A previous version of this text was presented at the final meeting of the New Lacanian School cartel on ‘Trauma & Urgent’ on Wednesday 17th July 2019. Members: Amelia Mangani, Bruno de Florence, Greg Hynds, Henrik Lynggaard & Owen Hewitson. +1: Julia Evans. 

In my text on Traumát, two levels of trauma ¡ are defined: ‘Real-ly Symbolic -RS’ & ‘Symbolically Real -SR’. This is an attempt to travel further. Freud (Dora ¡ v 1905) states that these two levels are ‘soldered’ onto each other. Lacan adds in 1951, ‘this discourse must proceed according to the laws of a gravitation, peculiar to it, which is called truth. For ‘truth’ is the name of that ideal movement which discourse introduces into reality.’ So meaning, different for each subject, is lent from one level to the other. 

Lacan (1951v) introduces some ‘urgent remarks’ on our responsibilities. ‘… to put in place the conditions where truth is recognised’ & in 1956vii describes those operating without truth as ‘farcical characters [who] operate, defend theses, talk only nonsense.’ I argue that Jacques Lacan stages this welding when giving a paper in Baltimoreviii (1966) with ‘inmixing’ in its title. 

The term inmixing is developed in Seminar IIIix : 11th April 1956 ‘…the inmixing of subjects. It's characteristic of the intersubjective dimension that you have a subject in the real capable of using the signifier as such, that is, to speak, not so as to inform you, but precisely so as to lure you. This possibility is what is distinctive about the existence of the signifier. But this isn't all. As soon as there is a subject and use of the signifier, use of the between-I [l'entre-je] is possible, that is to say, of the interposed subject.’
There are 3 accounts of events in Baltimore: i) the published version with an edited discussion ii) Lacan’s text by itself & iii) an account by Cynthia L. Haven (2017).

I will now outline how Lacan’s actions cut and thereby introduce truth, the RS, into the proceedings, using material published by Haven in 2017. Some question of its accuracy after more than 50 years has to be raised.

Lacan cuts from two perspectives:

a) presenting an absolute universal truth vs subjective difference
b) the circulation of a gift – a sign of love

Lacan stages the SR’s gift circulation in Baltimore as is described in Seminar IV: 23rd January 1957: No greater gift, no greater sign of love is possible, than the gift of what one does not have. … the dimension of the gift only exists with the introduction of the law, with the fact that the gift … is something that circulates. The gift you give is always the gift you have received. But between two subjects, this cycle of gifts always comes from elsewhere, for what establishes the love relation is that this gift is given, we might say, for nothing. … In other words, it is insofar as a subject gives something gratuitously, and insofar as behind what he gives, there is all that he lacks; … what makes it a gift is that the subject sacrifices something beyond what he has.

From the conference
- The organisers, René Girard & John Hopkian University want to establish reputations by discovering basic structural patterns, meta narratives, in all human phenomena.
- JL refuses by putting the process of the conference up for question. He does not pre-circulating his paper, only appears at the conference venue for his paper & insists on mixing with students and practitioners, Quote ‘The idea of the unifying unity of the human condition has always had on me the effect of a scandalous lie.’ At the end of his talk, he mentions ‘Enjoy Coca Cola’ bringing a universal system of regulating subjects’ jouissance into question.
- Further JL writes out his paper in English, frustrating all the offers of help, on the morning it is given. ‘I remarked to myself that exactly all that I could see, except for some trees in the distance, was the result of thoughts, actively thinking thoughts, where the function played by the subjects was not completely obvious.’ So he wrote from the position of a faded subject, with certainty and exact meaning not in place. He is referencing a more subjective transmission than the rigid conference protocol.

- JL challenges both Derrida & Wilden within a one to one relationship. This operates as a cut. At an evening reception JL states to Derrida that his prior discovery of the subject has upset him. JL then states they must meet up.
- Wilden tries to get JL to obey the conference rules & speak in French. He also thinks he is writing JL’s text. JL reassures him & sends him away thinking he has won. Lacan reads from a heavily French accented English from a freshly prepared text. Wilden explodes in the questions after Lacan’s presentation. Lacan is reported as enjoying this.

This attack and others have been edited from the book.
- JL was seen as the celebrity among the leading French intellectuals with superstar status. This was important for the organisers. So, an exchange took place. JL gave them what he did not consider he had, prestige, by appearing. However, he plays with this supposed status by giving the sponsor, the Ford Foundation, a bear hug to the horror of the organisers. The reduction of universal to personal. A further example of this is that the laundering of his silk underwear is brought to the foreground. The organisers are made aware of that which is
normally unseen with the silk denoting celebrity status. In so doing JL was bringing attention to that which is hidden and necessary.

- Lacan’s transmission in English although the event was bilingual. Lacan in his first paragraph outlines the difference between understandable presentation and his form of transmission. Harden excoriates his choice as his English was difficult. JL explains it is a choice between a common other and Other. Although he is in this common other, his Frenchness is welded into him and can be heard. “So, the message in language is different”, what is welded onto to it can be heard.
- There are two processes of promulgation of the conference in place – the heavily edited one in the book and Lacan running up a $900 phone bill telling colleagues in Paris about it. So there exists the standard account & the account registered in speech between two subjects. JL introduces subjectivity into the account to the bafflement of the organisers.

In the video ‘ « Rencontre » Un conte sur l'autisme’ a distinction is made between offering a gift to the one who does not speak and acting alongside. Lacan was acting alongside empty speech in Baltimore.

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3 See Laurent, E., Trauma in Reverse, April 2002 (New York) A version of this paper was read at the conference Trauma and Its Aftermath: Eight Case Studies and the Lacanian Orientation. See http://www.lacanianworks.net/?p=12265
vi ibid
viii Of Structure as an inmixing of an Otherness prerequisite to Any Subject Whatever: 21st October 1966 (Baltimore) : Jacques Lacan See http://www.lacanianworks.net/?p=258 This is Jacques Lacan’s contribution to an international symposium entitled “The Languages of Criticism and the Sciences of Man,”. The sessions were convened under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins Humanities Center, in Baltimore, during the week of October 18-21, 1966.
ix Jacques Lacan uses inmixing in Seminar III See Seminar III: 11th April 1956 : See Seminar III: The Psychoses: 1955-1956: from 16th November 1955: Jacques Lacan or here http://www.lacanianworks.net/?p=657 : p193 of Russell Grigg’s translation : What we have encountered in this symptomatology always implies what I indicated to you last year in relation to the dream of Irma's injection - the inmixing [Footnote 5] of subjects. It's characteristic of the intersubjective dimension that you have a subject in the real capable of using the signifier as such, that is, to speak, not so as to inform you, but precisely so as to lure you. This possibility is what is distinctive about the existence of the signifier. But this isn't all. As soon as there is a subject and use of the signifier, use of the between-I [/entre-e/] is possible, that is to say, of the interposed subject. This inmixing of subjects is one of the most obvious elements in the dream of Irma's injection. Recall the three practitioners
called in one by one by Freud, who wants to know what it is that's in Irma's throat. And these three farcical characters operate, defend theses, talk only nonsense. They are the between-I's, who play an essential role here.

Footnote 5: “immixtion;” term used by Damourette and Pichon for the semantically different ways the subject's participation in an event or action can be described by a verb alone or by one of the verbs “faire,” "voir," or "laisser" plus an infinitive: e.g., “operer,” “faire operer,” “voir operer,” and "laisser operer." See Essai de grammaire de la langue francoise 5:791-817.


THE FRENCH INVASION, Essay by Cynthia L. Haven, 11th December 2017 http://quarterlyconversation.com/the-french-invasion


Ibid.


Of Structure... (21st October 1966) ibid