

If neither the conditions of its occurrence nor its effects are admitted into a definition of perception, it is hard to conceive how the job can be done. Perhaps psychologists ought to be satisfied with the study of perceiving and of percepts and return the concept of perception to the philosophers for further analysis.

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**Sigmund Freud: Collected Papers, Volumes I thru 5**

Ernest Jones, M.D., and James Strachey (Eds.)

*New York, Basic Books, Inc., 1959, 2274 pp. (total), \$25.00*

In these five volumes the editors have brought together Freud's short papers. The collection is the first American edition which presents in English the "Sammlung kleiner Schriften zur Neurosenlehre." The title *Collected Papers* means papers collected from journals, not Freud's complete works. But although the monographic contributions are not included, these shorter papers represent the greater part of the basis of Freud's contributions. It was from these that he erected the superstructure of books which contain more theory, and discussion of method and philosophy.

All the papers are dated, and the name of the

translator is given. Many of the papers here appear in English for the first time. Volume I contains 14 of the early papers (1893 to 1905) and a long one, "On the History of the Psychoanalytic Movement" (1914). These papers give his early views on the etiological role of sexual traumas in infancy and his change of viewpoint (p. 276) when he realized that many of these traumas were fantasies, that an imagined event could produce an effect equivalent to that of an actual episode.

Volume II is divided into two parts. The first consists of clinical papers written between 1906 and 1924. The second part contains 10 papers on technique. Volume III is made up of five longer clinical reports, famous cases now extensively used in teaching. In Volume IV the first eight papers discuss mental processes topographically, economically, and dynamically. Especially notable is the essay on the unconscious. The second part of the volume is made up of nonmedical papers; here are fascinating descriptions and discussions of poetry, use of words, love, fairy tales, and mythology. The last volume is edited by James Strachey and contains miscellaneous papers from 1888 to 1938, 20 of the 33 having been written since 1925. It is obvious that this finely translated and beautifully printed set is fundamental in any psychiatric library.

S. C.