WHEN I GO OUTSIDE AND LOOK UP AT A CLEAR BLUE SKY I WANT TO ENJOY THAT CLEAR BLUE SKY -



BUT I ALWAYS KNOW INSIDE MUSELF THAT IF I CATCH MUSELF ENJOYING IT - THAT CLEAR BLUE SKY WILL SUDDENLY RAIN ON ME.



SO I WORK AT NOT NO WHAT'S AROUND ME IF I SUDDENLY FIND MUSELF ENTOYING SO THING - BEFORE IT CA WRONG I KNOCK ON AND THINK OF THE WORLD'S TROUBLES.

Feiffer depicts the classical loser who finds no joy in life. In Bersian terms she is saying "but" and "if onl

GAMES ANALYSIS ADDS FLAVO

by Patricia McBroom

WAHM? NIGYSOB. SWYMD?

"Why does this always happen to me?"

"Now I've got you, you s.o.b."
"See what you made me do?"

These are games people play as part of a dishonest relationship, psychiatrist Eric Berne wrote three years ago. And by now, thousands of readers are probably quite adept at picking out the games of wives, husbands and friends, so popular has the Berne "games" book been among professionals and lay public alike.

Last year, when psychiatrists met for their annual meeting, Dr. Berne's session on "transactional" or games analysis played to a standing-room-only crowd. And if the psychiatrist from California's Carmel-by-the-Sea is not going to change the face of psychiatry, much of his language has at least crept into the field.

He was the first to map "payoff" territory—that land of unconscious rewards for neurotic behavior. He did this, moreover, in a pop language anyone can understand.

Thus, a game is a recurring set of moves—or transactions—between two or more people, followed by a gimmick. The game is always dishonest—Dr. Berne does not use common psychiatric words like neurotic, immature or childish—and is noted for its ulterior quality and payoff.

Some games may last for life, such as "Alcoholic," "Debtor," and "Kick

308

Me." "Kick Me" refers to the classical victim whose payoff is the satisfaction of knowing his misfortunes are worse than anyone else's. He revels in WAHM.

"Alcoholic" is a more complicated five-handed game with a Persecutor, a Rescuer, a Patsy and an Agitator. According to Dr. Berne, the payoff in this game is not the drinking, but the hangover, when the Alcoholic can indulge in self-castigation and obtain forgiveness.

"Debtor" starts with getting in over one's head, then playing "Try and collect,"—TAC—and finally releasing righteous rage against the greedy, ruthless creditor.

Small landlords often play "Creditor" or "Try and get away with it"—TAGAWI—says Dr. Berne. Wherever they meet, the TAC and TAGAWI players each quickly recognize each other and become involved.

The upshot is that people warp life and lose fun. "They get confused because they're not straight," says Dr. Berne. A dishonest man is like a player piano, says Dr. Berne. He thinks he is playing, but it's all automatic. The honest man actually plays the piano and finds joy in life.

"Fun" is a key Bernsian word. Psychiatrists are too serious, he says, and there is no evidence seriousness ever cured anybody. He always takes his patients seriously, Dr. Berne maintains, but "looking serious" is different, and something the exuberant Dr. Berne finds hard to do.

This may begin to sound somewhat like heresy. Actually, psychiatry is probably a profession flexible and diversified enough to digest Dr. Berne and all his language, and that seems to be what is happening.

Transactional analysts now number between 500 and 600. They have 15 training centers scattered throughout the country, but no special patient clinics. They lecture at medical colleges and institutes, such as the Langley Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute in San Francisco, where it was estimated one out of four residents are influenced, while the others remain skeptical.

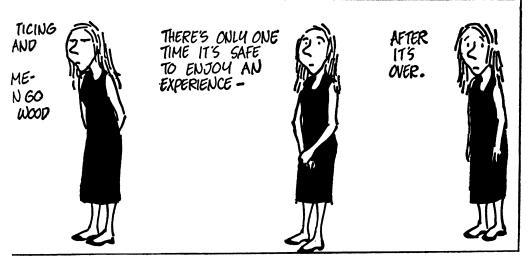
Consistent comments by psychiatrists on the Berne approach include "helpful," "fresh," but "not something that will revolutionize the field."

One explanation for such bland acceptance is that games, payoffs and transactions are not strictly Dr. Berne's inventions.

Psychiatrists have long been aware of payoffs. Encouraging patients to recognize their unhealthy behavior and its unconscious rewards is an integral part of traditional therapy. "One views this as part of the whole spectrum," comments Dr. Earl Witenberg, director of the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology in New York. What Dr. Berne did, he says, is to isolate, identify and perhaps overemphasize this gamespayoff aspect.

Also, the idea of transactions—or the psychology of interpersonal exchanges such as between husband and

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y" instead of "yes," "no," and "wow!", the words of a winner.

R TO PSYCHIATRY



Dr. Eric Berne

wife or employer and employee—has been around since the 1920s, said Dr. Witenberg, when the concept was first described and integrated into psychiatry.

Dr. Witenberg echoes a common criticism of transactional analysis when he says its use tends to avoid getting at the unconscious of a person. That is, in fact, just what transactional disciples wish. "If I oversimplify," says
Dr. Berne, "other psychiatrists overcomplicate." Probing around in childhood memories is often a waste of time, say the transactional analysts.

A more important reason for Dr. Berne's acceptance lies in the diversity

of human nature. "I have yet to find one therapeutic method applicable to all people," says Dr. Witenberg. Analysis may be useful to one person, group therapy to another, and transactional analysis to yet another. If the Berne technique is superficial and ignores the complexity of human nature, as its critics charge, that may be all the better for some patients.

Indeed there is evidence that games analysis is particularly useful to prisoners, alcoholics and marriage partners. Convicts "dig it," says Dr. Berne. because it is in a language they can understand. And it is pragmatically oriented to keeping them out of jail.

Dr. Donald A. Shaskan, chief of psychiatric services at Langley Porter, sums up the attitudes of many psychiatrists toward transactional analysis when he says the "less sophisticated part of the population seems to get something out of it." He personally feels games analysis is too structured and makes group therapy less interesting. The more dynamic approach is a fluid one in which group conflicts evolve with little direction from the therapist, he says.

And, lastly, Dr. Berne has probably been accepted because games have been an American preoccupation for the past 15 or 20 years. If mathematical games theory can benefit everything from gambling to cocktail parties' one-upmanship, it should certainly be able to add something to the knowledge of human behavior.

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