



Freud, Studies on Hysteria. II

E 15

[1895a]

V
IV

Fr. - Breuer friends for some years before 1882 - then
Psy. first friend case of Anna O.

VI

Charcot 1885

1887 begins hypnosis

Then makes use of hypnosis in an odd manner
(catharsis)

in case of Emmy v. N.

1892 & 1893. Translates 2 books of Breuerheim

visits him in Nancy for 5 months in 1889

XII

Freud not very adept at hypnotical procedure, tried
to circumvent it.

XVIII

In the years immediately following the studies,
Freud relied more & more on free association
& dreams.

XVII

Hysteria: Memory of experience to which affect is
attached is cut off from consciousness. The
affective memory is afterwards manifested in
hysterical symptoms which may be regarded
as "mnemonic symbols" - symbols of repressed
memory.

reasons for psychological phenomenon

1. experience occurred when p. was in state of

dissociation (hypnosis)

2. experience held to be incompatible by ego

or had had to be fended off.

XIX



Trends, J. = H. g.
memory

XII. If the original experience along with its affect, can be brought into consciousness, the affect is discharged or abreacted, the force that has maintained the symptom ceases to operate & the symptom itself disappears.

[Removes of memory, make affective part, connected with it disappear - but could say hysterical patient is fixed for memory!]

XIII. Why ~~obscure~~ must affect be discharged & if such effects are so low?

Hypothesis = Freud's lecture II. I, 1893
not mentioned again until beyond the Pleasure principle. (1920.)

Here defined as principle of constancy:

"The mental apparatus endeavours to keep the quantity of excitation present in it as low as possible or at least to keep it constant."

alluded to in Neuro-psychology of Defense (1894) given a name first by Breuer in the Studies II (1892, mentioned) Trends
o. n. u. e.

Breuer:
Tendency to keep in the cerebral excitation constant.
p. 197

concerns. conscious & unconscious of instincts & repeats.