In the second part of this book Bromberg goes into more depth on the concept of multiple states of consciousness as the normal, emphasizing the importance of the presence of a flexible relationship between the separate self-states. This is quite in accord with Jung's discussion of complexes. Bromberg brings this perspective in line with emergence theory, and the non-linear development of consciousness and symbolization. He concludes his work with a foray into the work of Elizabeth Mayer (2007), a Freudian analyst delving into areas — anomalous states of consciousness — similar to and referencing studies by Jung on extrasensory perception and telepathy, examples of 'anomalous' psychic experiences.

In his concluding section, Bromberg draws on his story-telling abilities and English literature background. Quoting from Ferenczi's *Clinical Diaries* (1932) the story of 'The Fly Truffler', he uses an example of what might be described as an archetypal relationship between peasant women of France, their spinning silkworms, and a stormy environment. He uses this as a fascinating means of illustrating the type of clinical work which is required of the therapist in helping the dissociative patient, one in whom inter-subjective boundaries have been violated and in whom similar stormy affects can have devastating results, gradually developing an improved means of affect regulation or modulation (spinning silk in spite of thunderstorms).

In summary, much of Bromberg's theory and approach with his focus on the interpersonal and relational is quite in keeping with Jung's work. He concludes that analysts are experiencing a paradigm change, 'transforming from a one-person to a two-person psychology, and a shift from the primacy of content to primacy of context, a shift from the primacy of cognition to the primacy of affect, and a shift away from [but not yet an abandonment of] the concept of "technique"' (p. 126). For Jungians, Bromberg's work can easily be viewed not so much of a paradigm shift as a rediscovery and development of ideas quite in agreement with much of analytical psychology. As such, it is highly recommended for clinicians interested in both dissociation and the relational perspective.

SCHORE, ALLAN. *The Science of the Art of Psychotherapy*. New York & London: W.W Norton, 2012. Pp. 458. Hbk: $47.50

One would be hard pressed to find another book so extensively filled with an up-to-date and extensive review of contemporary studies on the affective and neuroscience literature related to psychotherapy and psychoanalysis as this. This work will likely be a major reference source for those interested in understanding the brain-mind-body relationships, particularly in the two-person model, focused on the dissociative process, and the autonomic nervous system concomitants. Schore began in 1994 writing about the neurobiology of emotional development, and has continued with extensive publications in this area up to the present time. Here he continues to present extensively, and at times extremely repetitively, the latest series of works in the neuroscience world, particularly in the area of neuro-imaging studies, that bring many psychoanalytic concepts into line with observable and documentable changes in brain systems and metabolic activity. His is a developmental perspective grounded in attachment theory and the relational / inter-subjective schools. A number of background salient principles are present throughout this work: attachment theory, the right brain as the seat of the unconscious and locus of implicit communication, PTSD as a model of relational trauma and its effect on the right brain, the importance of affect modulation and affect dysregulation, and the connections of mind / brain with the body via the autonomic nervous system, and interpersonal relationship as the means by which mind develops, and emotional impingement and trauma are transmitted.

Schore reviews the basic principles of affect regulation in development and treatment, particularly noting the effect of relational trauma on the developing right brain. He presents a cogent overview of right brain function and stress regulation, intersubjectivity, experiences of humour, empathy, and compassion as well as in creativity and clinical interactions. He emphasizes the two-way relationship between brain structure and function on the one hand, and emotions on the other.

Also presented is an overview of the relationships between affect, the neurosciences and neuropsychiatry as they now correlate with findings in various clinical and sociological topics. Particularly enjoyable is his overview of the historical developmental concepts of dissociation from Janet to contemporary writers. Unfortunately he appears to have no awareness of the contributions of Jung in this area, and his discussion of a wider perspective of theoretical models of dissociation similar to neuroscience findings seems a bit limited (see Howell 2011). His discussion of the neurobiology of relational trauma is extensive and contains the latest in contemporary understanding of trauma, developmental dysfunction and evidence of extensive brain mechanisms and changes. The chapter on borderline personality and its possible etiology as a right hemispheric disorder is fascinating, as is his use of appropriate graphs and illustrations that make an understanding of this phenomenon understandable.

The discussion of 'Bowlby's environment of adaptedness: current decrement in US culture' may be a wake-up call. Reviewing many studies of early infant–mother interaction with imaging studies of the brain of the developing infants, Schore concludes that the societal- enforced early separation of the infant-mother unit, even with excellent childcare situations, poses significant developmental risk, including insecure attachment as well as a negative impact on children's brain structure and cognitive abilities. Schore concludes that 'Available evidence demonstrates that all children are not "resilient" but "malleable", for better or worse, suggesting that most children are able to accommodate, but at a cost'. The idea that disruption of these earliest relationships, even with quality non-maternal care, is without deviation from normal developmental progress not supported. Even the current epidemic of child obesity is now being viewed as related to insecure attachment as a risk factor.

It must also be noted that there is a not insignificant amount of space and repetitious presentation that detracts from this book. Schore, and some of his co-workers, seemed to feel an unfortunate need both to use the same information in support of multiple theoretical positions, and repetitiously to credit and re-credit the author with his many important and prescient insights. More attention to editing details probably would have made this a more readable book. Even with these problems this book nonetheless offers a unique opportunity to those interested in the latest neuroscience support for analytic technique as a valuable resource.

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SZEKACS-WESZ, JUDIT & KEVE, TOM (Eds.). *Ferenczi and his World: Rekindling the Spirit of the Budapest School*. London: Karnac Books, 2012. Pp. xxiv + 154. Pbk. £20.99

Why revisit Ferenczi? Now perhaps the least celebrated of the founding fathers of psychoanalysis, once his star shone brightly. Not only was he elected the first honorary member of the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1921, but he was also analyst to, amongst significant others, Ernest Jones, Melanie Klein, John Rickman and Michael Balint.