THIS IS HOW WE HEAL FROM PAINFUL CHILDHOODS:

A Practical Guide for Healing Past Intergenerational Stress and Trauma



- Supplemental resources

yer been a victim of gem that this book is." - eBookFairs

ERNEST ELLENDER, PHD

"...like a conversation with a trusted friend or a therapy session... I cannot overstate the importance of this book."

- Literary Titan

"...hard-boiled, hands-on advice for how to mitigate the lasting effects of child abuse." — BlueInk Reviews



"...an uplifting self-help guide to thriving."

Clarion Reviews

Did your childhood feel like something you survived instead of enjoyed?

A painful childhood naturally results in many sticky obstacles to adult success, ranging from distrust in others to self-sabotaging thoughts and behaviors.

So how do we catch up and acquire the skills and education that our childhoods neglected to teach us?

Delivered in an encouraging, manageable, step-by-step fashion, **This Is How We Heal from Painful Childhoods** breaks down this monumental task into 20 rules for thriving, each explained through the lens of intergenerational trauma and supported by skill-building exercises.

1ST PLACE WINNER OF SIX BOOK CONTESTS:









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Rule #1 Thrive or survive: You decide.

Survivor to Thriver Scales

Major realms of focus

Relationship with Self

Thriving (stable)

Thriving (practicing)

Surviving (advanced)

Surviving (barely)

Victim (self-aware)

Victim (lacks insight)

Specific skill sets

Boundary setting & self-advocacy

Thriving (stable)

Thriving (practicing)

Surviving (advanced)

Surviving (barely)

Victim (self-aware)

Victim (lacks insight)

Other realms of focus

Self care

Family relationships

Romantic relationships

Friend relationships

Financial stability

Career

Physical health

Hobbies and leisure

Personal development

Other skills & habits to track

Communication skills

Thought correction (self-talk) skills

Behavioral/Mentor parenting

Nutrition knowledge & habits

Controlled breathing & muscle relaxation

Grounding skills

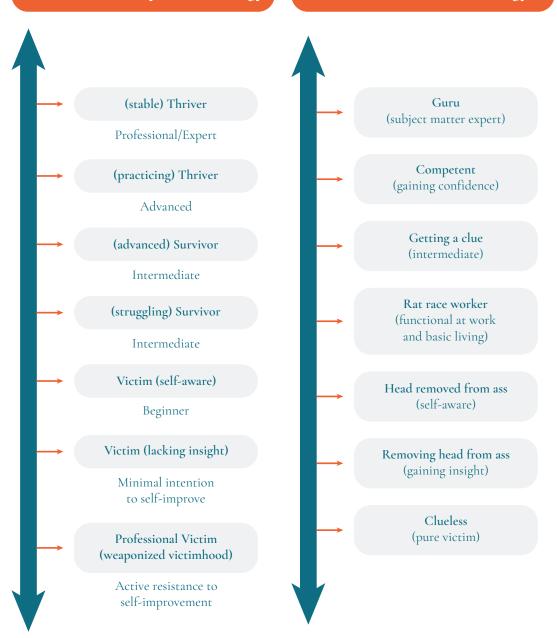
Healthy technology habits (social media, news media, online dating, pornography)

Healthy substance use (weekly moderation or abstinence regarding alcohol & drugs)

Survivor to Thriver Scales

Trauma Recovery Terminology

Humor Based Terminology



Survivor to Thriver Scales: Romantic Relationships

Thriving (stable) = 1) Past resentments largely a thing of the past'. Forgiveness skills are collaboratively practiced forever. 2) Relationships include normalized, collaborative, respectful, and abundant communication. Healthy boundaries (family structure, fidelity) feel easy. Extended family conflict does not impair functioning of couple. Sexual connectivity is mutually satisfying in frequency, quality, and intimacy.

Professional/Expert

Surviving (advanced) = 1)
Relationships can include stable commitment to one another in addition to experiencing turbulent emotions. impoverished communication, low intimacy, unsatisfying sex life, or the maintenance of various addictions.
2) Purposefully living single while working on self care and recovery.

Intermediate

Victim = Repeatedly victimized in series of abusive, manipulative, oppressive relationships. Financial dependence. Children used as control or manipulation of partner. Affairs, cheating. Unemployment. Legal issues. Active addictions.

Novice: Minimal intention to self-improve

Thriving (practice) = Relationships include the active experimentation and adaptation required while practicing new skills (communication, healthy boundaries, parenting, etc.). Both partners are actively collaborating on therapeutic changes to the family dynamics. Often there is resentment over the past (infidelities, addiction behaviors, abuse, etc.) that requires active work to address. Sexual connectivity may require significant focus.

Advanced/Competent

Surviving (barely) = 1) Living in the 'safety' of isolation. 2) Relationships, when tolerated, include turbulent emotions, instability, frequent 'break-up and make-up, low ability to support one another, focus on one person. Various addictions (alcohol, drugs, porn, elc.) are often in the picture.

Advanced beginner

Professional Victim / Abuser =
Persistent, aggressive use of
manipulative (bad control)
dynamics to feel 'safe' by controlling
others. 1) Victim = Giving up role of
Victim feels like loss of
power/control. 2) Abuser = Giving
up oppressive control of others feels
like loss of power/control.

Novice: Active resistance to self-improvement

Survivor to Thriver Scales: Student of Life

Thriving (stable) = 1) Self-soothing skills are mastered and normalized such that anxiety symptoms no longer prevent life activities. 2) Relationships actively support and mutually engage in self- enhancing activities. 3) Self-enhancing pursuits are actively sought out because they are experienced as challenging. confirming, exciting, 4) Goal is to learn and challenge self until death. "S/he who dies with the most knowledge, skills, contributions, and friends wins!"

Professional/Expert

Surviving (advanced) = 1) More functional and stable at work in spite of panic, anxiety, and depression symptoms. 2) Personal relationships marked with reactionary and survivalistic functioning due to 'dangerous' emotional vulnerability of relationship. 3) Hobbies are often isolated from other people. 4) Awareness of there being 'more out there' to learn and experience, but frustrated with inability to achieve / enjoy such pursuits.

Intermediate

Victim=1) Chronic Fight-Flight-Freeze of Sympathetic Nervous System leads to fear based isolation.
2) React emotionally (defensive-offensive) to interactions with people. 3) Focus on survival. 4) Little to no focus on leaming. personal growth, upward mobility, personal goals, or therapeutic pursuits.

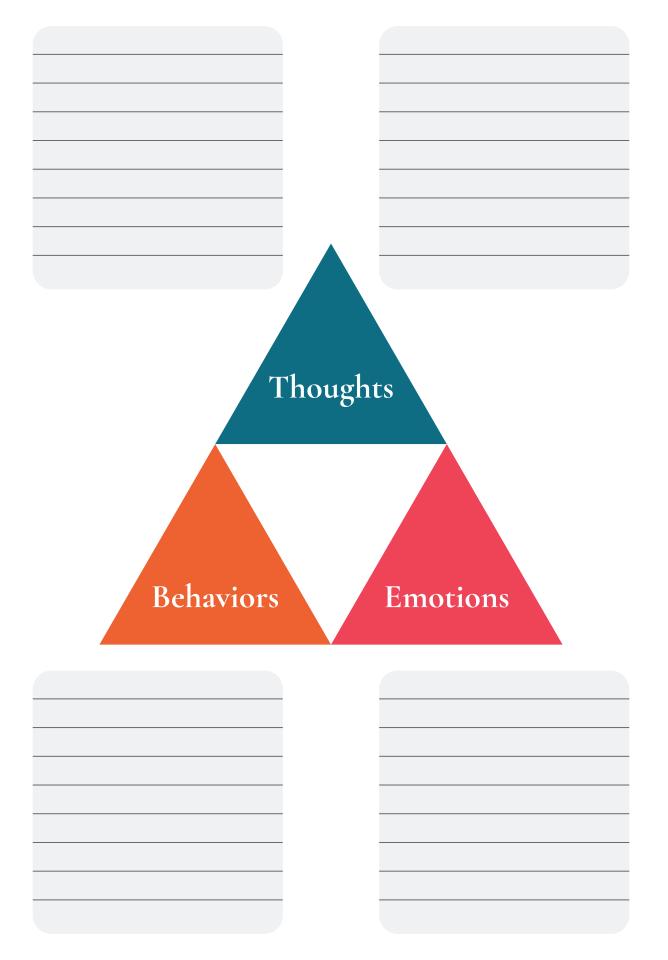
Novice: Minimal intention to self-improve

Thriving (practice) = I) Actively maintain daily calm through effective self-soothing skills. 2) Relationships are sufficiently harmonious to encourage self-advancement. 3) Active engagement in several structured therapeutic/educational/ experiential pursuits (psychotherapy, Yoga, classes, self-help books, private lessons, etc.). 4) Pursuits often experienced as painful, difficult, stressful. 5) Goal is to finish the pursuit so that you can be done, fixed, happy, complete.

Advanced/Competent

Surviving (barely) = 1) Life activities and progress often interrupted or prevented by panic attacks, fear of people, depression, etc. 2) React emotionally (defensive-offensive) to interactions with people. 3) Stable work is difficult due to constancy of reactionary and Survivalistic thinking.

Advanced beginner



Drills & Skills: The CBT Triangle

On a sheet of paper, create your own CBT triangle like the one below. Begin your personal list of trauma triggers by recording in the appropriate realm (cognitive, behavioral, emotional) anything that sets you off into a tailspin.

Cognitive triggers	
Thou	ights
Behavioral triggers	Emotional triggers

Who you are in sympathetic is not who you are in parasympathetic.

Victim/Survivor (Monster-self)	Thriver Lifestyle (Natural self)	
Sympathetic nervous system dominant	Parasympathetic nervous system dominant	
Primal Brain dominant	Learning Brain dominant	
Minute-to-minute reactionary behaviors are part of unplanned fear responses	Daily proactive behaviors are planned & goal-driven	
Immediate, concrete environment	Big picture, abstract understanding	
Short-term game plans for survival	Long-term game plan for thriving	
"Me against the world"	"Me as part of harmonious community"	
Self- and Other-destructive counter-attacking	Self- and Other-constructive teamwork	
Victimized & scared = Isolation and escape prone	Secure & at peace = Engaged comfortably with people	
Victimized & angry, rageful = Self-focused and prone to verbal and physical aggression towards others	Safe & confident = Patient, other-focused, & slow-to-anger	
Combative self	Collaborative self	

CBT Triangle: Important Concepts

Direct Voluntary Control

We have decent, immediate voluntary control over our THOUGHTS and BEHAVIORS.

We do NOT have such control over our EMOTIONS.

Our emotions are simply the combined result of the influences of our thoughts and behaviors.

Avenues for Change

The means to improving our emotional status is via our cognitive and behavioral realms, hence the term 'cognitive-behavioral therapy'. We employ cognitive strategies and behavioral strategies to impact our emotional functioning.

Consistency = Key for Change

Simply expressing thoughts and feelings to a therapist, i.e. the traditional, "Get it out...talk about it and it will all be okay!", is not sufficient for lasting change. Some form of permanent change in cognitive or behavioral processes must occur for lasting emotional change.

BEHAVIORAL

The behavioral realm significantly impacts both thoughts and emotions.

The behavioral realm encompasses our actions, biology, genetics, 5 senses, medical issues, injuries, aging, development, physical skills, body memory, addictive behaviors, socialization, etc.

Behavioral Realm: Gold Standard for Change

The behavioral realm is the most efficient avenue for change. Changing thoughts patterns can eventually lead to behavioral changes, but consistent behavioral changes result in rapidly changing thought patterns. Therapeutically, prompting behavioral changes provides the most rapid advances towards therapy goals.

Cognitive processes include:

thoughts, memories, intelligence, focus, learning, belief systems, subconscious thoughts, predictions, perspective, schemas, self-image, etc.

Thoughts have a significant impact on both emotions and behaviors.

The ability to differentiate between thoughts and emotions is important since only thoughts can be distorted. Emotions are the natural result of thoughts and behaviors.

Stability

COGNITIVE

These triangulated relationships provide remarkable stability over time. Each realm is influenced by the status quo of the other two. This strongly resists long term change.

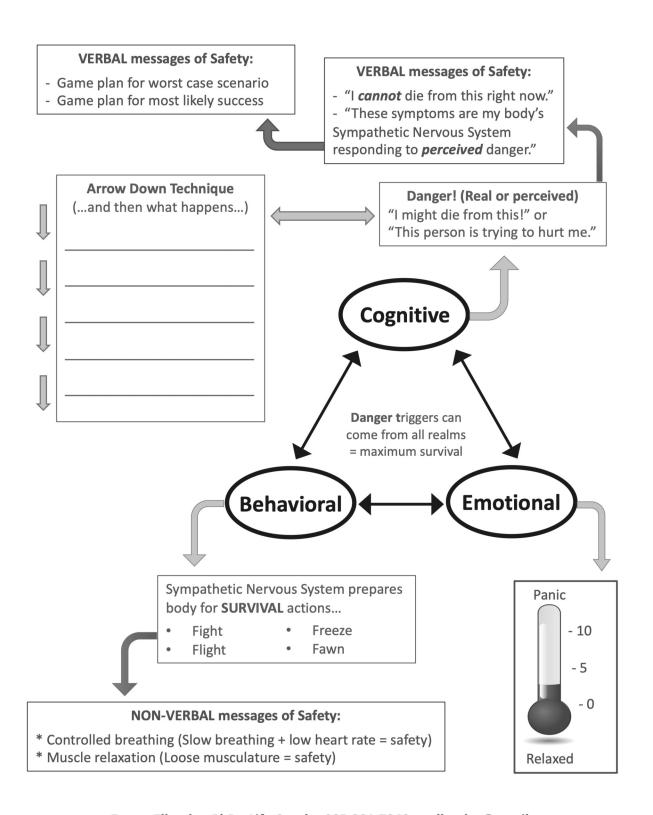
EMOTIONAL

Emotions have significant impact on both thoughts and behaviors.

Emotions consist of one to two word statements of how we are feeling.
Examples: Happy, sad, scared, overwhelmed, hopeful, etc.

"If we continue to think and behave the same way, then we will continue to feel the same way. Expecting otherwise is one definition of crazy."

CBT Triangle: How to train for personal "light switch"



Survivor to Thriver Scales: Self-Soothe Skills

Non-verbal (behavioral)

1) Self-care, self-soothing, and selfmaintenance habits are prioritized over 'rat race' concerns. 2) Self-soothing skills (deep muscular relaxation, rapid relaxation, controlled breathing, grounding) are mastered such that anxiety symptoms no longer prevent life activities. 3) In challenging conversations (with family, intimate partners, friends), defensiveness, body language, and emotional intensity are managed to maintain productive, collaborative conversation. 4) Practices numerous healthy self-soothing options (meditation, aromatherapy, salt baths, health snacks & beverages, gardening).

Thriver (stable expert)

1) Aware that personal anxiety and panic is problematic, but ineffective at consistently self-soothing. 2) Can calm self temporarily, but quickly returns to tense muscles, hyper-activity, exaggerated responses. 3) Often uses substances, medications, and unhealthy vices to self-soothe (over-exercising, shopping, avoidance, emotional eating).

Survivor (struggling intermediate)

- 1) Chronic fight-flight-freeze-fawn of sympathetic nervous system causes tense musculature (often causing chronic pain) and hyper-activity (resembling ADHD).
- 2) Exaggerated defensive-offensive physical reactions to perceived dangers (strong startle response, 'short fuse' anger, fidgeting). 3) Increased digestive tract and immune system medical issues due to lack of 'rest and digest' (parasympathetic mode). 4) Heavy use of substances, vices, and medications to self-soothe.

Victim (novice with minimal insight)

Verbal (cognitive)

1) Stable sense of ultimate safety. 2) Anxiety- and panic-inducing thoughts are quickly identified and addressed. 3) Practiced at managing personal trauma triggers. 4) Positive, empathic relationship with self. 5) Proficient at thought correction and positive self-talk (anti-Inner Critic) skills. 6) Normalized collaborative communications with loved ones. 7) Active daily focus on thriving goals, habits, self-care, family, relationships, productivity, and leisure. 8) Normalized weekly pursuits of selfeducation and experimentation concerning trauma, empowerment, and thriving concepts.

Thriver (stable expert)

1) Aware that anxiety and panic symptoms are in reaction to perceived dangers, and not life-threatening situations. 2) Not yet practiced at directly identifying personal (cognitive, behavioral, and emotional) trauma triggers. 3) Practices thought correction and positive self-talk (anti-Inner Critic) skills. 4) No longer victim mindset, but struggling in combative interactions with loved ones. 5) Mentally "slows down to speed up" when encountering challenges.

Survivor (struggling intermediate)

1) Fully believes panicky emotions and fears are true, and that they are in grave danger. 2) Reacts emotionally (defensive-offensive) to interactions with people. 3) Stable work is difficult due to constancy of reactionary, survivalist thinking. 4) Strong victim mindset of world 'against me'. 5) Communications with loved ones are combative, 'win-lose', manipulative.

Victim (novice with minimal insight)

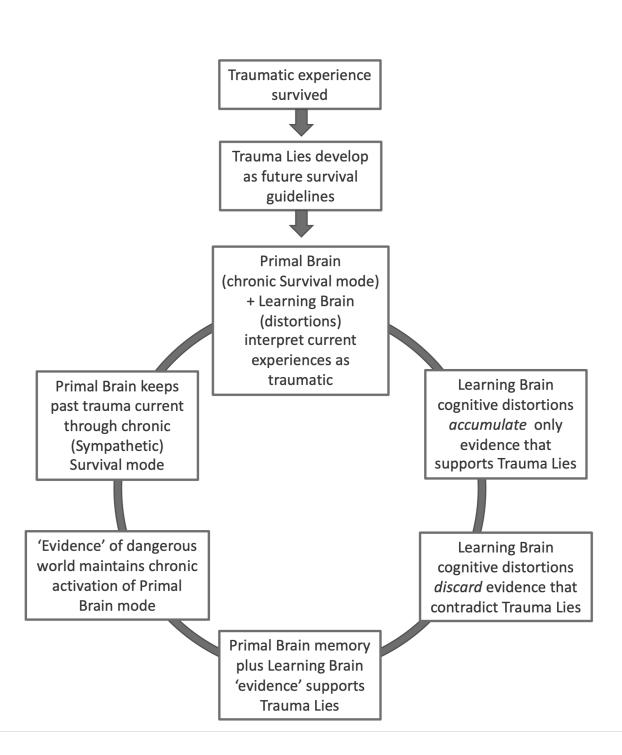
Trauma Lies are just that... LIES!

Trauma Lies, Cognitive Distortions, and Life Truths

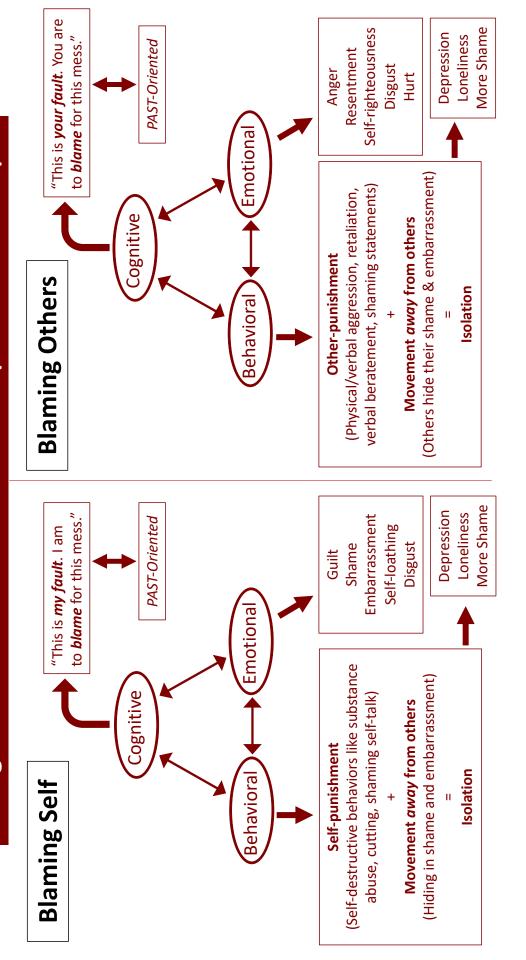
Trauma memory: At 9 years of age, father died of overdose

Trauma Lie category	Trauma Lie	Cognitive distortions supporting Trauma Lie	Life Truth
Manner in which the trauma occurred. "Important people can be ripped away at any moment		Fortune Telling Mental Filter Emotional Reasoning	"A stable, healthy (enough) lifestyle will likely lead to a long life before succumbing to death as part of nature."
Nature of the abuser (or perpetrator of traumatic experience).	"Dad chose drugs over me."	Mind Reading Mental Filter All-or-Nothing Thinking	"Addictions hijack the human brain and impair decision-making. Dad loved me, but was lost in his addiction."
Behaviors learned to survive.	"I must save others from themselves to keep loved ones in my life."	Mental Filter Fortune Telling "Should" Statements Blame Game (Personalization)	"In order to survive, I can hold myself accountable for my responsibilities, and choose others who do the same."
Failure of those who are supposed to love and protect.	"Those who are supposed to love and protect me will eventually abandon me."	Fortune Telling Mental Filter Overgeneralizing	"Some people are unstable and unhealthy, yet others are healthy (enough) to enjoy stable, intimate relationships with."
Nature of Self in relation to Others and the world.	"I am not enough to keep important others in my life."	Labeling Emotional Reasoning Disqualifying the Positive	"I am ultimately lovable, and can bring an abundance of net positive contributions to intimate relationships."

Trauma Lies Feedback Loop



Cognitive Distortion: Personalization (The Blame Game)



Cognitive Distortion: Blame versus Responsibility

Blame Game

PAST-Oriented



"This is my/your fault."



Self-punishment

(Self-destructive behaviors like substance abuse, cutting, shaming, self-talk)

Movement away from others

(Hiding in shame and embarrassment)

Isolation

Embarrassment Self-loathing Disgust Shame Guilt

More Shame Depression Loneliness

PRESENT & FUTURE-Oriented Personal Responsibility



"This is my/your responsibility. Let us each tend to our responsibilities"



Action Oriented

work on personal responsibilities) ("Get 'er done", task-completion,

Movement towards others

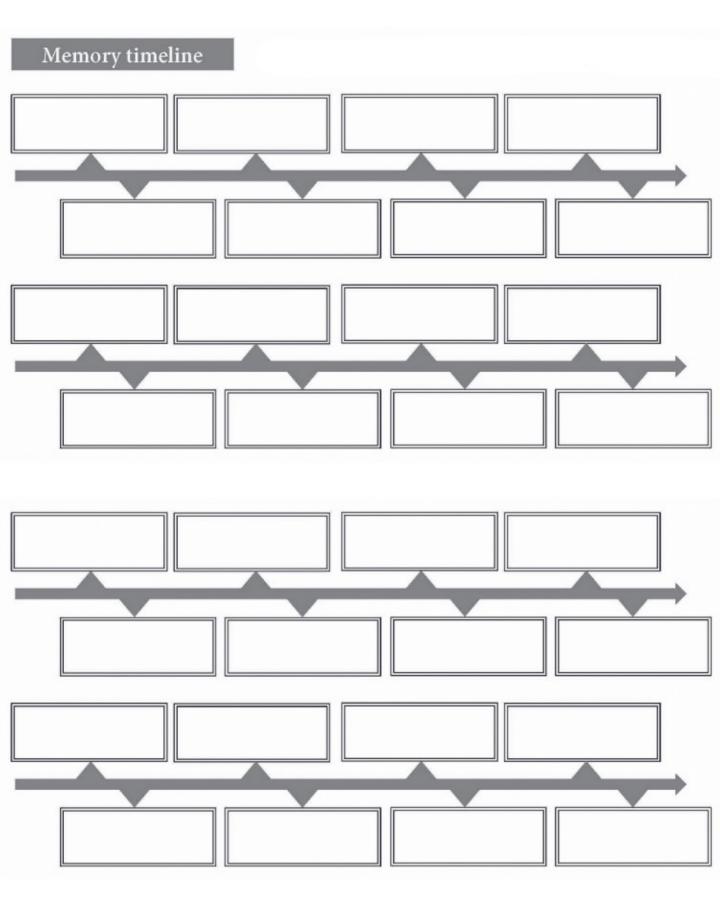
(I tend to mine. You tend to yours.)

Collaboration & Problem-Solving

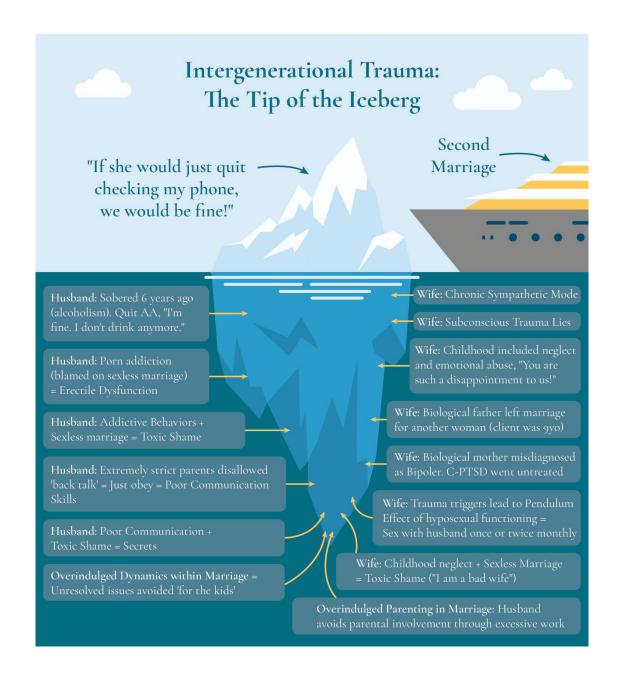
Motivation Dilligence Pressure Urgency

Satisfaction

Relief Unity



We must slow down to speed up.



Timeline for Intergenerational Trauma Recovery

Months o-6: significant gain in ability to control primal brain while learning the 20 rules of intergenerational trauma recovery. Validate and educate. Isolate personal trauma lies.

Months 7-12: heavy practice with family of collaborative communication emphasizing empathy, education, and support of one another.

Months 13-18: personal memory reprocessing. Interpersonal refinements of deep issues and getting to know the 'self' and 'other' like never before.

Months 25-36: challenge self to expand life experience by boldly engaging in activities that cause vulnerability and offer corrective experiences that therapy and home life cannot offer (yoga, interpersonal sports, academic pursuits, etc.).

Months 5-10: heavy skills practice of controlled breathing in the context of communication.

Recognition in the moment of trauma lies driving triggered behaviors.

Months 10-18: recognition of toxic extended family, friends, and coworkers. Set healthier boundaries as appropriate.

self-loving and

collaborative relationships. Daily mindful living with

Months 19-24: normalize

Months 37-death: practice the basics (intergenerational trauma rules, collaborative communication with everyone, meditation, etc.) while challenging self to new experiences that offer greater insight into and healing from intergenerational trauma.

shame and trauma lies from

self-respecting ways. Eliminate remnants of

Breathe - Plan - Do! Formula

1 – Breathe until your parasympathetic nervous system is thoroughly activated. While focusing on achieving and maintaining parasympathetic mode, declare the following: "I will not react to this situation. Instead, I will act according to my personal principles and goals. I acknowledge that my thoughts are distorted, likely in support of underlying Trauma Lies that will misguide any reactive thinking. I will slow down to make my thoughts more accurate and to integrate my Life Truths purposefully into my thinking and decisions." ***If struggling with denial or self-doubt, remind yourself of the following empathic truth: "No one is capable of perfectly objective and rational thinking; everyone's thoughts are distorted. My thoughts may be exceptionally distorted as a natural consequence of my past traumas." 2 - Plan. Utilize your Learning Brain to devise actionable game plans based on thriving goals and principles. "If this Life Truth is indeed true, then it would lead someone to behave in _____ fashion." Game plan option #1 Game plan option #2 Mentally rehearse your best game plan. Select which game plan offers the best forward

Mentally rehearse your best game plan. Select which game plan offers the best forward movement. Sit still, breathe, and imagine yourself running through each step of your game plan. Imagine likely obstacles that may surface, and include strategies for overcoming these obstacles. Finish with imagining the successful execution of your game plan.

3 – Do... any behavior that offers movement towards thriving goals! Remember that *any* action is vastly better *no* action. It is far more encouraging to say, "I have started this process," instead of, "I really need to eventually do something." Do *any* part of your best game plan option to get started.

Healing requires training, education, and empathy... for all.

Drills & Skills: The ACE Study

This exercise demonstrates how educational health information can enhance empathy toward both self and others. The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study is a massive, ongoing research project (involving over 17,000 participants since 1995) that has demonstrated a clear link between psychologically rough childhood experiences and medical and mental health issues in adulthood (Felitti et al. 1998). The ACE Study questionnaire is presented below. You can use it to determine your own ACE score. A quick hint for digesting an ACE score... It is not a contest! The goal here is to gain a better understanding of the medical and mental health risks that one's childhood presents.

nental health risks that one's childhood presents.
rior to your 18th birthday:
1. Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often Swear at you, insult you, put you down, or humiliate you? Or act in a way that
made you afraid that you might be physically hurt? No If Yes, enter 1
 Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often Push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? Or ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured? NoIf Yes, enter 1
3. Did an adult or person at least 5 years older than you ever Touch or fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? Or attempt or have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? NoIf Yes, enter 1
4. Did you often or very often feel that No one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? Or your family didn't look ou for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other? NoIf Yes, enter 1
5. Did you often or very often feel that You didn't have enough to eat, ha to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? Or your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it? NoIf Yes, enter 1
6. Were your parents ever separated or divorced? NoIf Yes, enter 1
7. Was your mother or stepmother: Often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at her? Or sometimes, often, or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something hard? Or ever repeatedly hit lasting least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife? NoIf Yes, enter 1
Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic, or who used street drugs? NoIf Yes, enter 1
9. Was a household member depressed or mentally ill, or did a household member attempt suicide? NoIf Yes, enter 1
10. Did a household member go to prison? NoIf Yes, enter 1

Note: The above is the exact questionnaire used in the ACE study. In question #7, I would include all family members (siblings, father, grandparents) in addition to mother/stepmother. A large percentage of my C-PTSD clients struggled tremendously with their memories of witnessing abuse directed at their siblings or other family members.

Now add up your "Yes" answers: _____ This is your ACE Score

The Communication Cheat Sheet

Listen Actively

- 1 Try to fully understand what your counterpart is thinking and feeling.
- 2 Ask questions to clarify.
- 3 Manage your own defensiveness; be aware of your body language.
- 4 Do not judge, accuse, or label the other person.

Summarize

- 1 Summarize what your counterpart has said, "What I'm hearing you say is..."
- 2 Avoid putting words in their mouth.
- 3 Verify that you heard them correctly, "Was my summary correct?" Your counterpart has the final say on whether your summary was correct.
- 4 Imagine that you are acting solely as a mirror to reflect your counterpart's words back to them.

Acknowledge

- 1 Avoid the common mistake, "I am 100% right, and you are 100% wrong," by finding common ground and learning from your counterpart's viewpoints.
- 2 Agree with something your counterpart said. If you cannot find anything to agree with...try harder!
- 3 Acknowledge the basic facts of the situation supporting their viewpoint.
- 4 Validate their emotional experience (even if they got all the facts wrong).
- 5 Acknowledge changes in your thinking that your counterpart's viewpoint has helped bring about.

Tip for transition from Receptive to Expressive phase...no <u>buts</u> allowed! Avoid, "I agree with you here, but..." This is like saying, "Now let me tell you what I really think..." Instead, use <u>and</u>: "I agree with you on these points... And, now let me share my thoughts with you..."

Respond

- 1 Respond with your own feelings, thoughts, perceptions, and requests.
- 2 Do not preach or recommend behaviors, "You need to...You should be..."
- 3 Express yourself directly and respectfully in the following order:
 - a) I feel... (One to two word feelings)
 - b) I think... (Thoughts that go with each feeling: "I feel __ because I think ___")
 - c) My long term goal for us is... (For the relationship)
 - d) What I would like from you to help us achieve this long term goal is... (Make direct, measurable, reasonable requests).
 - e) I am willing to offer _____ to help us achieve this long term goal.

Decide

- 1 Based on the person's response, decide on most appropriate next step:
 - a) Disengage. Leave the situation. Schedule follow-up discussions if appropriate.
 - b) Repeat the above cycle if progress appears possible in the moment.
 - c) Ask for support and assistance from appropriate sources. Schedule follow-up discussions if appropriate.

Control is good... especially good control.

Drills & Skills: Exercise Routine

When selecting an exercise activity to implement as part of one's trauma therapy, the following table can be useful. Remember that this exercise routine is for the therapeutic purpose of transitioning from bad to good control by offering structured exercise that stabilizes daily emotions and offers increasing psychological and health benefits.

Healthy Exercise Decision Table

Sport	Intensity	Social level	Expense	Skill complexity
Walk/Jog	Low-Medium	Low	Low	Low-Medium
Martial Arts	Medium-High	High	Medium-High	High
Barbell/ Strength	Medium-High	Low	High initial invest- ment, then low cost	Low-Medium
Yoga	Low-Medium	Medium	Low-Medium	Medium-High
Swim/ Freedive	Low-Medium	Low	Low	Low-Medium

Remove shame, learn from guilt, show remorse, and build esteem.

Personal Declaration

Shame keeps driving me to make excuses, to hide the authentic me, because I cannot tolerate being the unresolvable, unlovable problem. Once I remove shame, then it is simply my behaviors and their natural consequences that remain, without judgment or disgust. Once I can recognize bad consequences, then I can change my behaviors toward better consequences. So you (others and self) can keep your shame, keep your judgments, keep your wagging finger and "should" statements, and fuck off with them. If you intend to help me understand how my behaviors led to bad consequences, then take a seat and help me learn. If appropriate, I will apologize for the negative consequences I have caused. I am no longer sorry for who I am... that is now in my past. As I remove my toxic shame, I am learning to accept and love myself while maintaining personal accountability for my behaviors.

Practice treating yourself in a self-loving and self-respecting fashion.

CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS

THE BODY CLOCK 6.00 am 6:45 am **SUNRISE** 4:30 am Sharpest Rise in Blood Pressure Lowest Body 7:30 am Temperature Melatonin Secretion Stops MORNING 2:00 am 8:30 am Deepest **Bowel Movement** Sleep Likely 10:00 am High Alertness 12:00 12:00 **MIDNIGHT** NOON 10:30 pm 2:30 pm **Bowel Movements** Best Suppressed Coordination 9:00 pm 3:30 pm Melatonin Fastest Reaction Time Secretion Starts **EVENING** 5:00 pm Greatest Cardiovascular 7:00 pm Efficiency and Muscle Strength Highest Body Temperature 6:00 pm 6:30 pm SUNSET Highest Blood Pressure

Drills & Skills: 3 Verbal Techniques for Self-Advocacy

Technique #1: "That does not work for me."

The barrage of pleading, threats, ultimatums, insinuations, and other emotional manipulations that go along with a tantrum thrown by someone accustomed to getting what they want can all be met with this same phrase: "That does not work for me." You can offer brief explanations or thoughts and refer to this statement whenever the exchange becomes overly complex or confusing. The simplicity of this phrase can be soothing for those (like me) who are not 'quick-witted' in argumentative exchanges.

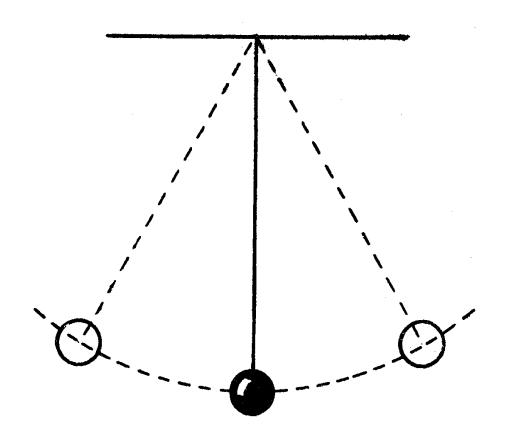
Technique #2: "I would like _____ from you."

Refrain from including "should" statements when asking for behavioral changes, as in, "You should do the dishes because you should want to make me happy." "Should" statements attempt to outsource the reason for doing the task (under some general philosophical pressure) to avoid the possibility of personal rejection if the answer comes back as "No." This indirect communication weakens your request. The stronger and more honest approach would be a direct expression of personal desire: "I would like you to do the dishes today, please." This is also more factual because it delineates the cause-effect relationship of someone's behaviors causing pleasure for another.

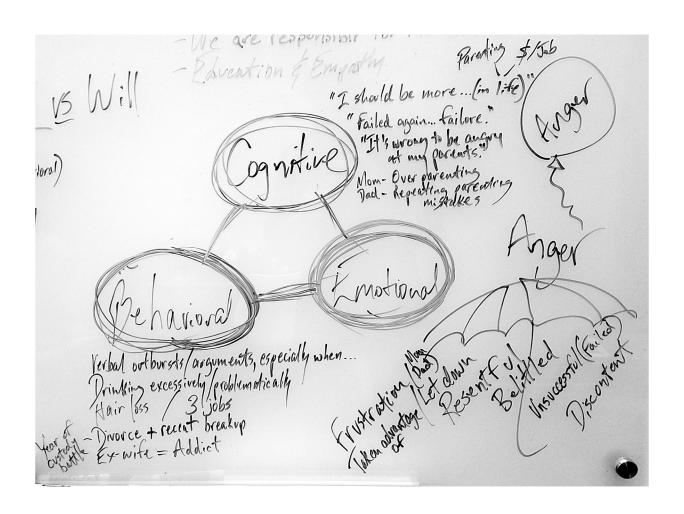
Technique #3: "I am practicing treating myself in a self-loving and self-respecting fashion."

This transparent and honest statement reminds you during a challenging argument that you are making reasonable and healthy requests. Another benefit is that it is difficult for your counterpart to argue against this statement when behaving in an honestly self-loving and self-respecting fashion. What will they say? "I think you are being selfish by suddenly trying to treat yourself in a self-loving fashion"? Manipulators typically try to shift the focus to their own situation as a distraction from this effective technique.

The pendulum effect is a natural response to trauma.



Anger begets anger, violence begets violence, and love begets love.

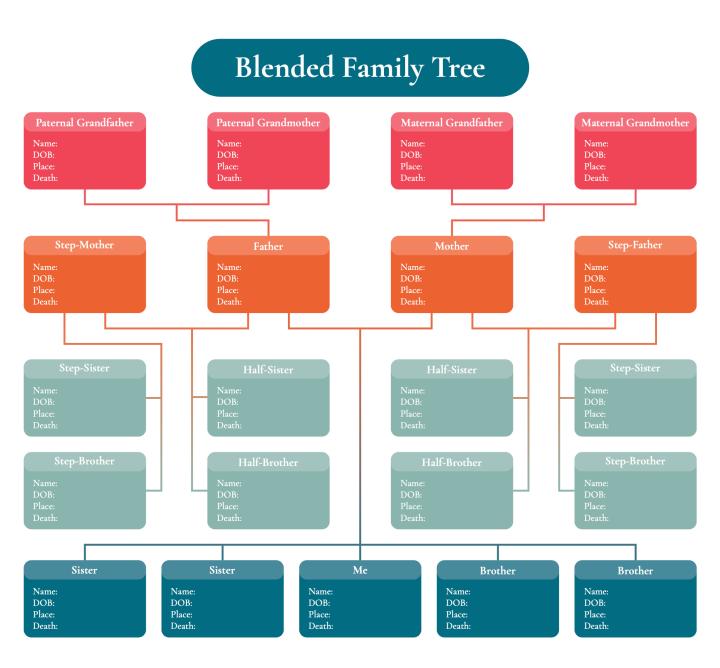


We are responsible for the decisions that we are aware of.

Personal declaration

"I am responsible for my safety, stability, and success. I am responsible for fully nurturing, parenting, and supporting myself. I am responsible for ensuring that I am treated in respectful ways. I am responsible for moving toward each of my thriving goals. I am responsible for articulating to loved ones what I would like from them. I am responsible for disciplining my own therapy, nutrition, exercise, finances, education, and engagement with others."

Rule #12 It's us against trauma world.



Rule #13 Secrets destroy!

Isolation from others,

Isolation from feedback that counters Trauma Lies,

Increasingly distorted thinking,

Secrets =

Perpetual state of toxic shame,

Lack of emotional support from loving others,

Lack of material resources, and

Unhealthy/Sick alliances within the family.

Boundaries are confusing, so keep practicing better boundaries.

Cognitive boundaries = limitations on sharing information, such as thoughts, beliefs, philosophies,

Behavioral boundaries = involve things in the physical world, like money, the human body, property, time spent together, personal space, survival responses (fight, flight, freeze, fawn), rewards and punishments, etc.

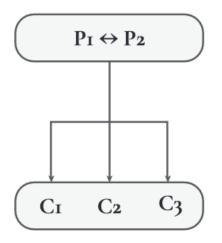
Behavioral boundaries

Emotional boundaries

Emotional boundaries = the degree to which one allows themselves to feel their emotions (versus suppress them) personally, as well as show or express their emotions to others.

Center of the Universe is not a compliment!

The Ideal Family Diagram



P_I = Partner _I

 $P_2 = Partner_2$

 $C_{I} = Child_{I}$

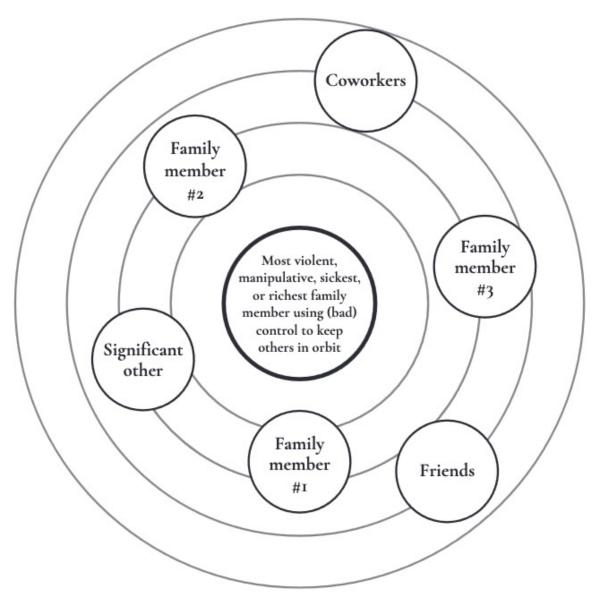
 $C_2 = Child_2$

 $C_3 = Child_3$

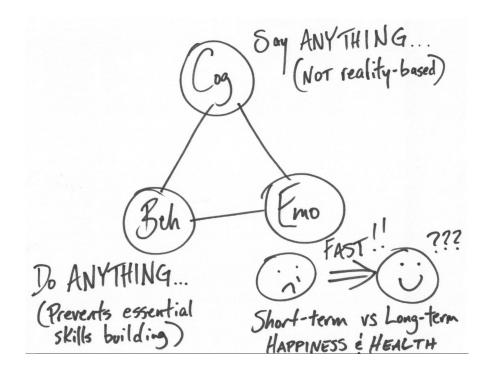
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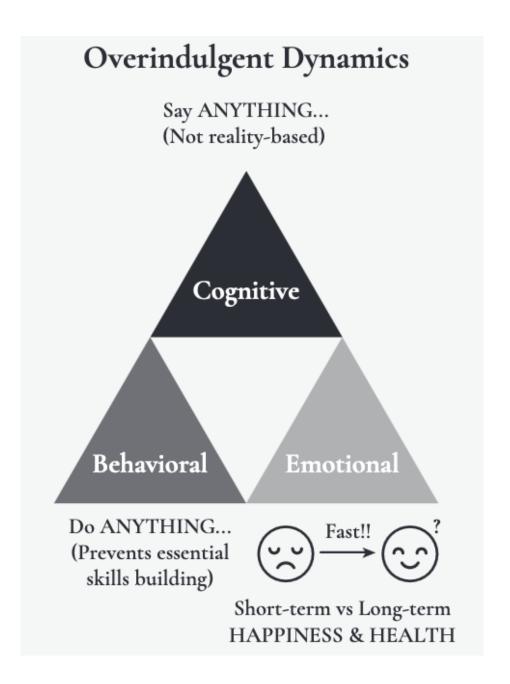
Center of the Universe Family Model





Overindulgent dynamics are bad... period.





Overindulgent dynamics = refers to relationship dynamics in which momentary soothing is prioritized over long-term health and happiness. The overindulger habitually responds to the perceived suffering of the overindulged by saying or doing *anything* to make them feel better *as soon as possible*.

Cognitively, this distorts the overindulged person's understanding of reality. Behaviorally, the overindulged fails to develop essential personal skills because the overindulger tends to the responsibilities of the overindulged, as well as removes the natural consequences of the overindulged's inadequate or damaging behaviors.

Behavioral/Mentor Parenting

Overindulgent Parenting

$$B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D$$

$$B^{\rm T} \to C^{\text{\tiny +/-}} \to D^{\rm LL}$$

B = Behavior

C = Consequence

D = Discussion

B^T = Target behavior. The superscript "T" reminds us to isolate one behavior to focus on increasing or decreasing its frequency.

C+/- = Consequence. The superscript of (+) or (-) reminds us to clarify whether a favorable or unfavorable consequence is being implemented.

D^{LL} = Life lesson. The superscript
"LL" refers to the discussion that
explains to child the reasons for
rewards or punishments relative to
the Target Behavior. "To thrive as
an adult, we must..."

$$B \rightarrow D \rightarrow C$$

$$B^T \to D^{\text{Neg}} \to C^?$$

B = Behavior

D = Discussion

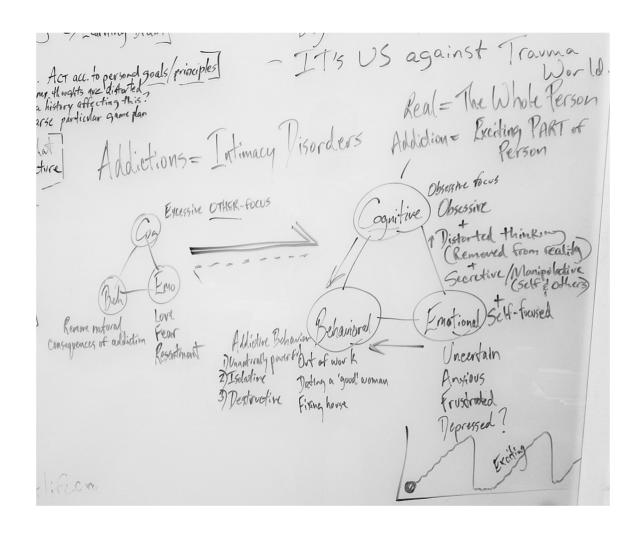
C = Consequence

 \mathbf{B}^{T} = Target behavior.

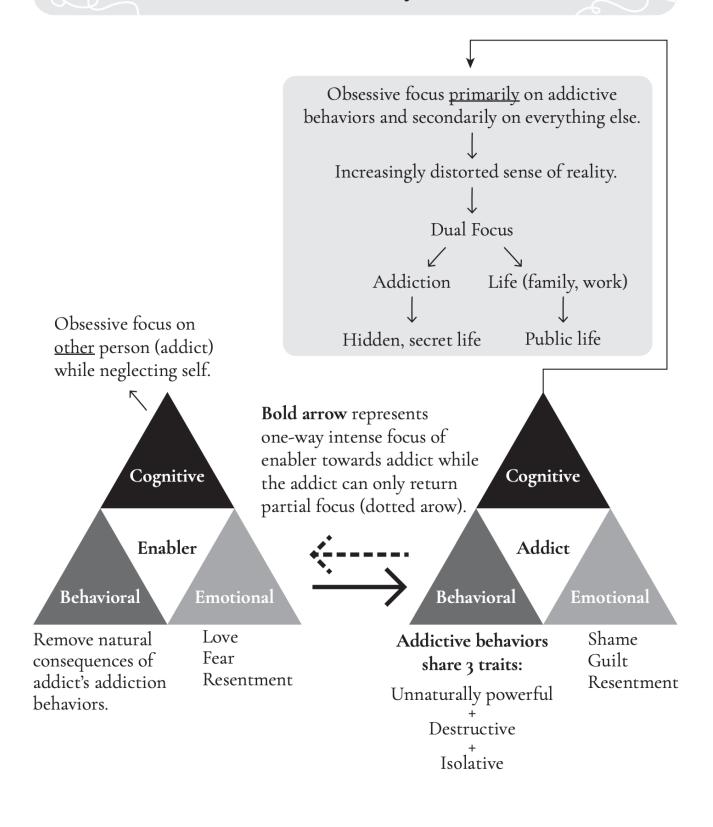
D^{Neg} = "Neg" denotes
"Negotiation." When the
discussion comes before the
consequence, it devolves into a
negotiation that encourages a
child to learn manipulative tactics
to avoid potential consequences.
C? = Potential Consequence. The

consequence has become questionable, depending on child's ability to negotiate and manipulate. It also depends on parent's tolerance for the child's (real or feigned) negative emotional experience.

Addictions = Intimacy Disorders.



Addictions = Intimacy Disorders



Will versus skill... both are necessary.

The Toxicity Scale: From Toxic to Thriving

Thriving characteristics: Individual

Emotional

Expert self-soother: Practiced control of autonomic nervous system = consistent parasympathetic mode.

- ✓ Solid emotion regulation
- ✓ Delayed gratification intact
- ✓ Emotionally secure and independent
- ✓ Rapid recovery when triggered by trauma cues
- ✓ Eliminates toxic shame from trauma memories & daily life

Cognitive

Cognitive restructuring expert: High on introspection, selfmonitoring, and proactive goal-orientation.

- ✓ Persistently self-educating
- ✓ Positive self-talk controls Inner Critic
- ✓ Monitors personal style of distorted thinking
- ✓ Consistently replaces personal Trauma Lies with Life Truths
- ✓ Aware of how emotional triggers and reactivity impact others
- ✓ Highly adaptable and consistently challenges personal beliefs

Behavioral

Stable, consistent behaviors:

- ✓ Active use of 'good control' mechanisms
- ✓ Purposeful, mindful, goal-oriented behaviors
- ✓ Significant self-destructive behaviors eliminated
- ✓ Stable control of addictive behaviors or tendencies
- Highly productive across realms (family, finances, career, etc.)

Toxic characteristics: Individual

Emotional

Poor self-regulator: Chronic sympathetic (survival) mode = high anxiety, fear, anger, and other intense emotions.

- ✓ Highly guarded/defensive
- ✓ High on toxic shame with low insight
- ✓ Low ability to emotionally empathize with others
- ✓ Easily triggered to intense emotions (rapid mood swings)
- ✓ Impaired delayed gratification (requires immediate soothing from self, others, substances, or material goods)
- ✓ Emotionally dependent on others (Centers need orbiters; Orbiters need Centers)

Cognitive

Poor insight into personal issues:

- ✓ Heavy, unchecked cognitive distortions
- ✓ "Me against the world/others" framework
- ✓ Trauma Lies relatively obvious to all but self
- ✓ Persistent self-loathing (or grandiose narcissism)
- ✓ Delusional, paranoid, depressed, or victimized worldview
- Poor ability to adapt, challenge personal beliefs, or learn from others' viewpoints

Behavioral

Unstable, volatile, reactive behaviors. Self-destructive behaviors often present.

- ✓ Active addictions often present
- ✓ Abnormal, "throwed off" behaviors
- ✓ Disordered or unhealthy eating habits
- ✓ Suicidal thoughts, attempts, or gestures common
- ✓ Self-harm for emotion regulation (cutting, burning, etc.)
- ✓ Unproductive...or obsessively productive at others' expense



Thriving characteristics: Interpersonal

Emotional

Balances independence with interdependence:

- ✓ Daily lifestyle of "Love begets love"
- ✓ Difficult to rattle (self-control amidst conflict)
- ✓ Normalizes *vulnerability* in safe intimate relationships
- ✓ Empathizes with others while maintaining boundaries
- ✓ Communicates emotional difficulties to supportive others while maintaining personal accountability

Cognitive

Us against Trauma World mindset = mutually beneficial (win-win) relationship goals:

- ✓ Confident self-valuation in relation to others
- ✓ Active, skilled self-advocacy towards fairness
- ✓ Comprehends & learns from others' viewpoints

Behavioral

Expert communication and collaboration (teamwork) skills:

- ✓ Good control tactics towards others
- Reliably delivers effective support and follow-through
- ✓ Addresses conflict with solution-focused collaboration
- ✓ Works well with others in personal and business relationships
- ✓ Proactive, competent boundary setter: Firm with toxic others versus lesser boundaries for deep engagement with safe others
- ✓ Capable of independent functioning, but chooses extensive, positive interdependence with select others

Toxic characteristics: Interpersonal

Emotional

Volatile, chaotic emotional interplay with others.

- ✓ Defensive and quick to reactive aggression
- ✓ Minimal vulnerability in intimate relationships
- ✓ Weaponized emotions (passive-aggression, anger, shame) used to control others

Cognitive

Entrenched victimhood role = combative interpersonal mindset and reactive thinking:

- ✓ Egocentric and (accidentally) self-focused
- ✓ Unchecked Trauma Lies & cognitive distortions
- ✓ Bad control manipulations: blame game, victim role
- ✓ Zero-sum mentality (fighting for perceived limited resources)
- ✓ Predatory thinking due to Trauma Lies of 'dog eat dog' world
- ✓ Win-or-lose (oppressor-victim) perception of relationships
- ✓ Other-focused enabling removes natural consequences of counterpart's poor behaviors
- ✓ Self-sacrificing while accumulating resentment due to selfinflicted subjugation

Behavioral

Poor communication and collaboration (teamwork) skills:

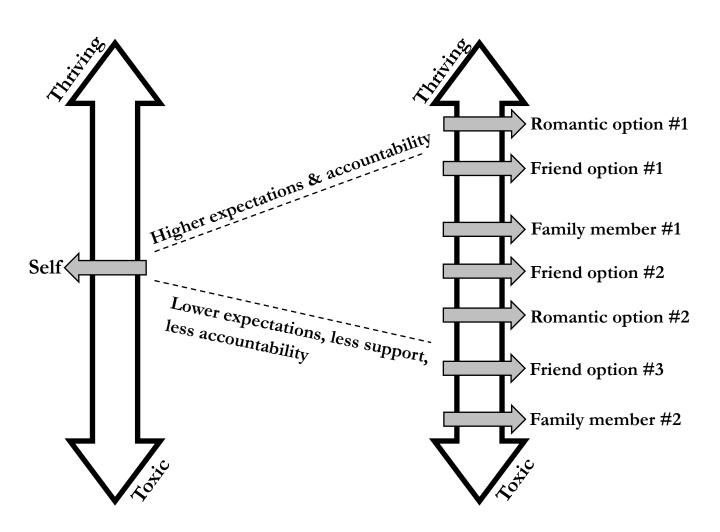
- ✓ Unreliably delivers support and follow-through
- ✓ Frequent arguments without personal accountability
- ✓ Does not work well with others (unless people-pleasing)
- Dependent on others to protect or fix self and bad situations
 Poor conflict resolution = unresolved conflicts accumulate
- Bad control tactics towards others (physical, sexual, verbal aggression; financial domination; sabotage; self-harm as bait)
- ✓ Effectively unsupportive of loved ones due to impoverished personal and interpersonal skillsets



Mindset for upward mobility:

"Move up the scale; pick up the scale."

Thriver lifestyle: Normalize selecting up the scale. Practice safe, firm boundaries with others down the scale.



It's not a contest. Trauma is just bad... and sad.



Rule #20 Make it normal.

Cognitive Distortions by Category



Magnification (Catastrophizing)

Blowing things out of proportion.

Fix:

Suggest to self the opposite, and then find the most accurate middle ground.



Minimization

Inappropriately diminishing the importance of something.



Overgeneralization

Suggesting that something occurs 100% of the time instead of the more accurate lesser percentage.

"You never help me."
"Nothing good ever happens."

Fix: Measure (or estimate) the precise percentage of occurrences.



All-or-Nothing (Black-and-White) Thinking Forcing complex concepts into binary (simplistic) categories.

"If it's not perfect, then I have failed."
"There is only right and wrong here."

Fix: Answer the question "What is the gray area that I am missing out on here?"



Mental Filter

Passively taking in only certain evidence (often negative) that supports pre-existing or underlying beliefs.

"I just keep failing."

"All I see are terrible people out there."

Fix: Answer the question "What parts of the big picture am I missing here?"



Disqualifying the Positive

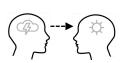
Actively destroying or discounting the positive aspects of a situation or concept.

"That doesn't count."
"She is just saying that to be nice."

Fix: Accept the existence of goodness in the world!

Exaggeration

Active vs Passive Filtering

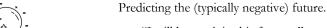


Mind Reading

Imagining that we know what others are thinking (typically negative).

"I know what you really think..."

Fix: Ask the person, and then consider the possibility they are being honest.



"I will be stuck in this forever."

Fix: Wait and see... or work to change the outcome.

"I'm gonna fail."

Behaviors support belief...

Fortune Telling

Self-Fulfilling Prophecy When expectations (fortune telling) of a negative outcome lead to behaviors that make it come true.

"I'm gonna fail this test." Barely study. Fail the test. "You're gonna leave me, like the others did." Fail to collaborate and modify personal behaviors. They leave.

Fix: Recognize personal agency to affect the outcome.



Emotional Reasoning

Emotions can be misleading, typically due to other thought distortions causing the emotion.

"I feel guilty, so I must have done something bad."

Fix: "My emotions may be lying to me right now." Search for other distorted thinking.



"Should" Statements Opinions, judgments, or beliefs (not facts) that use words like "should," "need to," or "must" to suggest that we are doing something wrong. "Should" statements applied to other people often lead to frustration or resentment.

"I really should be studying right now."

Fix #1: Replace "I should ___" with, "I want to ___."
Fix #2: Create more factual cause-and-effect statements with "If ____, then ____" statements.



Labeling

Assigning (negative) labels to ourselves, other people, or specific behaviors, which reduces deeper thinking.

"I am useless." "He is a jerk." "That is evil."

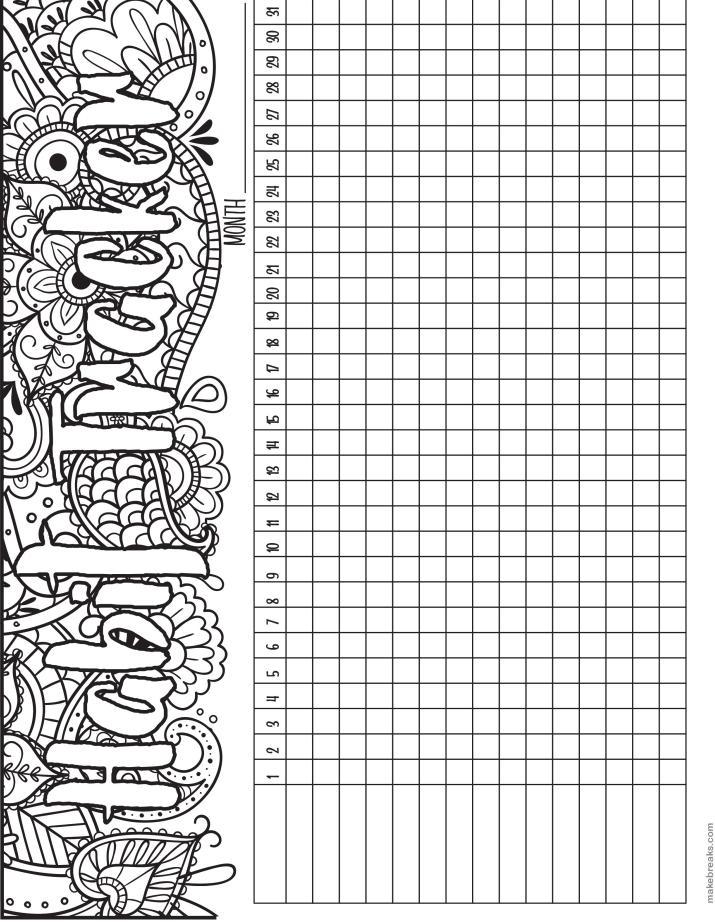
Fix: Only positive labels are acceptable. Translate negative labels into more accurate descriptions of emotions and behaviors. "I feel useless because ____."



Blame Game (Personalization)

Blaming yourself or others for a negative situation. Pointing fingers (blaming) is past-oriented, punitive, and unnecessarily emotionally distressing.

Fix: Remove "fault" and "blame" from vocabulary. Replace with "responsibility" (future-oriented and emotionally motivating). "I am responsible for _____, and you are responsible for _____."



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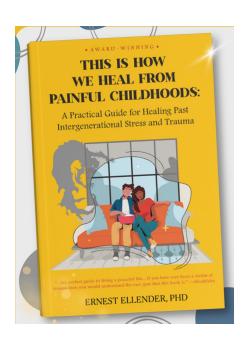
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