

basis. The next conference will be on 15 October 2012, with Dr. Lorimer Moseley and Dr. John Loeser. The title of the conference is "The Role of the Brain and Mind in Chronic Pain Disorders: The Cortical Body Matrix."

We are currently working on a paper in which we are showing how new discoveries in relation to memory, such as Edelman's notion of memory as re-transcription, are applicable to the psychoanalytic process.

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Neuropsychoanalysis Group of Mexico City

The group has celebrated its first anniversary and gave a successful presentation of a paper entitled "A Neuropsychoanalytic Proposal for the Treatment of Borderline Patients Who Use Benzodiazepines" at the NPSA Congress in Athens in June 2012.

Daniela Flores Mosri also presented a poster, "A Neuropsychoanalytic Model of Treatment for Borderline Patients Who Use Cannabis," which included technical aspects based on case study material, emphasizing the use of nonverbal interventions, as well as metaphorical interpretation, since borderline patients who use cannabis have very specific neurodynamics that reduce their ability to make use of traditional psychoanalytic interpretation. A 10-year-long follow-up has been analyzed with one male patient who shows significant emotional improvement. Other cases have also been taken into account for this proposal.

As a result of the ongoing research projects that the group has been working on, there is a common interest in deepening the study of borderline pathologies since they have become so increasingly common in psychoanalytic practice. Neuropsychoanalytic approaches to this sort of pathology are of great importance to understand the whole functioning of the patient as an integrated human being who needs more finely tailored techniques to relieve suffering.

The study group keeps holding its monthly meetings to discuss specific topics on neuropsychoanalysis.

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The Neuropsychoanalytic Clinical Study Center of NPAP (The National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis), New York

It is mid-August as I write. However, despite our members' well-deserved respite, we continue to address and concern ourselves with the issues pertaining to the Neuropsychoanalytic Clinical Study Center of NPAP's mission: treating patients with focal brain lesions. Our Director, Dr. Edith Laufer, is ever on the alert for relevant research articles and distributes them as email attachments for summer reading—clearly not summer recreational reading; rather, preparation for what is soon to come.

In the fall, our members will continue our monthly clinical

presentations of progress reports given by the Center's therapists who are treating patients with focal brain lesions. We are fortunate to have the ongoing incisive, generous tutelage of Dr. Mark Solms, as well as the thoughtful contributions of our psychiatric and neurological consultants, Drs. Anna Chapman and Walter Nieves.

In connection with our "Speakers Series," Harvey Alter, founder and president of the International Aphasia movement, who now manages a number of aphasia groups, reported to us about his personal experience with aphasia, speech therapy, and ultimately music therapy. It was the music that helped him recover his ability to communicate via speech, and it is music therapy that is the major focus of the patients and therapists in his aphasia groups. His was a gripping presentation.

Additionally, we are making plans for a mini-course, possibly as part of NPAP's Continuing Education program, and we are also entertaining the idea of sponsoring an event open to members of other psychoanalytic institutes.

Realizing that to remain effective we must maintain a flow of referrals, we are actively engaged in evolving a strategic plan for staying in touch with existing referral sources and establishing contact with additional agencies.

So we, the members of the Neuropsychoanalytic Clinical Study Center of NPAP, anticipate another lively, productive, academic year.

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Istanbul Neuropsychoanalysis Study Group

In the second half of 2012, our group continued to support neuropsychoanalytic studies via symposiums, congresses, interviews, and national and international projects.

On 12 June, Prof. Mark Solms, Prof. Jaak Panksepp, and Dr. Brian Johnson were welcomed to Istanbul to speak at the symposium entitled "Neuropsychoanalysis of Id: Conscious Id." The symposium, which was held at Istanbul Bilgi University's Central Campus, was organized by the Istanbul Neuropsychoanalysis Study Group, Doku Psychotherapy Center, and Istanbul Bilgi University Clinical Psychology Program. Prof. Solms talked about his new theory entitled "The Conscious Id," which shifts the poles of consciousness top down, by stating that "Id is conscious and Ego is unconscious." The audience was inspired by Solms's new theory, which will probably lead to new perspectives in dream analysis in the future. Expanding on Solms's thesis, Prof. Panksepp talked about "Emotional Foundations of Id and Mind in Affective Neuroscience," and he emphasized the importance of archaic brain in consciousness. Exemplifying the clinical implementations of neuropsychoanalysis, Dr. Johnson talked about "Neuropsychoanalysis of Id in Addictions" and completed the symposium with the clinical case study of a drug-addicted patient. The symposium was very mind-stimulating in terms of the contents of each talk and of the audience's contribution, with constructive questions and feedback. The Kyoto NPSA Study Group, who honored us by joining the audience, brought Eastern perspectives to the discussions following the symposium. For the first time in the history of Istanbul NPSA

Conferences, our event was announced via all national associations: the Turkish Psychologist Association, the Turkish Psychiatry Association, the Turkish Neuropsychiatry Association, and the Neuropsychology Society. The interdisciplinary announcement of the event signals the strengthening of the neuropsychanalytic bridges in Istanbul.

In May, the neuroscience e-magazine *Nörobilim* interviewed Fatma Gökçe Özkarar about the past, the present, and the future of neuropsychanalysis in the world and in Turkey (see www.norobilim.com). The interview, entitled "Neuropsychanalysis: Inspired by Affective Neuroscience," emphasized the links between affective neuroscience and neuropsychanalysis, indicated the clinical implementations of neuropsychanalysis, drew attention to the growing number of newly graduated specialists being interested in neuropsychanalysis, and predicted that—as a natural outcome of the *Zeitgeist* of globalization—the new generation will enhance the building of neuropsychanalytic bridges. The Circle of Affective Neuroscience (CAN) and the Initiation of Crosscultural Affective Neuroscience (ICAN) started by the Istanbul NPSA Study Group at the beginning of 2012 were also discussed in the interview.

In May, clinical psychologists Prof. Falih Köksal, Assoc. Prof. Hanna Nita Scherler, Fatma Gökçe Özkarar, and Ferhat İçöz presented a symposium entitled "Awareness and Psychopathology" at the 17th National Congress of Psychology, held at Bosphorus University, Istanbul. The symposium organizers spoke on the relations of consciousness, affective development, psychopathology, and spirituality. As an empirical study to exemplify their hypothesis, they presented the Turkish validation study of the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scale (ANPS), where ANPS was compared to Goldberg's Five Factor Scale and where these two scales were analyzed also in terms of their correlations to the spirituality subscale of ANPS. About 300 attendants listened to the symposium and were informed about the free availability of the Turkish form of the ANPS to be used in further affective neuroscience researches.

In June, with the collaboration of the Istanbul NPSA Study Group CAN, the Kyoto NPSA Study Group, and Dr. Moritz de Greck from Leipzig University, a symposium entitled "Cross-cultural Approach to Neuropsychanalysis and Affective Neuroscience" was held at the 13th International Congress of Neuropsychanalysis in Athens. The symposium, organized by Fatma Gökçe Özkarar and chaired by Prof. Jaak Panksepp, aimed to build bridges between "cultural psychology," affective neuroscience, and neuropsychanalysis. Psychiatrist Moritz de Greck gave a talk on "Culture Modulates Brain Activity During Empathy with Anger," while Clinical Psychologist Ozkarar gave a presentation on "Culture's Influence on Basic Affective Systems: A Comparison of Turkish and American Norms for Affective Neuroscience Personal-

ity Scales." Finally, as an international collaborative project proposal, Clinical Psychologist Keiichi Narita spoke on "Relation of ANP Traits to Culture: A Preliminary Outline of a Cross-Cultural Study of Japan, Turkey, and Germany." This was the first symposium held at a Neuropsychanalysis Congress to bring a "cross-cultural perspective" to affective neuroscience and neuropsychanalysis.

In line with our goals stated in the previous Bulletin reports, Istanbul is building national and international bridges to strengthen neuropsychanalytic collaborations, in favor of the growth of the global neuropsychanalysis family. Wishing you all a peaceful new academic year.

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Toronto Group, International Neuropsychanalysis Society

There is widespread interest in meaningful applications of neuroscience findings to concerns of daily life. As part of outreach efforts, our group chair has made presentations to groups of educators, legal professionals, family therapists, and workers in aboriginal child welfare.

A common question related to the notion of neurogenetic determinism, especially in light of a recent focus on the epigenetics of abuse and trauma. When fostering learning and development of children, assigning guilt and blame for societal ills, assessing for potential plasticity in seemingly ingrained familial patterns, or addressing historical wrongs against colonized populations, it is tempting to fall back on simplistic and reductionist schemes. Yet in each audience, there was a clear curiosity about and enthusiasm for integrating newer discoveries, while at the same time challenging the use of formulaic approaches (such as dialectical behavior therapy, which at least superficially meshes with models of limbic involvement in memory and intense emotional states).

There was also evident concern and interest in further exploring trends in neuroscience applications to surveillance and antidemocratic measures, especially given Toronto's direct experience with massive deployments for the G20 meetings. While these subjects may at first seem far afield from psychoanalytic concerns, history reveals significant involvement from Freud onward in applied projects for the benefit of marginalized groups, for societies as a whole, and for an end to war and fascism.

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