

Is it prudent to go away in silence?

By Silvia Saskyn

Freud: "If in this way it has been possible to say that the neurotic takes refuge in the disease to escape from a conflict, it must be agreed that in certain cases this flight is justified, and the doctor, if he **realizes** about the situation, should **go away quietly** and with all due respect."¹

Let's take the implication whose antecedent is "**if he notices**" and consequence is "**go away in silence.**"

It can be concluded that you should not go away just realizing the situation.

If the emphasis is not placed on the implication that binds the statement, the justification or not of the neurotic fugue could be inadequately assessed.

The difficulty is that you have to take the relationship of the self with the symptom but not establishing an agreement in which gains/losses are calculated.

Perhaps here is one of the aspects of the many times that Lacan alludes to the bet of Pascal's games.

Freud points out "in these exceptional cases" and the value of the exception in the foundation of any rule is important given the unusualness of the presentation.

The rule here is to "to go away in silence" revealing here in this way the function of cutting where it is not only at the end of a session, or the hesitant decision to be quite before making a mistake and also at the end of analysis.

¹ Freud: "Introductory Lessons to Psychoanalysis".

Then "we go away in silence" and the question becomes when, and knowing about that time is thus constituted as a knowledge of impotence. The analyst's discourse will be the discourse of impotence.

The question is about the foundations of an act of going away even prior to that "before" ... belonging to the structure of the moment of conclusion.

If the symptom is conceived as the manifestation of the existence of an unconscious conflict, then this shows us the importance of the preliminary interviews. These allow to reconstruct the conflict at the game to decide or not to start an analysis.

That is what is observed in the cases presented by Freud in the "Lessons"²...a series of interviews where the diagnosis does not lie in realizing what neurosis it is, but rather responding to what is the conflict to which that neurosis comes to "solve".

We know that the symptom not only satisfies the unconscious tendencies but also the repressive tendencies, therefore, it is necessary to operate considering the relations of the subject with the neurosis.

"The solution of the conflict by means of the formation of symptoms is the most comfortable one and adapted to the pleasure principle, it saves the ego a painful and considerable internal work. There are cases in which the doctor is forced to agree that neurosis constitutes the most innocuous, and... advantageous, solution to a conflict, pronouncing himself... in favor of... the disease that he was called upon to combat."³

It implies an ethical decision⁴ of the analyst since in Freudian development, which is theoretical, the logical system of the relations of the symptom with jouissance and with the participation of the self is involved.

² Freud: "Introductory Lessons to Psychoanalysis".

³ *ibid* (2) "The solution of the conflict through the formation of symptoms is the most convenient and best adapted to the pleasure principle, since it saves the ego considerable and painful internal work. There are cases in which the same doctor is forced to agree that neurosis constitutes the most innocuous solution, and from the most advantageous social point of view, to a conflict, thus pronouncing himself in favor of the disease that he has been called upon to combat.

⁴ Lacan J Class of 5/5/1965 "If being a psychoanalyst is a responsible position, the most responsible of all since it is the one to whom the operation of a radical ethical conversion is entrusted, the one that introduces the subject into the order of the desire,

It is a structural issue within our analytical field and even without knowing it, we make decisions of this order in each of our analyses.

We include temporality since one cannot make decisions knowing all the elements that guarantee a certain effect, if there is no anticipation, perhaps there is no possibility of decision

An analyst must not only account for the interruptions he makes but also for those he continues. The difference between anticipation and precipitation is imposed.

We know that "you don't want what you want" and vice versa, and since the unconscious conflict is caused by unconscious desires, it is imperative that the subject, faced with the discernment of the conflict of origin of the symptom, questions its relationship with the desire that arises from the analytic task..

There are two questions whether or not the wish is wanted and willing to work to find another solution close to the truth but for which there is no guarantee of the possibility of substituting symptomatic satisfaction for another. This is the inherent key in making a decision.

Each neurotic takes refuge in the disease to escape from a conflict and only the analytical disclosure of that conflict can confront the subject with his decisions. When deciding, he is alone.

The difficulty arises: Freud recognizes **that scape is justified only in exceptional cases.**

This justification is only sustained in absolutely singular terms in the real of the clinic, if we do not fall into a calculation of gains and losses for the subject of the decision and the Freudian theoretical formulation would not be correct.

This position locates the analytic act of "go away in silence" and is proven by a Freudian example "A woman who is mistreated and exploited without consideration by her husband...

an order whose traditional philosophical position tries to situate everything in my teaching that concerns historical retrospection, this order shows you that it has been in a certain way excluded. It is necessary to know what are the conditions that are required for someone to be able to say "I am a psychoanalyst".

will take refuge in neurosis when her constitution contributes to it, when she is cowardly or honest to maintain a trade with another man, when...strong in challenging social prejudices and separating...and when...his sexual instinct drives him towards his tormentor. Neurosis will constitute a weapon and even revenge. Finding an... ally in the doctor, she obliges her husband, who in normal circumstances had no consideration for her, to respect her..... In cases in which the external advantage... that the disease brings cannot be replaced by any other more real treatment runs the risk of not being effective.⁵

We should not start an analysis when we come across these constellations or interrupt it when it was started. This problem has a different tone from the first because the subject wants the treatment, since this is part of the advantages that the disease provides as a symptomatic and not a real solution. It ceases to be an analysis, becoming an interminable acting where the subject shows his triumph in a pirro style. The desire that the subject sustains is the preconscious desire to sleep.

It is true that the analyst can always work in the sense of awakening, but experience indicates that the recognition in each case of what limits the effectiveness of an analysis is decisive for it to be an analysis: Lacan: the analyst is the master of the good cut and that acting is a cut in a bad place. Perhaps, in this way, the analyst promotes allowing himself to be invested narcissistically by the subject.

Here, too, we must go away in silence, since our act must guarantee the transfer, in which it is shown that something of the analyst's desire function did not operate and only feeds

⁵ ibid(2) "A woman who is mistreated and exploited by her husband without any consideration will take refuge in neurosis when her constitution contributes to it, when she is too cowardly or honest to keep a secret business with another man, when it is not the strong enough to defy social prejudices and separate from her husband when she does not feel the desire to rebuild her life or look for a better husband and when, in spite of everything, her sexual instinct drives her towards her tormentor. Neurosis will constitute a defensive weapon and even an instrument of revenge. Finding in the doctor a powerful assistant, she forces her husband, who in normal circumstances had no consideration for her, to respect her, to make considerable expenses and to allow her to be absent from home and escape for some reasons from conjugal tyranny. In cases where the external or accidental benefit that the illness thus brings to the ego is considerable and cannot be replaced by any other more real one, the treatment of neurosis runs the risk of being ineffective.

symptomatic satisfaction without allowing substitutive satisfaction for another. The precipitation of the analyst is present where there is no analytic act.

And then the second example appears here with the counter-proof value it acquires.

The justification or not of a neurotic fugue can only be decided in these terms: the decision to go away, if it is not taken on time, if it is not anticipated, will bring as a consequence the result that Freud recognizes in the second instance, an ineffective analysis that then you must rethink your status of non-existence. Lacan “neither too soon nor too late”.

The analyst's haste can prevent the subject from passing through the field of desire and thus push him to grab hold of an object to hold onto the scene. All interpretation is short and the analyst must ensure the conditions for saying to be possible.

From the examples the question arises if in these symptomatic constellations we can include narcissistic neuroses, in which certain melancholies may enter, where sometimes the preliminary interviews are not passed and sometimes the interruption is imposed as the only solution to the conflict. But it is also valid to ask if there was an analyst.

We know that Freud intensely considered satisfaction and Lacan considered the possibility of changing the subject's libidinal economy. The question that remains open is whether in these symptomatic constellations described it is possible to achieve it.