



Transactional Musings

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Analysis of Transactions

In "**The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups**" Eric Berne, M.D. writes about the various types of transactions. He writes that *"the object of transactional analysis is to diagnose which ego states give rise to the transactional stimulus and the transactional response in any transaction that is being investigated. Anyone who proposes to deal with ailing groups should become familiar with this procedure."*

As we have seen over the last few years the banking groups and associated nation states are ailing from systemic problems. And because of their closely intertwined relationships, they have become a center of attention by the public. And they have brought this attention upon themselves (their groups) by exercising their secret, semi-private, and "open" transaction policies. Banks and governments are dependent on each other, as currently formatted, and are propping each other up.

I think the founders and writers of the U.S.

Constitution understood the requirement for separation of bank and state. The U.S. Constitution is very clear about coinage and money.

Banking affects people and society in very powerful ways: good, bad, and ugly. And many times people lose their objectivity when talking about this subject. There are influences at work, external forces and internal forces that can and do skew ones view. Self-rekidding enters the picture here. For a good review one is encouraged to read "Self-rekidding" by F.H. Ernst Jr., M.D.

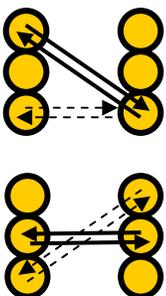
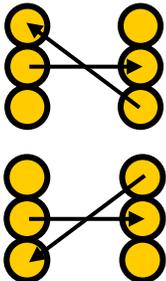
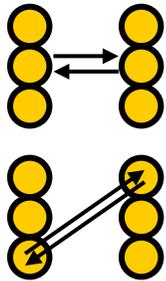
As described by Eric Berne the various types of transactions include simple complimentary transactions, crossed transactions, indirect transactions, diluted transactions, and ulterior transactions. He draws a different diagram for some of these.

Dr. Berne also says the "intensity" of transactions among persons is important to keep track of. He states on page 143 of SADOG ("**The Structure and Dynamics of Organizations and Groups**")

"transactional analysis deals with what actually happens rather than with what is going on in the minds of the individuals concerned. Someone who uses indi-

rect or diluted transactions may be motivated by very intense feelings, but the feelings are deflected or watered down in the actual transactional exchanges. When the transaction itself can be observed or judged to have strong emotional intensity at the time of the occurrence, it is more likely to be direct than indirect or diluted. It is often useful to classify transactions according to their intensity. The most intense are passionate murder or impregnation, the one the most intense expression of hostility, the other the most intense expression of love. If murder takes the form of accidental manslaughter, or impregnation takes place in the course of more or less perfunctory love-making, then the transactions which are more open to everyday observation should be carefully considered before intensity is estimated."

"The important items to be considered in analyzing single, simple transactions are therefore complimentary (or crossing), directness (or indirectness), purity (or dilution) and intensity (or weakness). Thus in intimate love relationships, people talk to each other relevantly, directly, without distractions, and intensely."



Special points of Interest:

"Analysis of transactions is a social tool. Anyone who proposes to deal with ailing groups should become familiar with this procedure."

"The detection of crossed transactions is of great practical importance. For example, Crossed Transaction Type I gives rise and has always given rise to most of the difficulties in the world—historical, marital, occupational and otherwise. If this type of transaction is found to be frequent in any relationship, it can be predicted that the relationship will go badly and will probably end in a misunderstanding or rupture."

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Tacit - a definition. **tacit** (tas'it), adj. [**< Fr. or L.; Fr. tacite; L. tacitus, pp. of tacere, to be silent; akin to Goth. thahan, ON. thegja, to be silent**], **1. making no sound; saying nothing; still. 2. unspoken; silent. 3. not expressed or declared openly, but implied. 4. in law, happening without contract but by operation of law.**

Encounter: Being put into a "tight spot" to give tacit approval to illegal or morally wrong activities, systems, transactions; stemming from ulterior motives of con men.

Response: use good judgment by cutting ones loses short when the con is discovered and stop being compromised.

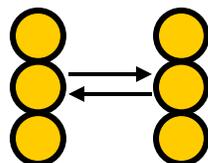
Diluted Transactions

Berne goes on to say "In the course of any group activity, no matter how business-like, nearly everybody becomes personally involved to some extent sooner or later. In this country, a common approach to this is for workers to kid each other. Here certain transactions which are half-hostile, half-affectionate, take place through the material of the activity. A may ask B to pass the hammer and say it in a kidding way (Hey, squarehead, where's the hammer?), and B may throw the hammer instead of passing it, which is a kind of retaliative kidding or testing of A. Such transactions which are embedded in the material of the group activity may be called diluted transactions."

"A direct transaction is one which is neither indirect or diluted. The evidence is that even if 'playing it smart' by the use of indirect or diluted transactions may lead t a certain kind of material success, the more admirable members of the human race tend to use direct transactions in important situations."

Simple Transaction

"A Simple transaction is represented by drawing two structural diagrams side by side, one for the agent and one for the respondent", as in the following diagram.

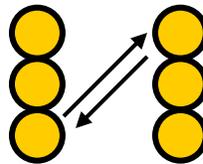


"In order for the group work in all its aspects to proceed without turbulence, communication between mem-

bers must progress smoothly. This will occur as long as transactions are complementary. A complementary transaction is one in which the two vector are parallel. Most commonly, such transactions are Adult-to-Adult, or between Parent and Child."

"The complimentary Adult -to-Adult transaction typically occurs in the course of the group activity. In everyday life it is exemplified by the question "What time is it?" and the response 'Three-thirty.' "

"The second type of common complementary transaction - that taking place between Parent and Child -

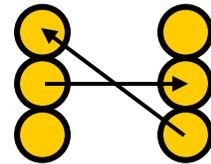


is easily observed in family life where actual children ask actual parents for help, reassurance or protection. Corresponding transactions occur between grownups when one of them is in difficulties and needs a helpful, reassuring or protective type of response. "

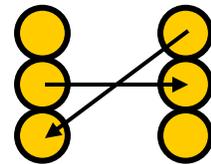
Crossed Transactions

"Returning now to the Adult agent who wanted to know the time, suppose the respondent, instead of telling him, answers differently. Suppose he says like a sulky child 'Why do I have to keep track of the time?' or alternatively, in the tone of a reprimanding parent , 'If you had your own watch, you'd be more punctual!' In either case, the agent becomes disconcerted. The respondent ha raised new ques-

tions which are no longer concerned directly with the time of day. Communication is broken off on that subject and has to be re-established in a different direction. The agent at this point is likely to be distracted by resentment or self-defense. The first example, in which Adult-to-Adult stimulus ('What time is it?') finds sulky Child-to-Parent response, is illustrated here, and is called Crossed Transaction Type I.



The second example, in which Adult-to-Adult stimulus gets a reprimanding Parent-to-Child response, is illustrated in this drawing and is called Crossed Transaction Type II.



The important thing to notice about these two transactional diagrams is that the vectors are not parallel, as in a complementary transaction, but cross each other. This gives rise to one of the most important rules in the therapy of ailing groups, the rule of communication: communication is broken off when a crossed transaction occurs. This can also be put the other way round: if communication is broken off, there has been a crossed transaction."

There are 9 possible complementary transactions. There are a larger number of crossed transactions.

"The detection of crossed transactions is of great practical importance. For example, Crossed Transaction Type I

gives rise and has always given rise to most of the difficulties in the world—historical, marital, occupational and otherwise. If this type of transaction is found to be frequent in any relationship, it can be predicted that the relationship will go badly and will probably end in a misunderstanding or rupture. Many of the problems of psychiatry and group therapy can be studied from this point of view. Crossed Transaction Type I is the major concern of psychoanalysis and constitutes the typical ‘transference reaction.’ For example, if the (Adult) analyst says something like: ‘Your behavior reminds me of the way you behaved during the incident which occurred when you were 3 years old,’ in a sense he is entitled to expect a response like: ‘That’s worth thinking about!’ This would indicate that the patient’s Adult is interested in the declared purpose of the treatment, which is to obtain increased understanding of himself. A transference reaction would go something like: ‘You’re always criticizing me!’, to which more and more attention is being devoted, is typified by Crossed Transactions Types I, in which the patient makes an objective (Adult) statement and the analyst becomes either irritated in a childlike way or pompously Parental.”

Indirect Transactions

“It can be observed in many groups that something is said by A to B which is intended to influence C indirectly. This timid approach is often thought of as tact or diplomacy. Such transactions commonly occur in so-called ‘well-run’ groups, in which questionable methods of influencing people are considered

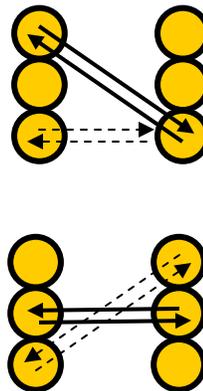
to be good form. For example, instead of facing the boss directly, a suggestion may be made in his hearing to someone else in the hope that it will influence the boss. Since such devices are evidence of poor relationship between the agent and the boss and originate from fear or insecurity, the question of whether this is really good practice may be raised. It will be noted that indirect transactions are really three-handed transactions in which the respondent is used as a kind of go-between in transacting psychological business with a third party.”

Ulterior Transactions

“Simple transactions are those that can be regarded as involving only a single ego state in each of the people concerned. However, a large number of transactions are obviously based on ulterior motives. An ulterior transaction is one that involves major activity from more than one ego state in one or all of the individuals concerned.”

“In certain situations ulterior transactions are deliberately cultivated, and their properties are carefully studied, although not under that name. For example, an insurance salesman who takes an authoritative, parental interest in the client, his chief goal is the Adult one of getting money from him. Good salesmanship, advertising and promotion always involve ulterior transactions in which real or apparent concern with welfare of the prospective buyer conceals another interest. The fact that salesmen speak of ‘making a killing,’ and are not referring entirely to their own financial gain but to a kind of childlike victory over the client, shows that in most cases the Child of a salesman is involved in his

work, as well as his carefully cultivated Parental attitude and his Adult skill in closing sales. This ulterior aspect is more or less frankly acknowledged in referring to the ‘insurance game,’ ‘the real estate game’ and, among criminals, to ‘the con game.’ Some ulterior transactions, such as cultivating acquaintances at parties with the ulterior motive of selling them something later, or playing golf with the ulterior object of exploiting the relationship later, are socially acceptable in many circles. Such operations must conform to the etiquette of informal commerce. Expert sales work requires social and psychological sophistication in order to appeal to more than one ego state of the client.”



For further information regarding the analysis of transactions go to “Transactional Analysis in Psychotherapy” by Eric Berne M.D. and “The Game Diagram” by F.H. Ernst Jr., M.D.

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"Mastery of the universe is proportional to the symbols man has by which to represent his universe."

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More "Secrets of the Federal Reserve"

"Secrets of the Federal Reserve - The London Connection" by Eustace Mullins, Bankers Research Institute, Stanton, VA 1992.

In the forward Mr. Mullins writes "In 1949, while I was visiting Israel Pound who was a political prisoner at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D.C. (a federal institution for the insane)

Dr. Pound asked me if I had ever heard of the Federal Reserve System. I replied that I had not as of the age of 25. He then showed me a \$10 bill marked quote "Federal Reserve Note" and asked me if I would do some research at the Library of Congress on the Federal Reserve System which had issued this bill. Pound was unable to go to the library himself, as he was being held without trial as a political prisoner by the United States government. After he was denied broadcasting time in the U.S., Dr. Pound broadcast from Italy in an effort to persuade people of the United States not to enter World War II. Franklin D. Roosevelt had personally ordered Pound's indictment, spurred by the demands of his first three personal assistants, Harry Dexter White, Lauchlin Currie, and Alger Hiss, all of whom were subsequently identified as being connected with Communist espionage."

"I had no interest in money or banking as a subject, because I was working on a novel. Pound offered to supplement my income by \$10 a week for a few weeks. My initial research revealed evidence of an international banking group which had secretly planned the writing of the Federal Reserve Act and Congress' enactment of the plan into law. These findings confirm what Pound had long suspected. He said "you must work on it as a detective story." I was fortunate in

having my research at the Library of Congress directed by a prominent scholar, George Stimpson, founder of the National Press Club, who was described by The New York Times of September 28, 1952: "Beloved by Washington newspapermen as our walking Library of Congress', Mr. Stimpson was a highly regarded reference source in the capital. Government officials, congressmen and reporters went to him for information on any subject."

"I did research four hours each day at the Library of Congress and went to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in the afternoon. Pound and I went over the previous days notes. I then had dinner with George Stimpson at Scholl's Cafeteria while he went over my material, and I went back to my room to type up the corrected notes. Both Stimpson and Pound made many suggestions in guiding me in a field in which I had no previous experience. When Pound's resources ran low, I applied to the Guggenheim Foundation, Huntington Hartford Foundation and other foundations to complete my research on the Federal Reserve. Even though my foundation applications were sponsored by the three leading poets of America, Ezra Pound, E.E. Cummings, and Elizabeth Bishop, all of the foundations refused to sponsor this research. I then wrote up my findings to date, and in 1950 began efforts to market this manuscript in New York. Eighteen publishers turned it down without comment, but the nineteenth, Devin Garrity, president of Devin Adair Publishing Company, gave me some friendly advice in his office. "I like your book, but we can't print it," he told me. Neither can anybody else in New York. Why don't you bring in a prospectus for your novel, and I think we can give you an advance. You may as well forget about getting the Fed-

eral Reserve book published. I doubt if it could ever be printed."

"This was devastating news, coming after two years of intensive work. I reported back to Pound, and we tried to find a publisher in other parts of the country. After two years of fruitless submissions, the book was published in a small edition in 1952 by two of Pound's disciples, John Casper and David Horton, using their private funds, under the title Mullins on the Federal Reserve. In 1954, a second edition, with unauthorized alterations, was published in New Jersey, as the Federal Reserve Conspiracy. In 1955, Guido Roeder brought out a German edition in Oberammergau, Germany. The book was seized and the entire edition of 10,000 copies burned by government agents led by Dr. Otto John."

"The burning of the book was upheld April 21, 1961 by Judge Israel Katz of the Bavarian Supreme Court. The US Government refused to intervene, because U.S. High Commissioner to Germany, James B. Conant (president of Harvard University 1933 to 1953), had approved the initial book burning order. This is the only book which has been burned in Germany since World War II. In 1968 a pirated edition of this book appeared in California. Both the FBI and the US postal inspectors refused to act, despite numerous complaints from me during the next decade. In 1988 a new German edition appeared. Because the US Government apparently no longer dictated the internal affairs of Germany, the identical book which had been burned in 1955 now circulates in Germany without interference."

To be continued