Dowling (1977), she discussed the difference between drive and affect and the importance of differentiating between them clinically. She pointed out that there is also a lack of clarity in sorting out the difference between drive and affect regulation in the developmental literature. One of Freud's (1905d) unique and richest contributions is his reconstruction of early childhood experience, describing how children think, perceive, and feel. Willi Hoffer (1949) and Selma Fraiberg (1952; Fraiberg & Freedman, 1964) observed subtle but profound body ego experiences in infancy. In one of his early papers, Mark Solms (1993) commented on how psychoanalytic observations of these details of early life explain how the symptoms of Gerstmann syndrome go together: Gerstmann syndrome consists of loss of ability to calculate, write, and distinguish between left and right, as well as loss of the mental representation of the spatial arrangement of the fingers on the hands. Solms writes that what connects these symptoms is the dynamic relationship established in childhood between counting with fingers, in the context of first learning to distinguish between left and right, and that this is linked with the sensory experience of external space and the spatial schemata of the body.

Deutsch questioned the effects of symptom diagnoses that are often derived from reductionistic psychological theories in which both children and adults come to believe that they have a lifelong, immutable deficit. She pointed out that medical histories are often incomplete, particularly in the area of child-hood instinctual life. She gave case examples from four child-treatment cases and illustrated the conflictual underpinnings and dynamic complexity of the surface symptoms: Tourette's, Asperger's, dyslexia, and epilepsy.

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Istanbul Neuropsychoanalysis Study Group

It makes us happy to see how the number of specialists interested in neuropsychoanalysis in Turkey is increasing year by year, as well as the interdisciplinary brainstorming and empirical research. To enhance our interdisciplinary family the following activities were carried out:

- To introduce neuropsychoanalysis, not only in Istanbul but all around Turkey, the article entitled "Neuropsychoanalysis: A Call for Peace for Mind-Body Dualism," by F. Gökçe Özkarar, was published in the *Turkish Psychological Bulletin* (Özkarar, 2007). In addition, the website www. npsa-istanbul.com was initiated and an e-mail group was created to facilitate the exchange of information throughout the country.
- 2. Psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Saffet Murat Tura published his book *Hysterical Consciousness* (2007), in which he investigates the problem of brain and phenomenal consciousness, making use of psychiatric, psychoanalytic, neurological, and neuropsychoanalytic perspectives. Beside considering the controversies between materialism and epiphenomenalism, Tura argues that materialism can go along with epiphenomenalism, if the problem is viewed with the help of epistemological discussions and the principles of quantum physics.
- 3. Güler Fişek, Ph.D., from the psychology department of Boğaziçi University, presented her paper entitled: "Relational, Interrelational Relatedness: Which One Is My Experience in a Therapeutic Discourse of Virtual Kinship?" (2007), at the Annual Conference of the International Association for Relational Psychoanalysis and Psychotherapy, in Athens, Greece. Mentioning the neuropsychoanalytic viewpoints on transference and countertransference, and pointing to the works of Beebe and Lachmann (2002) and Fonagy, Gergely, Jurist, & Target (2002), she emphasized the links between mother's mirroring of the infant's affective experience and the therapist's mirroring of the patient's affective experience.
- 4. In December 2007, within the organization of the Nisan

Psychotherapy Center, counseling psychologist Filiz Çetin, M.A., who specializes in play therapy and child observation, invited Rise VanFleet, Ph.D., a member of the International Association for Play Therapy, to give a seminar on "Filial Therapy"—a subtype of play therapy. During the seminar, VanFleet also mentioned the effect of play therapy on subcortical affective systems described by Jaak Panksepp (1998; Panksepp, Siviy, & Normansell, 1984), emphasizing how "play" can alter the neurochemistry in the limbic system.

- In January 2008, Özkarar gave a series of seminars on the neuropsychoanalysis of psychosis and dreams, entitled: "Dreaming Awake," at the Nisan Psychotherapy Center. Cases from her clinical studies on psychosis were also discussed in line with the neuropsychoanalytic hypotheses of Mark Solms (1997).
- 6. In February 2008, at the invitation of psychiatrist and psychotherapist Kemal Kuşçu from Marmara University, Özkarar gave an introductory seminar on neuropsychoanalysis, entitled "Uniting the Polarities," at the Psychiatry Department of Marmara University Hospital. This was a signal for the inclusion of more psychiatrists into our interdisciplinary group in the future.
- 7. In the winter of 2008, clinical psychologists Scherler, Köksal, and Özkarar completed the standardization study of the Turkish version of the Affective Neuroscience Personality Scale (ANPS) (Davis, Panksepp & Normansell, 2003). They aim to integrate the standardized ANPS with their study investigating the possible influence of Eastern philosophy of mind on clinical psychology and neuropsychoanalysis. The study focuses on the alleviating affect of spirituality—as measured by ANPS—on the experience of depression and anxiety. The spirituality system—as one of the highest affective systems—has significant positive correlations with the seeking and care systems (Davis, Panksepp, & Normansell, 2003). Since the seeking system is positively correlated with spirituality, whereas it is nega-

tively correlated with depression, it is assumed that spirituality may function as a defense against the experience of depression and anxiety.

We hope to keep you informed about the growth of neuropsychoanalytic formation in Istanbul, the bridge between the East and the West . . .

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