

XIV 161 ff

Freud, The Unconscious 1915

[1915e]

E 13

164 Term first used in Conclusions by Emory n. V. II, 76

166. Essence of repression "not to putting an end to, in annihilating, the idea but ^{to} presenting an obstacle, but in preventing it from becoming conscious. When this happens we say of the idea that it is in a state of being unconscious. It can produce just as much effect even when it is unconscious as when it is conscious, it can produce effects even including some of the forceful results of consciousness. Every thing that is repressed must remain unconscious, but... the repressed does not cover every thing that is unconscious. Re unconscious: the other compass: the repressed is a part of the unconscious.

166. "Something mental that is unconscious."

166. "data of conc. have a number of gaps in them. It requires that whatever goes on in the mind must also be known to consciousness in to make an unbroken chain."

".. an unconscious psychological state.."

".. we know for certain that they [unconscious processes] have abundant points of contact with conscious processes? [one can see the unconscious appear in the waking state.]"

170

²
"Subconsciousness" "in correct and unimpaired."

(Freud used it in some of his early writings)

"We must be prepared, if so, to assume the existence in us, not only of a second consciousness, but of a third, fourth, perhaps of an unlimited number of states of consciousness, all unknown to us, as to one another."

"unconscious consciousness"

consciencia inconsciente,

171

"... to liken the perception of them [unconscious mental processes] by means of consciousness to the perception of the external world by means of sense organs."

172

systematic or descriptive sense of conscious-unconscious.

172

"In the first phase the psychical act is unconscious or belongs to the system Ucs.; if on testing, it is rejected by the censorship, it is not allowed to pass into the second phase; it is then said to be 'repressed' and must remain unconscious."

[Problem: what is the censorship? - the social filter!]

173

"When a psychical act (let us confine here to one kind in the nature of an idea) is to pass over from the system Ucs. to the system Cs. (or Pre.), one is to suppose that this transition involves

a fresh record - as if were a second registration - of the idea in question, it may thus be situated as well in a fresh psychological locality, as along with it the original unconscious registration continues to exist." - or change "involving a simultaneous re-occurring in the same locality."

[Special place for the unconscious & conscious consciousness]

(This idea first appeared in letter to Freud, 1896 (6. III) and in *Key / memory* - Ch. III, Section B, V. 539.

(8A. Interp. V. 539: "... our memories - not excepting those of it are most deeply stamped on our minds - are in themselves unconscious. They can be made conscious; but there can be no doubt that they can produce all their effect of it in an unconscious condition.")

176 "To have heard something or to have experienced something are in their psychological nature two quite different things, even though the content of both is the same."

177. are there only conscious ideas; or "but are there also unconscious instinctual impulses, emotions or feelings...?"

[or are there unconscious perceptions of outside reality - inside reality?]

177. An instinct can never be an object of consciousness - only the idea that represents the instincts can."

178

"... to suppress the development of affect is the
done aim of repression as ... its work is incomplete
if this aim is not achieved."

"... unconscious ^{ideas} continue to exist after
repression as actual structures in the system
Ucs. even as all that corresponds in the
system & unconscious affects is a potential
beginning but is prevented from developing.
Strictly speaking then, there are no unconscious
affects as there are unconscious ideas. But these
may be very well in the system Ucs. affective
structures but by others, become conscious.
The whole difference arises from the fact that ideas
are catexes - basically of memory traces - which
affect or emotions correspond to processes of
discharge, the final manifestations of Ucs
are perceived as feeling."

[Idea gets fixed to memories]

178/8

"... repression can succeed in inhibiting an
instinctual impulse by being forced into a
manifestation of affect. This shows us that the system Cs.
normally controls affectivity as well as access to
mobility; so it enhances the importance of repression,
since it shows that repression results not only in withholding
things from conscious view but also in preventing the
development of affect + the setting-off of muscular activity."

179.

All repressed affects are exchanged for anxiety.

180

"The repressed idea remains capable of action in the Ucs. as it ^{must} therefore can remain at its cohesion. What has been withdrawn must be something else. Let us take the case of repression proper ('after-pressure') as it affects an idea. It is precense, or actually unconscious. conscious." Here repression = withdrawal for idea (pre) conscious cohesion. The idea then either remains uncohesed, or recovers cohesion for the Ucs. or retains the Ucs. cohesion. But it already is.



all this withdrawal is withdrawal of libido

181

Both pre or late repression ^{is} anti-cohesion
Pre protect itself for the pressure upon it for the unconscious idea.

182

Replace "'cohesion'" by "libido" because, as it knows it is the resistance of sexual impulses with resistible dealing.

186.

"The nucleus of the Ucs. consists of instinctual representations driven to discharge their cohesion; that is to say, it consists of irrepressible impulses."

Freud, Sigmund.

186

The instinctual or impulses exist first by itself without being influenced by one another. No negation, doubt, uncertainty - All these introduced by the word consciousness between Ucs. & Pcs.
"Negation is a substitute, at a higher level, for repression. In the Ucs. there are only contents, colored with greater or lesser strength."

[Here Freud speaks of Ucs. & Pcs. for a place.]

186

Primary process (condensation & displacement) - secondary.

187

Ucs. Processes = Ucs. = timeless.

(Reference to time bound up with Pcs.)

= no attention to reality

subject to pleasure principle.

To sum up: exemption from mutual contradiction, primary process (no objts., no time, timeless, no replacement for truth by physical reality, - these are the characteristics one may expect to find in processes belonging to the system Ucs.

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7.

187ff "Unconscious processes become cognizable only as under the condition of dreaming & of memory - that is to say, the processes of the higher Pcs. system are set back to an earlier stage of being, caused (by repression). In themselves they can not be recognized, indeed are even capable of carrying on their existence; for the system Ucs. is at a very early moment overlaid by the Pcs. and is taken over access to consciousness & motility. Discharge of the system Ucs. passes into somatic interaction that leads to development of affects." as he can testify Pcs., by itself Ucs. can not work being about any expedient muscular act, with the exception of reflexes, already organized.

188. ^{states} Freud assumed 2 types of electric energy: one in which the energy is tonically "bound" & the other in which it is freely mobile & passes toward discharge.

188 Function of Pcs.: communication between different ideational concepts, to form them into their, connections, reality testing, reality principle, conscious memory.

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8

190 Ucs. accessible to impressions of life, constantly influenced, Psy as subjected to influence from Psy.

191 Probable that there is ^{also} censorship between the Psy. & the Cs.

192 role of attention in becoming conscious.
"mobile cathetic energy", part of SD is a function

192/3 "The truth is that it not only the psychically repressed that remains alien to conscious men but also some of the Ucs. parts that dominate our ego, but something, therefore, that forms the strongest functional antithesis to the repressed. ... we must learn to emancipate ourselves from the importance of the symptom of "being conscious".

194 "... the existence of the censorship between the Psy & the Cs. teaches us that becoming conscious is no mere act of perception, but it is probably also a hypercathesis, a further advance in the psychical organization."

194 "... the Ucs. is also affected by experiences from originating from external perception. Normally all the paths for perception to the Ucs. remain open, and only those leading on from the Ucs. are subject of blocking by repression.

Trend the Ucs.

9.

194. It is a very remarkable thing that the Ucs. of one human being can react upon that of another, without passing through the Cs. This becomes clear investigation especially with a view to finding out where preconscious activity can be excluded as playing a part in it. But descriptively speaking, the fact is incontrovertible.

195. "The content of the systems Pcs. (or Cs.) is derived partly from instinctual life (through the medium of the Ucs.) or partly from perception.

194. "... a total recurrence of the two systems is not above all characterizes a condition of illness. Nevertheless p-a. treatment is based upon an influencing of the Ucs. for the direction of the Cs. as at any rate shows this, Kroy's laboratory test, is not impossible." "... But ... it is a difficult as slow process."

196/7 Nature of schizo phrenia or transference neurosis in Schizop. "a part is expressed as being conscious. But in the transference neurosis can only be shown the present in the Ucs. of psycho-analysis."

201 In Schizophr. object-cathexis is given up & the use of word-representations of object is retained.

Freud, Reclus

201/2

Consc. presentation comprises the presentation of the thing plus the presentation of the word belonging to it, while the unconscious presentation is the presentation of the thing alone. - The system he. contains the thing - collection of the objects, the first = true object-collections; the system Pos. comes about by this thing-presentation being hypocothesized through being linked with the word - representations corresponding to it.

!! [role of words for consciousness.]

"A presentation that is not put in words, or a psychical act that is not hypocothesized, remains thereafter in the he. in a state of repression."

This already indicated in Interpret. of Dr. V. 617.

also: "Project 1895" (1950a Reg. Sect. P. 11)

The two principles of mental functioning:

... thought processes are [1911b.]

in themselves without quality or consciousness,

as ... obtain their content & become

conscious only through being linked with the contents of perceptions of words."

203/4

Problem: Has repression in subcortical areas any (than) to do with repression in transference memories?

208

subcortical areas' mode of thought: "the trace to concrete things as thought by one abstract."