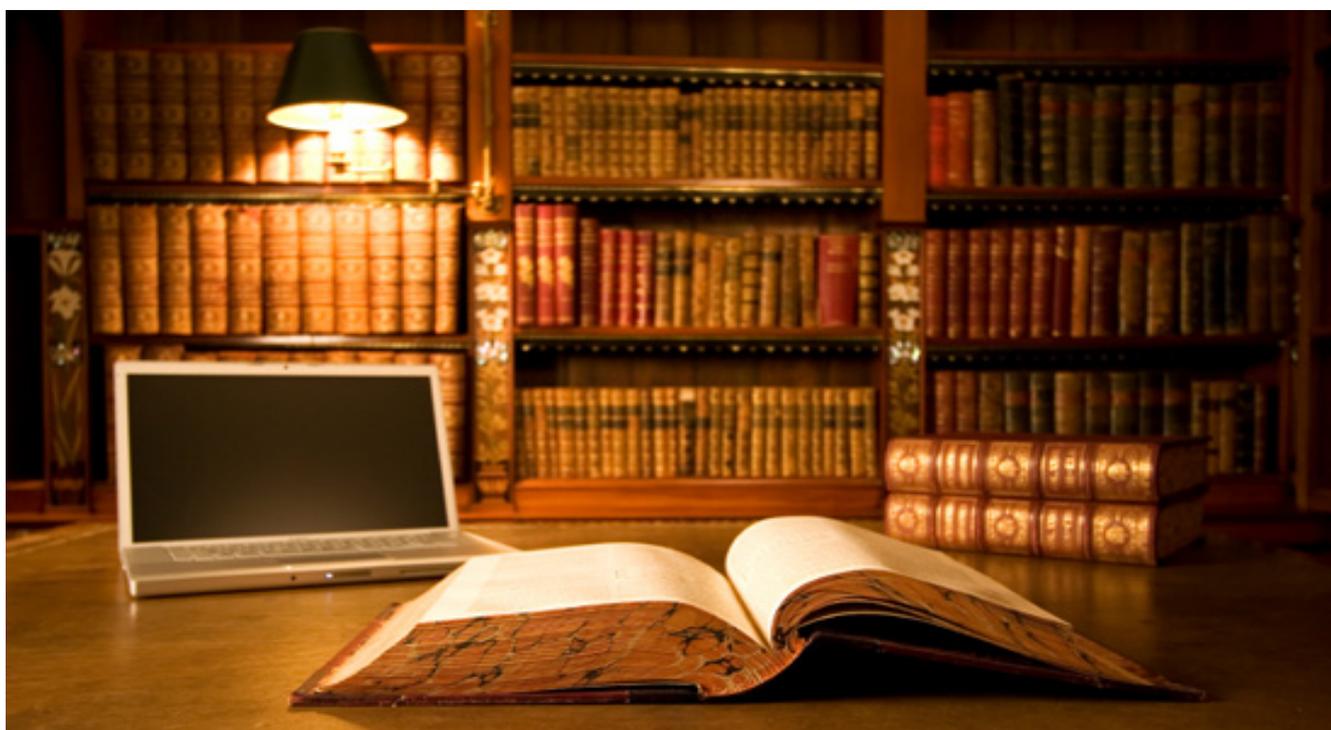
Reference

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How to Write an Article on Transactional Analysis Research

Written by Roland Johnsson and Moniek Thunnissen.



One of the often-heard criticisms of transactional analysis, especially in the psychotherapeutic world, is “There is no scientific evidence for TA—it lacks research!”

That might have been true in the past, but in the last decade, an increasing amount of research has been done worldwide within TA and published in the *Transactional Analysis Journal* (TAJ), the *International Journal of Transactional Analysis Research and Practice* (IJTARP), and national/regional TA professional publications. And since 2017, the ITAA Research Award Committee has stimulated research with a yearly award in the field of TA. These are all great developments and progress!

As a reviewer (Roland) and a coeditor (Moniek) of the TAJ, we are happy to receive articles from around the world about research projects in which TA is the method used for psychotherapy, counseling, organizational work, and education. We are impressed with the enthusiasm with which authors from many countries write about their projects and activities.

Still, there is a world to win. In his keynote speech at the 2015 EATA TA Theory Development & Research Conference in Rome, Omar Gelo (2015) noted that of 467 articles in the TAJ, only 24 or 5.1 % were about empirical research. The other almost 95% were two-thirds theoretical studies and one-third case examples and literature

reviews. We believe these numbers have improved in the last 7 years in the direction of more research, but there is still much to be done.

To be recognized in the academic world, it is still necessary to promote research-based empirical studies and articles. But what standards do we use for such papers? We think this question is particularly relevant because the TAJ receives quite a few papers that do not meet the international standards for empirical research and thus must be rejected for publication.

Because good research is based on good training, we think it is important that knowledge about the basics of research be included in TA training. In our dreams, a “Research 101 Course” would be part of the Training Endorsement Workshop (TEW) or the training program for Provisional Teaching and Supervising Transactional Analysts. In this way, TA trainers could be encouraged to learn more about research, participate in research, and publish articles. That is why we want to offer an answer to this question:

What is empirical research?

What Every (P)TSTA/Author/Reviewer Should Know About Research



Roland Johnsson



Moniek Thunnissen

Defining Empirical Research

“I will not believe it unless I see it.” This idea, with its roots in ancient Greece, was later developed in the medieval period and then even more during the Renaissance when it became the foundation for modern science. “Empeirikos” is a Greek word meaning “experienced.”

From your hypothesis you draw conclusions strictly based on concretely observable empirical evidence. Today the word “empirical” refers to the collection of data using evidence that is gathered through direct observation or experience or by using calibrated scientific instruments. The key words are “direct observation” and “experiments to collect data” and then to test them to come up with a conclusion.

Quantitative and Qualitative Research

An empirical article reports the findings of a study conducted by the author(s) and uses data gathered from an experiment or observation. An empirical study is “based on facts, systematic observation, or experiment, rather than theory or general philosophical principle[s]” (APA, 2016).

The study may use quantitative research methods to produce numerical data and seeks to find a causal relationship between two or more variables. This approach is deductive: You assume a theoretical position and then test it against the data. For example, people treated according to a manual for treating depression developed by Mark Widdowson (2016) will recover sooner from their depression than people who are treated with other methods.

On the other hand, a study may use qualitative research methods, which involve collecting nonnumerical data

The question of subjectivity/objectivity is a complex one in social science research. At the so-called “soft” end of qualitative research there are many well-respected research methods that do not claim objectivity but rather place the interpretations of the researcher as central to the meaning that is made.

At the other end of the spectrum are quantitative methodologies in which the data is central to the meaning that is made. In this article we are focusing on empirical research, which can be either quantitative or qualitative.

to analyze concepts, opinions, or experiences. This approach is inductive: You first collect the data, then develop the theory. An example could be a series of case reports of patients treated with the methods described in the depression manual developed by Mark Widdowson (2012).

Although quantitative researchers generally subscribe to a deductive research process, and qualitative researchers generally subscribe to an inductive process, both kinds of researchers employ deductive and inductive processes in their research. We want to underscore that none of the aforementioned approaches are mutually exclusive; they can be used in combination, and both have their merits.

Key Parts of an Empirical Article

Throughout the professional world around the globe, a common structure is used for research articles as described here.

1. Abstract:

This provides a brief overview of the research article.

Do's and don'ts: Be aware that many readers do not go beyond the abstract, so make sure it says exactly what your research produces, and follow the structure of introduction, methods, results, and discussion. Stick to the prescribed number of words for the abstract: Don't write 160 if 150 are requested.

2. Introduction or literature review:

The introduction provides a review of previous research on the topic, narrows down and defines the research questions, and arrives at one or more fundamental hypotheses around which the experiment is designed.

Do's and don'ts: Often authors want to show in the introduction how much they know about the subject, how much they studied and prepared for this research. Keep your reader in mind as someone who is interested in your research but not in all you have read so far. What is the main message of your research and which references are essential to support that message?



3. Method or research design:

This is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by the researcher for data collection, measurement, statistics, and analysis. The essential elements are:

- Accurate purpose statement
- Techniques implemented for collecting and analyzing research
- The method applied for analyzing collected details
- Type of research methodology
- Probable objections to your choice of research and a justification for why you nevertheless chose the method you used
- Settings for the research study
- Time line
- Measurement of analysis
- Ethical considerations

Research that meets the main characteristics of a design has four key characteristics:

• **Neutrality:**

The results projected in the research should be neutral and free from bias. Objectivity and intersubjectivity (a shared agreement defining objects) are crucial to avoid cherry picking or anecdotal or testimonial procedures (also named pseudoscience) in which you prove your ideas with single cases. An example of this is using a TA method to prove the effectiveness of TA.

• **Reliability:**

The quality of the research should be trustworthy and perform consistently well. With regularly conducted research, the researcher expects similar results every time.

• **Validity:**

The concept of validity was formulated by Kelly (1927) and still stands: A test is valid if it measures what it claims to measure. Validity tells you how accurately a method measures something.

If a method measures what it claims to measure, and the results closely correspond to real-world values, then it can be considered valid. There are many types of validity, but the four main types are:

- **Construct validity:** Does the test measure the concept that it intends to measure?
- **Content validity:** Is the test fully representative of what it aims to measure?
- **Face validity:** Does the content of the test appear to be suitable to its aims?
- **Criterion validity:** Do the results accurately measure the concrete outcome they are designed to measure?
- **Generalization:** The outcome of your design should apply to a population and not just a restricted sample. A generalized design implies that your survey can be conducted on any part of a population with similar accuracy.

The factors just described affect the way you design your research, creating valid and reliable research questions that address your research objectives and answer those questions. In good research design, all the mentioned characteristics are balanced.

Do's and don'ts: Keep your reader—who is probably not as statistically trained as you are—in mind. Explain your methods in a way that the average TA reader can understand. Have your draft read by a colleague who is not so much into research and ask for feedback about the comprehensibility of your text. Delete what is not strictly necessary, and refer the interested reader to your email address if they want additional information.

4. Results or findings

The results section describes the outcome of the study. Many authors feel that this is the most valuable part of their article because they want to share their findings. The fundamentals of the results are established by the method, so however rewarding the results section might be, it stands or falls with the previous sections.

Do's and don'ts: Put your results in tables that are helpful for the reader, which may not always look the way you got them from statistical software. Give only the results necessary to answer your research questions, even though you may have many more results that are also interesting but not part of the question(s) at hand. Check whether figures and tables are correct and readable. For instance, they may be too small for readers to see or understand, in which case it may be better to describe the information in

5. Discussion and conclusions

The discussion section addresses the researchers' interpretations of their study and implications of their findings. Here the authors can fall back on the literature they referenced in the introduction, make proposals for new questions arising from their research, and put the meaning of their study in a larger context. Two important parts of the discussion are:

- **Limitations:**

Every piece of research has limitations, such as "I wish I had picked another questionnaire or included other or more subjects," and so on. Mention these in the discussion: What would you have done differently? What did you discover were missing pieces during your research?



- Suggestions for further research:

What is the next step after your research? What do you advise your successor in that research to do? What questions are still open or are disclosed through your research?

Do's and don'ts: Don't be all positive about your results. Play devil's advocate. Acknowledge what comments your critics might have about your results and refute those in your discussion. Give enough attention to limitations. When writing the discussion section, ask colleagues to come up with comments or objections. Remember, that's the way science develops.

6. References:

- Suggestions for further research:

What is the next step after your research? What do you advise your successor in that research to do? What questions are still open or are disclosed through your research?

Do's and don'ts: Don't be all positive about your results. Play devil's advocate. Acknowledge what comments your critics might have about your results and refute those in your discussion. Give enough attention to limitations. When writing the discussion section, ask colleagues to come up with comments or objections. Remember, that's the way science develops.

These should list the works that were cited in the study. Be selective. You do not need to prove that you have a bookcase full of TA books and you have read them all. Choose the main works that support your article.

Do's and don'ts: Please give enough attention to this part of your article, even if you find it less interesting. Although it may seem unimportant, pay attention to all the dots and commas. Look in the APA Publication Manual (7th ed.) to remind yourself exactly how the references need to be presented, and look at least twice again to make sure everything is complete and that all references in the text are in the reference list and vice versa. View this process as a sport to remove mistakes!

We hope that this article encourages rather than discourages you from writing a research article. Since Eric Berne loved fairy tales and mythical stories, we end with two well-known perspectives. As a clinical practitioner, you use “the frog perspective” from a viewpoint of practice-based knowledge. For empirical research, the “eagle perspective” is needed: research-based knowledge, distant from daily practice, and necessary to reduce the gap between theory and practice and to develop new ideas for increased mutual understanding.

Roland Johnsson, PhD, TSTA, is a TAJ reviewer and a member of the ITAA Research Award Committee (roland@livsterapi.se), and Moniek Thunnissen, PhD, TSTA, is a TAJ coeditor (m.thunnissen@ziggo.nl).

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E-mail Exchange about communicating war between 24th of March 2022 and 10th of April 2022

In the following lines we document an e-mail exchange between an EATA member and officials of EATA EC, Editor and Ethical advisor. It shows the ambivalence in our decisions and the urgency to do this with care and okayness in our brain and our heart. As there was no Ukrainian colleague involved in the beginning, we asked a colleague from Ukraine to comment this exchange in the end.

We publish this exchange because we are convinced that in these times it is important to be clear on the base of mutual and stabile okayness – and to explain our sometimes unclear and avoiding words.

On Thu, Mar 24, 2022 at 5:28 PM Eleonore Lind wrote:

Dear Friends,

I hope you are keeping well at these very difficult and painful times with the devastating war in Ukraine.

I am writing about my opinion on how you have reported on this war. I am referring to the latest EATA newsletter where the first editorial refers to the war in Ukraine as “sad and disturbing armed conflict that occurred in Ukraine”. I found this wording upsetting and disturbing when I first read it. And now tonight I checked, and the wording is still the same. I am saddened and I feel upset by what I think is a discount of such a difficult horror. I have difficulty finding words to describe what I am seeing and hearing. My words are not enough. Though I try to convey the horror I feel - I fail.

Later on in the newsletter you name the war for what it is - a war. And that is correct. EATA is my organization, that is why I feel it is important for me to say my opinion. A very small thing put in the perspective of where we now find ourselves.

I am also, at this point in time, convinced I have to state my opinion and not any longer be a bystander.

Each member of EATA who is living in a country ruled by Putin or in a country that is a vassal to Putin I have to think carefully about supporting. And this until Putin no longer has any power.

I look forward to seeing you all for real in the future. Keep up the good work and I always look forward to hearing news from EATA.
Take care

Warmly Eleonore

Am 30.03.2022 um 20:33 schrieb Kristina Brajovic Car:

Dear Eleonore,

Thank you for sending feedback on the recent issue. As an Editor, I am grateful to receive sincere and constructive responses.

Warm regards,
Kristina

30 mars 2022 kl. 20:44 skrev Peter Rudolph:

Dear Eleonore,

thank you for your open and valuing words. I want to say clearly that we are all upset by this war and that there is no doubt about the fact of the war, no doubt who is the aggressor and who is the victim. Nevertheless, we were very carefully about the wording and maybe at some places too careful - I am not sure.

If we name the war in an official announcement of EATA a war then EATA can be forbidden in Russia and the Russian members of EATA can be in the worst case put to jail because of being a member of a criminal association. This is a risk that we have to reflect. We decided not to exclude Russian members or the Russian association of EATA (what we were asked to) because we distinct between persons and nations and their government. So, we go our way in a space between openness and protection without sharing the oppressors position.

Your feedback supports us to balance this difficult issue.

Warmly,
Peter

Am 06.04.2022 um 11:12 schrieb Eleonore Lind:

Dear members of the EC,

I am grateful for your answer but saddened by your decision. The media is full of the horrors of killings of civilians. This after the atrocities of Marioupol and other cities in the south east of Ukraine. When I read the news, I am reminded of the second world war with the concentration camps, the horrors of Srebrenica in 1995 and the Ukraine Holodomor (often left out of the history books). I can add many more barbaric actions from every continent like Song My and Myanmar. And many more...

I think it is time that EATA speaks and recounts the truth. We are transactional analyst – yes

we may choose to play the game but we can also choose not to and to confront the game. I think it is time for EATA to do the latter. What is happening in Ukraine is war by an invasion of a foreign army. A war and a genocide by Russian citizens. It may be that in Russia they have chosen a dictator for a leader, but he is not fighting the war on his own, Russians are fighting the war.

You write that there may be the possibility that some Russian might be imprisoned if it is known they are members of an organization that calls the invasion and war in Ukraine for an invasion and a war rather than something else. These members can still choose to make changes. They may choose to rescind their membership of EATA, they may choose to move elsewhere like many have done. Move away from the dictatorship to a less repressive country. Or they may lose their prominent positions at universities. And they can still choose, although painful, and sad. In true TA spirit and according to one of the main philosophical principles. Many people and colleagues in Ukraine have not got the luxury at this time choose. Many have died. Some under truly horrific circumstances. And we do not yet know how many. I implore you to have the courage to speak the truth and name what is happening with the correct word and no longer be a bystander that pretends this war is not happening.

I am all for an inclusive organization, not excluding anybody which you mentioned some had wanted. But I am also for, an open and as truthful communication as possible.

We can be assured that many atrocities may also have been committed by Ukrainian military. But what is now being shared in the media (and to me by my daughter, who herself has been to many of the places in the news and first hand have experienced and talked with those who have survived) should not have been allowed to happen.

It is not just Putin's war but also the war of many Russians. Let's stand united against atrocities and let's call what is happening by its true names.

EATA is also my organization. And I will stand up for what I think is right against what I experience as cowardice. I will speak my mind and attempt to sway your persuasion.

We now see what has happened in the north. We have not yet the full knowledge of what is and has happened in the south east. We must remember history and learn from our common history. We must speak out! And not let fear silence us. Yes, we may make enemies and it is not easy decisions to make. There will always be those who want to sit on the fence.

I suggest you follow Human Rights Watch on Twitter to get information on what happens and have happened in Ukraine. Barbaric and horrific acts that we cannot ignore or pretend have not happened.

Please read, reflect and keep up your good dialogue, which I am sure you already do.

Warmly Eleonore
Eleonore Lind

Am 07.04.2022 um 09:17 schrieb Peter Rudolph:

Dear Eleonore,

thank you for your supportive and precious reflections and requests. Before I step into an answer I want to make clear that I now include Elena Soboleva into our exchange. As a member of EC she is one of your addresses and, regrettably, she was not included (sorry that I was not aware of this earlier). I include Robin Hobbes as well because your arguments are strong and important and I would appreciate his position here as well.

In EC we have a common position about the Russian war in Ukraine and the fact of the unacceptable atrocities that are done by the Russian army and their allies. We name this clearly wherever it is possible without bringing risk to Russian colleagues. You speak in this context of games – I do not think that the balancing and reflecting of risks and protection can be discussed in a constructive way by this psychosocial model. Let us leave it out at the moment.

I am as well shocked and surprised when I read that many Russians agree to the Russian public announcements – and I compare this with the German agreement to Hitler's wars and his fascist ideology.

Nevertheless we have those Russians who follow blindly and those who do not follow but find no option to express their position openly. You write:

They may choose to rescind their membership of EATA, they may choose to move elsewhere like many have done. Move away from the dictatorship to a less repressive country. Or they may lose their prominent positions at universities. And they can still choose. In true TA spirit and according to one of the main philosophical principles.

It is true, they may choose or move away or lose prominent positions – but I am not sure if we who are sitting in comfortable, protected positions are the ones who can request them to do so or force them to do so.

Dear Elena, I am deeply interested in your view about this topic. How true and confronting should we be and how protecting and avoiding? This is a decision that has to be adjusted with our Russian and Ukrainian colleagues – and we as EC have to reflect it and to rethink our position – and then to take it.

Warmly,

Peter

Dear All,

Thanks for including me in this exchange.

It is, of course, a very distressing, destabilizing situation we find ourselves in. As far as I know this is the first time within EATA history that two member countries are at war with each other. The language we use in such a time is both highly important and highly sensitive. How will we talk to each other about this? And then our values are so affected by what is happening. Every day I look at the news. I get distressed and upset. I switch the news off and then later on return to it then get distressed and switch it off - and so on. I wonder about the people

I directly know caught up in it all. Are they safe? I berate myself for not doing "enough" to help those I deeply care about ... then I do something (I think rather minor) and feel a little better. And, so it goes on. I speak to a Ukrainian and hear distressing news of others and of them. I speak to a Russian and hear how distressed they are that their country is doing this ... and the difficulty for all of them in being in a community we call EATA where such things are happening.

I find I have to hold, as far as I can, to my own values. To the promoting of peace and dialogue and non-violent resolution ... to do what I can to ensure that I am not contributing to the violence while at the same time remembering Sergi at the meeting EATA held on Zoom weeks ago where he said for him what matters right now is to protect the people and places that matter to him.

And here we are - key members of EATA who have responsibility towards the members we have elected to serve by being their Presidents, Treasurers, Newsletter editors, Presidents elect, Ethics Advisors etc. We can do what we can. This will be effective, ineffective, good and bad but it is what we can and we have to keep talking, communicating with each other, maintaining forms of openness.

Thank you for giving me a little space to say some of the things that matter to me,

In all of this I ask only that love prevails,



Corner on Ethics

Living/Working/Being Active, Vital Associations in Times of War

Written by Chitra Ravi and Peter Rudolph

War—the war of Russia (which they refer to as a “special operation”) against Ukraine; the killing of innocent men, women, and children; the killing and raping of friends and colleagues—this is what we have to live with now. We are receiving news and pictures from our friends and colleagues through social media and by offering support via the EATA support platform. We are in touch with colleagues whom we met with not long ago in conferences, congresses, and workshops who are now experiencing their lives in danger. The TA world collectively grieves for all the lives lost and the devastation that has befallen our Ukrainian colleagues as well as their family, friends, and all Ukrainian citizens due to this war.

There is absolutely no doubt that EATA and ITAA condemn the illegal, criminal behavior of the Russian government. We do not condone any form or acts of aggression, violence, or behaviors that are disruptive to individuals, groups, nations, and so on. We do not equate one country with another in their distress.

We have and will continue to do our best to organize support for refugees and online support for those who cannot access it in other ways. The news and information and pictures that we receive affect us deeply, and we feel anger, anxiety and grief in response.

This war challenges us in many and varied

ways as transactional analysts. There will never be any doubt that our ethical base of “I’m OK, You’re OK”—or as we say in the coming common mission statement, “universal acceptance”—does not mean to accept destructive, discounting behavior and attitudes. Quite the opposite. A universal OKness of humans who are capable of autonomy implies that we are responsible for the OKness of our behavior and attitudes. In this way, we as EATA and ITAA, are not neutral either concerning the war or concerning discounting and destructive and murderous behavior.

Up to this point, there is no essential ethical conflict for ITAA and EATA: We simply have to be clear and to act on the base of our commitment as humanistic associations. However, a relevant challenge for us is our position concerning our colleagues and friends from Russia. Svetlana Gannuschkina, an 80-year-old Russian human rights activist in Moscow said in a recent interview with a German journalist: “We [the Russians] are guilty because we did not avoid it” and this ‘it’ includes the autocratic society, the war, the oppression of freedom and more. This is the basis of her activities, whereby she tries to support individuals to escape from Russia or to survive in other ways. She takes a position and risks her own safety and even her life. The ethical challenging question that we see is this: Should we

exclude Svetlana Gannuschkina from EATA or ITAA if she were a member (although she is not)? Should we exclude members of Russian TA associations because they are Russians? Should we exclude the Russian association because they are Russian?

We are in constant dialogue and conversation about these dilemmas. Yet again, the answer is clear. We will not exclude members and associations. We only exclude members and associations because of concrete unacceptable behavior.

1. If any EATA members are ethically concerned about the behavior of another EATA member they are expected to bring this to the attention of the relevant affiliated organization the person they are concerned about is a member of. They can always discuss the taking of this action with the EATA ethics advisor and seek their support in taking such action.

That affiliated organization has a duty of care to investigate and take appropriate action on the offending behavior if it is found to have happened. If the affiliated association does not take appropriate action the person or persons making the complaint should contact the EATA ethical advisor. The advisor will assess the case. There are a number of possibilities following this assessment. These range from the creation of an Ethical Review Panel to a request to Council to suspend or disaffiliate an affiliated organization. The decision to disaffiliate can ultimately only be taken by Council.

2. We expect, of course, that our Russian colleagues and friends reflect their behavior and their responsibility for this situation. Svetlana Gannuschkina modeled this task in a brave way. However, we cannot expect everyone to be so clear and to risk their own safety as she has done. Nevertheless, we expect members to avoid participating in war propaganda



and activities, and we expect in confidential exchanges critical reflection of this situation. And, in fact, that is what we have experienced in our contacts with Russian colleagues. They are afraid and ashamed and in pain. Irina Busygina, a professor of political science at the Higher School of Economic (HSE) in Saint Petersburg is still in Russia and criticizes her colleagues. She talks about collective guilt and the great dilemma of those Russians who would actually like to protest.

Their risk may not be of being killed or raped, but the idea that they might only lose some well-deserved university job is also not correct. Our Russian colleagues, especially if they protest the war, risk losing their job, their home, their freedom, and some even their lives, and we should not underestimate or banalize those dangers.

3. On social media we find discounting descriptions of Russians. This is emotionally understandable, but it raises an ethical problem. We cannot and will not support any ITAA or EATA member in discounting the dignity of any other person. Our Russian members, colleagues, and friends have the right to be protected from discounts and discrimination and the right to be challenged concerning their responsibility for the war activities of their nation.

We also need to assist those members of the ITAA or EATA in Russia or any other country who practice TA. We make a distinction between our colleagues and their governments and military who make decisions to wage

wars and acts of destruction! We want to believe that our colleagues psychologically oppose such terrible acts of aggression, violence, and destruction even while they are unable to do much to protest or change them because they themselves lack protection and/or are trapped in these situations.

We as presidents of ITAA and EATA are deeply interested in making sure that the Russian government is not successful in splitting us as humans. We are colleagues and friends—members of a community that has at its base universal acceptance—and we will not give up our idea of OKness because of the murderous and criminal behavior of the Russian government.

Chitra Ravi, ITAA President
 Peter Rudolph, EATA President



Exam Corner

CTA EXAMS IN LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA



Back in 2016, Sloventa, the Slovenian Association for TA, started thinking about organizing CTA exams in Ljubljana. Among our members are many students under EATA contract for a long time, so we wanted to bring the exams closer to them and to demystificate them. We also informed TA organizations from our neighboring countries about our intention, and they all supported us - they saw the benefit of the exams being held in Ljubljana not

only for future CTA members, but also for certified members who want to gain experience in the role of examiners. In the time leading up to the implementation, we had quite a few challenges, as we had to postpone the CTA Exams for one year and change a lot of organizational plans due to Covid.

Despite a somewhat close number of examiners, under the tutelage of LES

Sylvia Monin, TSTA (C) from Switzerland, we managed to make a pleasant exam process. The exams are often stressful and can induce anxiety in the candidates and in the examiners as well. And we live in a turbulent period. The aim of the organizational team was to provide a relaxed and stable environment with clear instruction about the locations and the exam process. Volunteers provided refreshment and help if needed. We want to provide stability and the feeling of safeness during the whole process. After the exams we offer to candidates, examiners and volunteers the opportunity to celebrate our success with the traditional celebration ceremony after the exams and with a creative workshop on celebration.

We also asked some of participants how they saw the process and Maja Pavlov, PTSTA (P) from Serbia shared with us: »The CTA process in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia took over the right place in the right time. After the Covid situation, Barbara Repinc Zupancic, STA (P) and her organising team open the opportunity that SLOVENTA as member of EATA and National Association of TA be a host of that event from 10th till 12th of June. 6 candidates and 24 members of the board, with 5 observers did a good job. We all met at Welcome and get together meeting and it was nice to taste who we are in a safe way. After the introduction workshop for examiners leading by Sylvie Monin TSTA (C), the participants make connection and very clear directions regarding the exam's processes. From UK came Cholena Mountain, STA (P) in a role of Process Facilitator. Christine Chevalier, TSTA (C, O) from France was COC Representative, observing and supporting the whole process. Most examiners were from Slovenia, but also colleagues from region have come: Croatia, Serbia and Ukraine. Most examiners were PTSTAs and there were also some first time examiners.

The same introduction workshop was organized for the candidates. It was a good starting point for both role's sides and their tasks.

It was very moving moment for the examiners to think and discover for themselves in the small group the most beautiful, most painful moments for them regarding the exam experience, or to find out which could make it different to differ candidate if it would be the case, or to check, what would be the first signal, which could indicate to call facilitator. Finally, on 11th of June at 9 am we have started the process, and continuing with another group of candidates at 11 am. All exams were finishing about 1 pm that day.

The same day in the afternoon the debriefing process was very useful, and healing as we were near to the ending. We all reflected on the different aspects of our roles, difficulties as well as different experience from the taking a part at the different boards. It was refreshing and fruitful experience and safe environment for all. We agree that the keywords was cooperation and collaboration. We pointed out how important are the role of the chair person and time management. Also, the understanding of the candidate's frame of reference has to be make sensitive carefully attuned, but clearly ask, stroke finding the reassures as well as the stretch points. We congratulation once again, to all candidates who pass their CTA exam in Ljubljana!“

And Nada Odar, fresh CTA psychotherapist and member of Sloventa organising team, wrote this impressions: "The experience of participating in the organization of

exams was very valuable to me. In my role of welcoming CTA candidates and examiners, I felt a sense of belonging to the wider TA community, despite not yet having a certificate. That is why this experience was the most important for me: I learned new details about the requirements of the exam, saw how the whole process of taking the exam goes, and thus I tackled this groundbreaking task with greater clarity. The pleasant atmosphere and care for the candidates filled me with the hope that taking the exam was a challenging but rewarding experience.

All participants built a bridge to the connection and inclusion of all gathered, something that our profession not only "propagates", but also lives."

Maja Sedmak Cvelbar, Barbara Repinc Zupancic, Ivana Mandaric, Maja Pavlov for Sloventa



TEW December 2- 3-4-5, 2021



Adena Frances
 Cathy Really
 Delilah Zabaneh
 Ellaine Sweeting
 Hanna Abanina
 Jan Simek
 Josip Bosjakovic
 Martina Javurkova
 Nea Clark
 Olha Demidova
 Holly Patrick

UK	P
UA	P
CZ	E
HR	P
CZ	C
UK	P
UA	P
UK	P

Staff members:

Maria Teresa Tosi,
Amaia Mauriz,
Biljana, Van Rijn,
Stefano Lapichino,

TSTA, P - TEW Coordinator
TSTA, P
TSTA, P
TSTA, P

Exam Successes for EATA Newsletter:

CTA exam Rome, Italy, Januar 21st, 2022

Congratulations to successful candidates all in the field of psychotherapy

Bartichel Mihaela
Boccalone Laura
Chondrogiannis Sara Alexandra
Conidi Sabrina
De Petris Alessia
Di Buono Rossella
Giannelli Claudia
Giosuè Ludovica
Madaghiele Paola
Milicia Alessandra
Pizzoferrato Francesca
Radicella Giorgia
Rizzotto Giulia
Valeri Margherita
Verri Viola
Zaky Isamiel Cecilia

Thanks to examiners:

Bastianelli Laura, Bergerone Chiara, Bianchini Susanna, Bove Silvana, Caizzi Cristina, Carozza Eleonora, Casiglio Luigi, Cau Luca, Ceridono Davide, Contino Debora, D'Alessandrii Lucio, De Luca M.Luisa, De Nitto Carla, Fanello Melania, Frazzetto Tiziana, Fulignoli Paola, Giacometto Rosanna, Giordano Francesca, Lucarini Vincenzo, Maffei Sandra, Mastromarino Raffaele, Messina Cinzia, Montecchiani Lorenzo, Paky Papagni, Patruno Martina, Pavone Fabiana, Previdi Rossana, Pulvirenti Amelia, Rizzi Maria, Scoliere Mara, Senesi Annacarla, Spallazzi Domitilla, Stanisci Emanuele, Tineri Marco, Tosi Maria Teresa, Vasal Massimo

Exam Coordinator: Silvia Tauriello
Assistant: Roberta Sanseverion, Claudia D’Aversa
Process Facilitator: Lucia Fruttero
Translators: Rosanna Giacometto, Resi Tosi
Padua, Italy, May 13th, 2022



CTA-P

DANUSO Giovanna
 MARTIN Alberto
 RIGON Francesca
 TODESCATO Cesare

DE AGOSTINI Elisa
 MAZZIERI Clara
 RIZZETTO Giulia

FACCHINO Rossella
 MOLINARO Sara
 SERRA Maila

MARCHIOL Sarah
 PANIZZUTI Simone
 SOMMA Andrea

CTA-C

PANTONE Maria Cristina

TSTA

GOLOVAN Ganna
 GRANATI Orlando
 JOHNSTON Kathy

TSTA-P
 TSTA-P
 STA-P

Exam supervisors:

CTA exams:
 TSTA exams:

Alice Arduin,
 Marco Mazzetti,

PTSTA-P
 TSTA-P, TSTA-C

Examiners:

Addonizio Eleonora	TSTA	P
Allamandri Daniela	TSTA	P
Arcangeli Annalia	CTA	C
Battisti Clara	TSTA	P
Benelli Enrico	PTSTA	P
Boschetti Desirée	TSTA	P
Cannavale Daniela	TSTA	O
Carozza Eleonora	PTSTA	P
Cattaneo Maria Luisa	TSTA	P
Cavallero Giorgio	TSTA	P
Claretti Chiara	CTA	P
Cristofori Daniela	CTA	P
De Ambrogio Ugo	TSTA	O
De Micheli Milly	TSTA	E-C
Devilla Davide	PTSTA	P
Duranti Luisa	CTA	P
Giusti Mariavittoria	CTA	P
Iannucci Rossella	PTSTA	O
Liverano Antonella	TSTA	P
Maggio Paolo	TSTA	P
Mancini Luca	CTA	C
Morena Stefano	TSTA	P
Musso Roberta	TSTA	P
Paolillo Ella	PTSTA	P
Procacci Mario Augusto	TSTA	P
Quagliotti Laura	TSTA	P
Ramella Paia Simon	TSTA	P
Romanelli Pietro	TSTA	P
Scialanca Chiara	PTSTA	P
Scantamburlo Licia	PTSTA	P
Scopetta Simona	CTA	P
Ventriglia Rino	TSTA	P



Exam Successes for EATA Newsletter:



Chantelle Adams, Robin Robinson, Katherine Collado and Jane Archer-Townsend.



Erika Mancini, Swar Muhammed and Aislinn Morrison

METANOIA - London, UK, May 19/20, 2022

Candidates CTA-P
 ADAMS Chantelle
 ARCHER-TOWNSEND Jane
 COLLADO Katherine
 MANCINI Erika
 MORRISON Aislinn
 ROBINSON Robin
 MUHAMMED Swar

Examiners:

Cook Rachel	TSTA	P
Dustin Ben	CTA	P
Féat Michael	CTA	P
Foster Kate	CTA	P
Key Melanie	CTA	P
Mason Gemma	TSTA	P
Normington Julia	CTA	P
O'Shaughnessy Kerry	CTA	P
Pijl Jack	CTA	P
Stroppa Ronaldo	CTA	P
Williams Elie	CTA	P

Local exam co-ordinator – Nikki Millard PTSTA(P)
Process facilitator – Wilf Hashimi PTSTA(P)
Candidate co-ordinator – Dr Emma Haynes TSTA(P)

Milton Keynes, UK, April 21st, 2022



Sylvia Patrussi, Ronen Stilman, Nadia Fratter, Anna Fraczek, Denise Fowler, Tara Longworth, Chiara Apicella, Eric Bittar, Beverly Ellis, Bev Gibbons, Marilyn Wright.

CTA candidates (3)

Chiara Apicella	CTA	P
Denise Fowler	CTA	P
Tara Longworth	CTA	P

Examiners on CTA-boards

Aldridge Beren	PTSTA	P
Authier Maryline	PTSTA	P
Brady Sue	PTSTA	P
Beare Sheila	PTSTA	P
Brook Patrick	PTSTA	P
Bedford-Cooper Lisa	PTSTA	P
Cioffi Valérie	PTSTA	P
Cionca Valérie	PTSTA	P
Gladwell Alana	CTA	P
Hagehulsmann Christina	PTSTA	O
Bedford-Cooper Lisa	PTSTA	P
Cioffi Valérie	PTSTA	P
Cionca Valérie	PTSTA	P
Gladwell Alana	CTA	P
Millard Nikki	PTSTA	P
Pandya Anisha	PTSTA	P
Patrick Holly	PTSTA	P
Sharples Rosalind	PTSTA	P
Terry Annette	PTSTA	P
Timpson Anne	CTA	P
Wain Carol	PTSTA	P

TSTA candidates (8)

Anna Fraczek	TSTA	P
Bev Gibbons	TSTA	P
Beverley Ellis	STA	P
Eric Bittar	TSTA	E
Marilyn Wright	TSTA	P
Nadia Fratter	TSTA	P
Ronen Stilman	TTA	P
Silvia Patrussi	TSTA	P

Examiners on TSTA-boards

Barrow Giles	TSTA	E
Baskerville Victoria	TSTA	P
Clarkson Barbara	TSTA	P
Douglas Mica	TSTA	P
Gerth Harry	TSTA	O
Gheorghe Nicoleta	TSTA	P
Heiller Birgitta	TSTA	P
Hewitt Susie	TSTA	P
Hopping Geoff	TSTA	P
Lee Adrienne	TSTA	P
Mason Gemma	TSTA	P
Minikin Karen	TSTA	P
Mountain Cholena	STA	P
Napper Rosemary	TSTA	C.O
Nichols Briony	TSTA	P
Piotrowska Alexandra	TSTA	C.P
Renwick John	TSTA	P
Senior Johnson May	TSTA	P
Sills Charlotte	TSTA	P
Umney Marion	TSTA	P
Warner Kerri	TSTA	P
Welford Enid	TSTA	P
Williams Andy	TSTA	P

CTA Exams in Ljubljana, Slovenia 10-12th of June, 2022.

CANDIDATES – ALL PSYCHOTHERAPY FIELD

ANDONOV Ana	Pass
HORVAT RAUTER Barbara	Pass
STOJANOVIC CEHAJIC Kristina	Pass
HOEK Lenie	Pass
NEKHODA Iryna	Pass
ZHYDKOVA Yuliia	Pass

EXAMINERS

Ivana MANDARIC ,	PTSTA (P)
Tanja KRIST,	PTSTA (P)
Tatjana GJURKOVIC ,	PTSTA (P)
Maja KOREN KOCJANCIC ,	CTA (P)
Jelena VRSALJKO,	PTSTA (P)
Nada ŽANKO,	TSTA (P)
Maja DELIBAŠIĆ ,	CTA (P)
Maja PAVLOV,	PTSTA (P)
Mateja ŠKORC,	PTSTA (P)
Melita KOŠAK, PTSTA (P)	
Maja SEDMAK CVELBAR, PTSTA (P)	
Barbara VOLKAR, CTA (P)	
Hanna YAVORSKA, TSTA (P)	



Ana Andonov, Barbara Rauter Horvat, Yuliia Zhydkova, Lenie Hoek, Iryna Nekhoda, Kristina Stojanovic Cehajic



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