

THOMAS LILJENBERG

*Chapter VII*

FIREWORK EDITION  
Stockholm 1999

Chapter VII

Thomas Liljenberg, Stockholm 1999

Text: Chapter VII, Interpretations of Dreams by Sigmund Freud

Print: Narvetryck, Stockholm

Firework Edition No. 92

ISBN 91 87066 23 8

This book is free of charge and printed in an edition of 1000 items

Firework Edition, Sigfridsvägen 6, 126 50 Hägersten, Sweden

## The Psychology of Dreams

Amor  
is one  
by a f  
ginal s  
sion u  
ments  
expres

The p  
had be  
child o  
that h  
surrou  
sat bes  
father  
crying  
woke  
Rushi  
one ar

The m  
given  
light s  
impre  
a fire  
le that  
be equ

**THIS  
BOOK  
BELONGS  
TO  
ANYONE  
WHO  
WANTS  
IT**

there  
ould me  
ts ori-  
mpres-  
ne ele-  
nce, to

father  
ter the  
jar so  
dy lay  
atcher,  
ars the  
m and  
father  
room.  
ts and

nation  
bright  
m the  
y, that  
possib-  
ld not  
on; we

can only add that the content of the dream must be overdetermined, and that the speech of the child must have consisted of phrases which it had uttered while still alive, and which were associated with important events for the father. Perhaps the complaint, "I am burning", was associated with the fever from which the child died, and "Father, don't you see?" to some other affective occurrence unknown to us.

Now, when we have come to recognize that the dream has meaning, and can be fitted into the context of psychic events, it may be surprising that a dream which is such an immediate and striking in itself, a wish which is his father's, her his, probably did in the case of the child's father, slept and waking reflect whether had waked to the adjoined is one moment.

There is an engagingly to ascertain to be discovered other words interpreted, explained, and this dream is differently demands an explanation of interpretation.

But before we let us stop and look at something that the easy and comfortable part of our journey lies behind us. Hitherto, all the paths that we have followed have led, if I mistake not, to light, to explanation, and to full understanding; but from the moment when we seek to penetrate more deeply into the psychic processes in dreaming, all paths lead into darkness. It is quite impossible to explain the dream as a psychic process, for to explain means to trace back to the known, and as yet we have no psycho-

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
FREE**

logical knowledge to which we can refer such explanatory fundamentals as  
may be inferred from the psychological investigation of dreams. On the  
contrary, the apparatus of the dream, which is the result of a  
which is the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
and the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
to go to the apparatus, which is the result of a  
value of the apparatus, which is the result of a  
and the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
change of the apparatus, which is the result of a  
income of the apparatus, which is the result of a  
shall not be the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
of the apparatus, which is the result of a  
ams, of the apparatus, which is the result of a  
confirm the apparatus, which is the result of a  
as the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
reliable the apparatus, which is the result of a  
the apparatus, which is the result of a  
they can be the result of a apparatus, which is the result of a  
from a apparatus, which is the result of a  
problem of the apparatus, which is the result of a

**IT  
CANNOT  
BE  
BOUGHT**

## The Forgetting of Dreams

I prop  
which  
under  
object  
we wis  
have r

What  
interp  
memo  
which  
For w  
compl  
we kn  
even t  
goes t  
ly but  
may d  
our re  
really  
tion w  
due to  
have r  
conclu  
(Spitt  
the dr

deprived of the very object whose value we have undertaken to determine.

In all our dream-interpretations we have hitherto ignored these warnings. On the contrary, indeed, we have found that the smallest, most insignificant, and most uncertain components of the dream-content invited interpretations no less emphatically than those which were distinctly and certainly contained in the dream. In the dream of Irma's injection we read: "I quick-

subject  
ens to  
n. The  
which  
that we

ods of  
of our  
s, and  
content.  
son to  
nately  
tion of  
ything  
plete-  
nd, we  
it is in  
m was  
roduc-  
ch are  
ner we  
at any  
writer  
ut into  
being

**IT  
CANNOT  
BE  
USED**

ly called in Dr. M,” and we assumed that even this small addendum would not have got into the dream if it had not been susceptible of a special derivation whose absurdity was six times as great as that of the original.

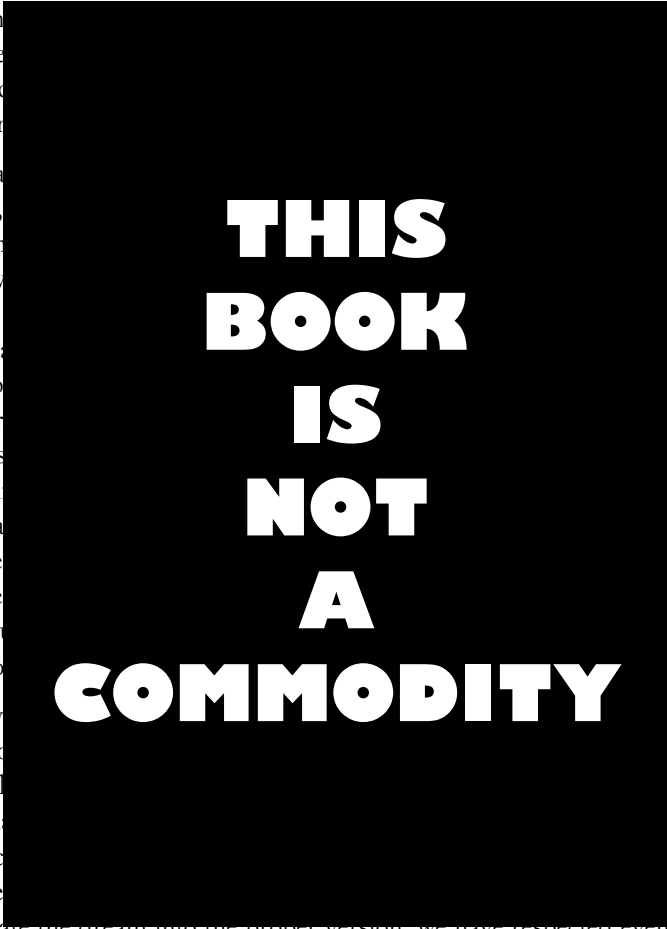
Instead of a value, the dream-clue was in the fully interpreted under-stands the in-media-

Se  
Se  
N  
So

Every-  
tures of  
comp  
We h  
nuanc  
fronte

translate the dream into the proper version, we have respected even these defects of expression. In brief, what other writers have regarded as arbitrary improvisations, concocted hastily to avoid confusion, we have treated like a sacred text. This contradiction calls for explanation.

It would appear, without doing any injustice to the writers in question, that the explanation is in our favour. From the standpoint of our newly-acquired



ent to  
ingly  
six as  
.  
ferent  
latent  
p this  
of life  
boast-  
ficant  
es not  
g to a  
way to  
inter-  
rses:

nt fea-  
ow the  
them.  
every  
e con-  
led to

insight into the origin of dreams, all contradictions are completely reconciled. It is true that we distort the dream in our attempt to reproduce it; we once r... hisun-  
dersta... nking.  
But th... ch the  
dream... orship.  
Other... n-dis-  
tortion... as we  
know... ended,  
has al... dream-  
though... modi-  
fication... ion to  
be arb... ead us  
astray... nation  
of the... shown  
that in... deter-  
minat... st. For  
examp... ot pos-  
sible;... mined  
by the... y pur-  
pose.<sup>2</sup>... by the  
wakin... e con-  
nectio... ne way  
to this... nt.

In ana... asser-  
tion, a... ns not  
very c... y does  
in the... dified

are thereby made known to me as the weak points of the dream's disguise; they are what the embroidered emblem on Siegfried's raiment was to Hagen. These are the points from which the analysis may start. The narrator has been admonished by my announcement that I intend to take special pains to solve the dream, and immediately, obedient to the urge of resistance, he protects the weak points of the dream's disguise, replacing a treache-



rous expression by a less relevant one. He thus calls my attention to the expressions which he has discarded. From the efforts made to guard against care whom much relation memo dit its conce the dr stance

This substituti what readily dream transv thoug devalu itself dream a dire affairs antiqu nobili itself of the

# A UNIVERSAL PATH TO THE MOST UNIQUE

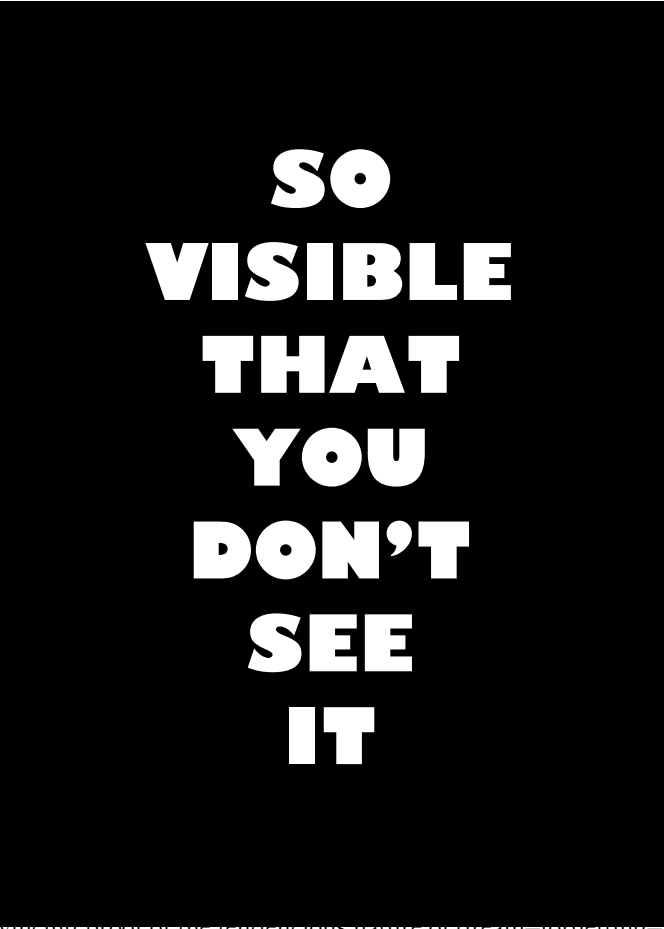
but the writers ute so es the d; our to cre- Doubt data of f resi- d sub- ubt, to e more of the that a ream- nly by contents of the ement ate of ics of of the he city owers he full

rights of citizenship. They are watched with suspicion. In our case, instead of suspicion we have doubt. I must insist, therefore, that in the analysis of a dream one must emancipate oneself from the whole scale of standards of reliability; and if there is the slightest possibility that this or that may have occurred in the dream, it should be treated as an absolute certainty. Until one has decided to reject all respect for appearances in tracing the dream-ele-

ments, the analysis will remain at a standstill. Disregard of the element concerned has the psychic effect, in the person analysed, that nothing in connection

effect  
say, "V  
tain; b  
say so  
it to b  
Psych  
distur

The fo  
it by t  
a great  
another  
dream  
but ha  
doubt  
it in s  
one ge  
restim  
occu  
often  
sible t  
se – v  
though  
sion in  
is not



. This  
ple to  
or cer-  
r does  
ermits  
stance.  
atever  
explain  
eamed  
ave yet  
at the  
night,  
ossible  
forgets  
just as  
e ove-  
e gaps  
ng can  
s pos-  
cour-  
ream-  
ppres-  
dream

A convincing proof of the tendentious nature of dream=forgetting= of the fact that it serves the resistance – is obtained on analysis by investigating a preliminary stage of forgetting.<sup>5</sup> It often happens that, in the midst of an interpretation, an omitted fragment of the dream suddenly emerges which is described as having been previously forgotten. This part of the dream that has been wrested from forgetfulness is always the most important part. It lies

on the shortest path to the solution of the dream, and for that every reason it was most exposed to the resistance. Among the examples of dreams that I

have i  
quent  
of trav  
have l  
The p  
from.  
When  
Self-c  
not re  
instan  
when  
the Ir  
anima  
dream  
to me  
alive,”  
correc  
stitute  
ist vor  
book  
the wo  
(pious  
longer  
dream  
this h  
means

# ABSOLUTE OBVIOUS- NESS

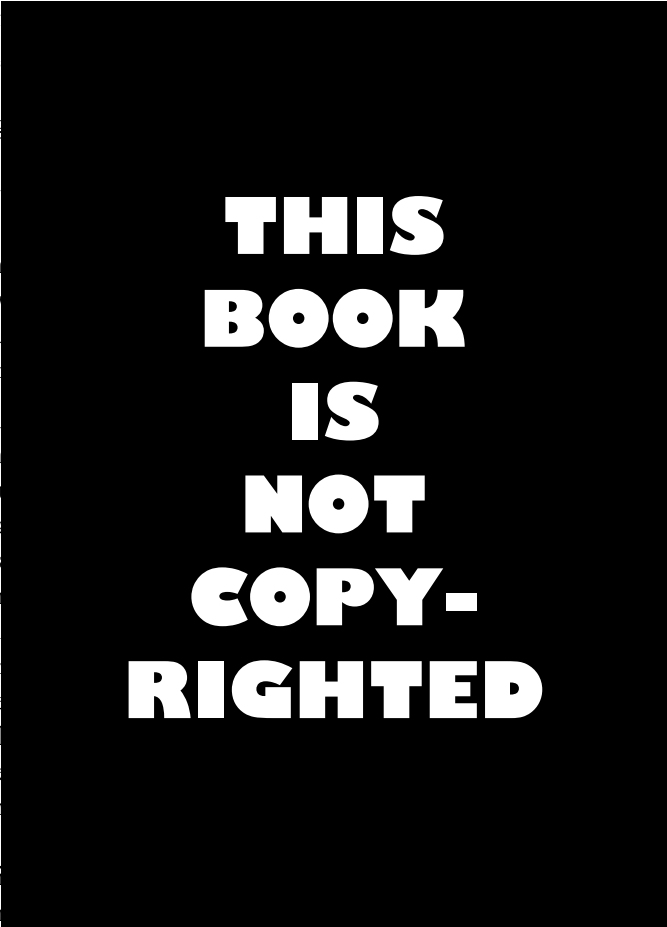
subse-  
dream  
ons; I  
scene.  
‘It is  
by...’  
”  
does  
ory an  
of age  
ore of  
marine  
h (the  
me up  
he is  
ntence  
n sub-  
Buch  
y”the  
because  
romm  
ld no  
of the  
on has  
ns, by  
word

denoting gender, or sex or the sexual (he) – in the wrong place. This is surely one of the keys to the solution of the dream.

Those who have heard of the derivation of the book-title Matter and Motion (Moliere in *Le Malade Imaginaire: La Matiere est-elle laudable?* – A Motion of the bowels) will readily be able to supply the missing parts.

Moreover, I can prove conclusively, by a demonstratio ad oculos, that the forgetting of the dream is in a large measure the work of the resistance. A patient without leaving the couch; I come to the end of the analysis and I urge the patient to recall the dream; he recalls it in the same way as he recalls a dream hitherto forgotten.

Psychic fact that the dream is the material for the analysis of the dream; our material has not been analyzed and yet – work I have done on the dream; retention of the dream and the

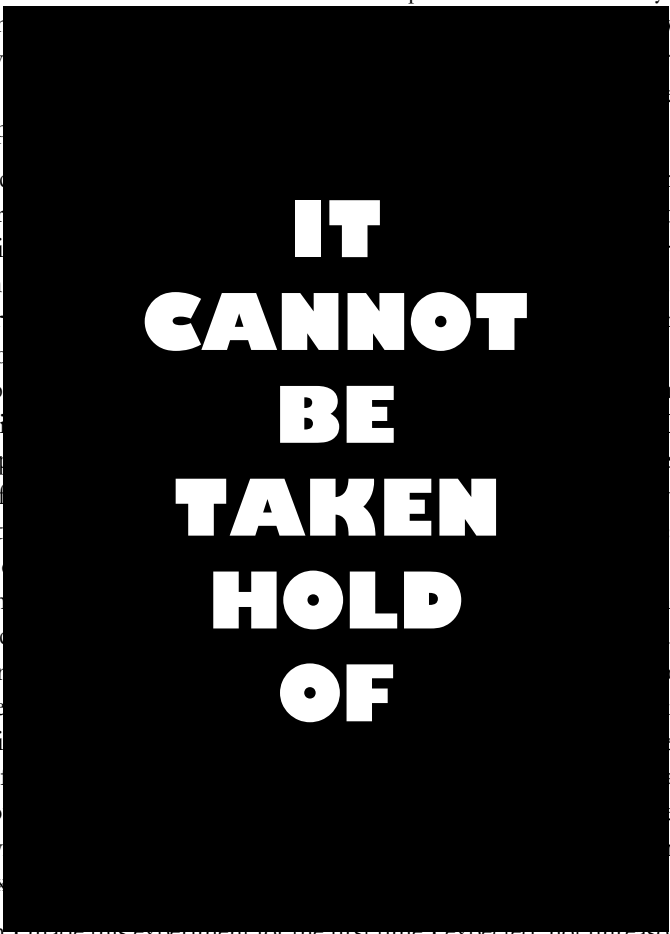


thers have sought to explain the forgetting of dreams.

When Morton Prince objects to my explanation of the forgetting of dreams on the ground that it is only a special case of the amnesia of dissociated psychic states, and that the impossibility of applying my explanation of this special amnesia to other types of amnesia makes it valueless even for its

immediate purpose, he reminds the reader that in all his descriptions of such dissociated states he has never attempted to discover the dynamic explanation (which would surely be there-by) is a form of anesthesia of their part.

That is, in their power, compared with the power which I had presented or analyzed, or interpreted, or asserted, or attempted, or was effected, or recent, I had the time, the old, been, unaltered, surprising, aims, as though, and with two ex-



When I made this experiment for the first time I expected, not unreasonably, that dreams would behave in this connection merely like neurotic symptoms. For when I treat a psychoneurotic for instance, an hysterical patient, by psychoanalysis, I am compelled to find explanations for the first symptoms of the malady, which have long since disappeared, as well as for those still existing symptoms which have brought the patient to me; and I find the

former problem easier to solve than the more exigent one of today. In the *Studies in Hysteria*<sup>8</sup> published as early as 1895, I was able to give the explanation for forty years of

I will interpretations for who wishes must not expect dreams. Even the which are comm group of observ are difficult to requir s here given, and all affect s. He must to the experi "the bete" – that in the results the task a diff accomplishe you will often tell you anything the work the fo s your attent dream-thought s. It is most d ize the fact th inter-

pretation of the dream which is both ingenious and coherent, and which gives particulars of all the elements of the dream-content. Besides this, another interpretation, an over-interpretation of the same dream, one which has escaped him, may be possible. It is really not easy to form an idea of the wealth of trains of unconscious thought striving for expression in our minds, or to credit the adroitness displayed by the dream-work in killing –

so to speak – seven flies at one stroke, like the journeyman tailor in the fairy-tale, by means of its ambiguous modes of expression. The reader will constanlay of ingen interpretation opinion many pretat One c butes sexual the an though prove these that it pretat The in of drea dent in a num lysis s formi tion, f plish t loose dimin of a d

lay of erpre- pt the n that inter- ation. attri- fantile e calls found es not sed in round inter- ation. tions as evi- ars. In e ana- trans- senta- accom- ood in hereby ation mme- diately, but the correct interpretation of the substituted material can be obtained only by means of the familiar technique.

# AN ANCESTOR OF ITS OWN CHOOSING

The question whether every dream can be interpreted is to be answered in the negative. One should not forget that in the work of interpretation one is opposed by the psychic forces that are responsible for the distortion of the dream. Whether one can master the inner resistances by one's intellectual





into consideration the play of the psychic forces, we are compelled to assert that the dream would never have come into existence had the resistance prevailed. It loses significance if it has not been discovered. Dreams – namely, the possibility of information – shall not be immediately describable. Description of information following reduction. We are to be concluded sleeping have perceived that the resistance may present both the event sleeping. We must dream which at other times control reflection, directing our attention to a single element of the dream, noting the involuntary thoughts that associate themselves with this element. We then take up the next component of the dream-content, and repeat the operation with this; and, regardless of the direction taken by the thoughts, we allow ourselves to be led onwards by them, rambling from one subject to another. At the same time, we harbour the confi-

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
UNSALEABLE  
AND  
PRICELESS**

dent hope that we may in the end, and without intervention on our part, come upon the dream-thoughts from which the dream originated. To this

the cri  
start fr  
associ  
that on  
ry and  
follow  
until h  
ment;  
shoul  
still in  
all the  
mon v  
found  
dream  
nectio  
occur  
a serie  
thoug  
he pal  
purely  
and ar  
desire

If suc  
the im  
nectio  
the inc



e if we  
can be  
able is  
bitra-  
igator  
ten up  
nd ele-  
ations  
ations  
dea hit  
a com-  
he has  
of the  
t-con-  
which  
out of  
ream-  
nown,  
is is a  
nance,  
ut any

refer to  
g con-  
ing up  
rfectly

covers and explains the dream as do our dream-interpretations could be achieved otherwise than by following previously established psychic connections. We might also point to the fact that the procedure in dream-interpretation is identical with the procedure followed in the resolution of hysterical symptoms, where the correctness of the method is attested by the emergence and disappearance of the symptoms – that is, where the inter-

pretation of the text is confirmed by the interpolated illustrations. But we have no reason to avoid this problem – namely, how one can arrive at a pre-existent chain of thought, but to get rich

For it  
less ex  
renou  
It can  
know  
inexac  
ence, a  
withou  
exert  
deran  
psych  
dity o  
though  
ria and  
not oc  
ingen  
psych  
omiss  
tunity  
which  
ding  
regard  
appea



ain of  
but to  
aim-  
s, we  
urface.  
ch are  
as we  
influ-  
nking  
selves  
psychic  
The  
e soli-  
am of  
hyste-  
t does  
to the  
fused  
use of  
ppor-  
orship  
of len-  
ancels  
ant to  
orship

on the frontier, which allows only those foreign journals which have had certain passages blacked out to fall into the hands of the readers to be protected. The free play of ideas following any chain of associations may perhaps occur in cases of destructive organic affections of the brain. What, however, is taken to be such in the psychoneuroses may always be explained as the influence of the censorship on a series of thoughts which have been pushed

into the foreground by the concealed directing ideas.<sup>11</sup> It has been considered an unmistakable sign of free association unencumbered by directing

ideas of means of the so-called ambiguous; in guity, in allowing other to allow ourself, in wishing mark of the dream arising though dream-ism too though dream-ism too example, but the object, but the corrected, seek. When, anxious and suspicious found and suspicious found connection, the cen-

The connections is the directing ideas. paths impassable in the repression, interruption of highways and incon-

We can see. In the first case, of two thoughts which, being detached from one another, escape its opposition. The two thoughts then enter successively into consciousness; their connection remains concealed; but in its place there occurs to us a superficial connection between the two which would not otherwise have occurred to us, and which as a rule connects with another angle of the conceptual complex instead of that from which the suppressed but essential connection pro-

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
FREE  
OF  
ALL**

ceeds. Or, in the second case, both thoughts, owing to their content, succumb to the censorship; both then appear not in their correct form but in a modified form. The first thought is distorted as it existed before it came to be repressed. The second thought, which existed between the first and the second censorship, is distorted as it existed between the first and the second censorship, and the distortion is of a different kind and degree from that of the first thought.

Because of the distortion, the first thought even appears to be a new thought, and the second thought appears to be a new thought. The situation is thus that of a dream, in which the two thoughts are distorted as they existed before they came to be repressed. The first thought is distorted as it existed before it came to be repressed, and the second thought is distorted as it existed between the first and the second censorship, and the distortion is of a different kind and degree from that of the first thought. The first thought is distorted as it existed before it came to be repressed, and the second thought is distorted as it existed between the first and the second censorship, and the distortion is of a different kind and degree from that of the first thought.

**IT  
CANNOT  
BE  
SOLD**

Of all the thoughts that are repressed, the one that is most important is the one that is most important. The dream-work has followed the contrary direction, and it is not at all probable that these paths are equally passable in opposite directions. On the contrary, it appears that during the day, by means of new thought-connections, we sink shafts that strike the intermediary

thoughts and the dream-thoughts now in this place, now in that. We can see how the recent thought-material of the day forces its way into the interpretation-  
night  
and for  
psych  
dream

nce the  
umber  
y are,  
to the

**IT'S  
THE  
LAST  
VESTIGE  
OF  
BRIGHTNESS**

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Similar views are expressed by Foucault and Tannery.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. T

<sup>3</sup> This

resista

ly of a

lysis ev

lysed.

patient

exagge

Even i

disturb

itself u

<sup>4</sup> As ar

simult

Introd

below,

<sup>5</sup> Conc

of Eve

<sup>6</sup> Such

usually

once d

in the

ly: "Yo

<sup>7</sup> Ernes

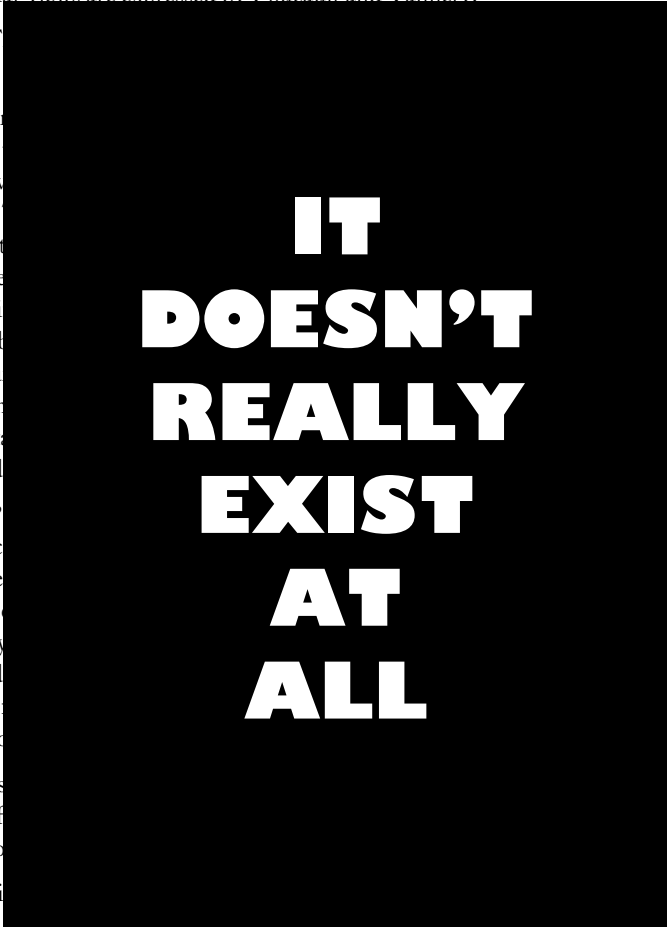
lysis of

was no

<sup>8</sup> Studi

<sup>9</sup> Dreams which have occurred during the first years of childhood, and which have sometimes been retained in the memory for decades with perfect sensorial freshness, are almost always of great importance for the understanding of the development and the neurosis of the dreamer. The analysis of them protects the physician from errors and uncertainties which might confuse him even theoretically.

<sup>10</sup> Only recently has my attention been called to the fact that Ed. von Hartmann took



the same view with regard to this psychologically important point: Incidental to the discussion of the role of the unconscious in artistic creation (Philos. d. Unbew., Vol. i, associat however that "e is direc conscio scious sponds accord abstrac flashes and ar restric was fre cooper ly ever gether phanta one tim ciation there a ry mai though even fr Zeitsch which ous bu ness (E

# INTENTNESS UPON CONFRONTA- TION

law of without strating ce, but hat the uncon- corre- tely, in ions in l as for evoke Such a ch man tion or e hard- y alto- am of evail at e asso- dreams menta- ne free ustified ternat. a name consci- scious-

<sup>11</sup> Jung (Cf. The Psychology of Dementia Praecox, translated by A. A. Brill. Monograph Series, [Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases Publishing Co., New York].)

<sup>12</sup> The same considerations naturally hold good of the case in which superficial associations are exposed in the dream-content, as, for example, in both the dreams reported by Maury (p. 50, pelerinage-pelletier-pelle, kilometer-kilograms-gilolo, Lobelia-Lopez-Lotto). I know from my work with neurotics what kind of remini-



science is prone to represent itself in this manner. It is the consultation of encyclopedias by which most people have satisfied their need of an explanation of the sexual my

<sup>13</sup>The a e since  
been c in the  
Diagn

# THE EXPLOSION OF EYE

## Regression

Now t  
at leas  
upon  
paring  
The d  
wish o  
many  
censor  
necess  
in its  
regard  
stantly  
re. Fr  
postul  
ves, an  
tions,  
of the

At the  
might  
of this  
analyt  
was n  
recogn  
dream  
able to

that for the sake of the wish-fulfilment the thought-process of sleep was transformed into a dream.

If the wish-fulfilment is cancelled out, only one characteristic remains which distinguishes the two kinds of psychic events. The dream-thought would have been: "I see a glimmer coming from the room in which the body is lying. Perhaps a candle has fallen over, and the child is burning!"

**THE  
POWER  
IS  
ITS  
ABILITY  
TO  
DISAPPEAR**

r have  
tering  
n pre-  
ations:  
ably a  
and its  
psychic  
les the  
a part  
econd,  
t con-  
ructu-  
logical  
-moti-  
condi-  
ontext

that it  
etation  
in the  
r all, it  
nd we  
of the  
shall be  
ay say

The dream reproduces the result of this reflection unchanged, but represents it in a situation which exists in the present and is perceptible by the senses like an actual scene, and the thought, usually considered as a scene, is in this characteristically – how a closer examination of the dream is marked by another. One is perhaps; and speech

**AND  
ARRIVE  
WHERE  
IT  
STARTED**

The dream is expected not so very role which waking the dream Otto conditional. Irma's the unlinger ce to fashion unem

that he has a post and is sitting in his office, he dreams, in the present tense, of circumstances that might help him to obtain a recommendation and employment. The dream, then, employs the present tense in the same manner and with the same right as the day-dream. The present is the tense in which the wish is represented as fulfilled.

The second quality peculiar to the dream alone, as distinguished from the day-dream, is that the conceptual content is not thought, but is transformed in

we expect  
information  
thought  
dream  
of this  
though  
element  
which  
waking  
into v  
tions a  
in the  
is by n  
character  
hy cha  
under

Among  
the lite  
particular  
jectur  
stagec  
us to c

The id  
wholly

also as an anatomical preparation, and we shall carefully avoid the temptation to determine the psychic locality in any anatomical sense. We shall remain on psychological ground, and we shall do no more than accept the invitation to think of the instrument which serves the psychic activities much as we think of a compound microscope, a photographic camera, or other apparatus. The psychic locality, then, corresponds to a place within such an appa-

ve that  
nsfor-  
lely of  
entially  
or N is  
I had  
ntains  
al, and  
in our  
f ideas  
ucina-  
ptoms  
gating  
s cha-  
ewort-  
it. To  
und in  
g par-  
e con-  
eam is  
nables



ratus in which one of the preliminary phases of the image comes into existence. As is well known, there are in the microscope and the telescope such apparatus is located in the eye and is and all similar apparatus in our attempt to see things by dissection of individual components. It has not been made by dissection of such apparatus. We have free rein to make mistakes known to the scientific world and the subject of our study and method.

**BECAUSE  
THIS  
BOOK  
MAY  
BE  
REPRODUCED**

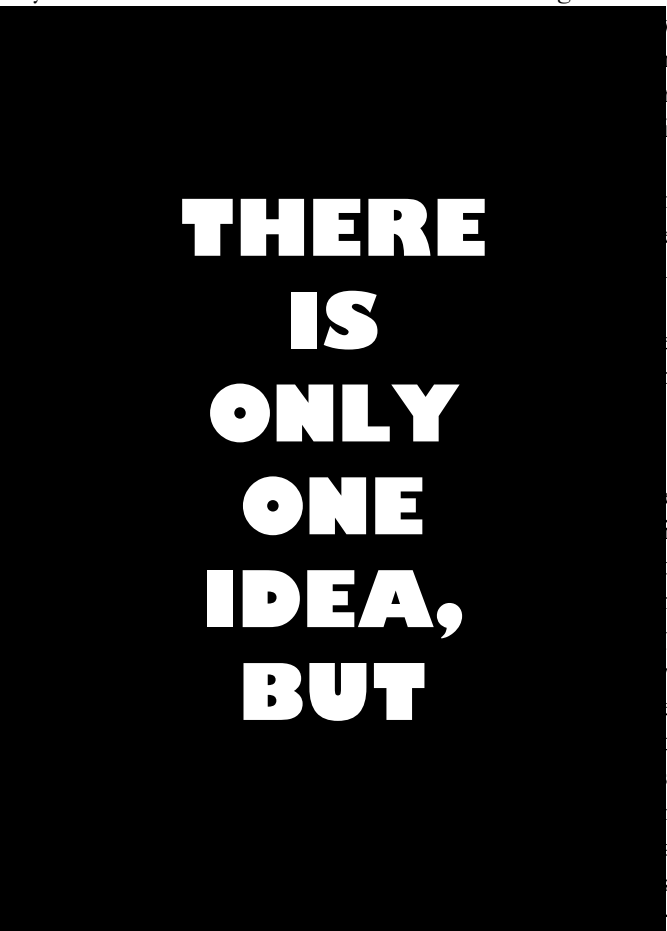
According to the instrument, the sake of clearness, we may perhaps rather say that the direction of speaking, of the psychical process is established by the reversed by the present in the case of brevity, we must take the apparatus as Psi-systems.

The first of the Psi-systems has a direction. All our psychic activities proceed from (inner or outer) stimuli and terminate in innervations. We thus ascribe to the apparatus a sensory and a motor end; at the sensory end we find a system which receives the perceptions, and at the motor end another which opens the sluices of motility. The psychic process generally runs from the perceptive end to the motor end. The most general scheme of the psychic apparatus has the-



elements undergoes a diversified fixation. The first of these mem-systems will in any case contain the fixation of the association through simultaneity, while the second will be arranged in such a way that the relationships will be similar to those of the first mem-system. It would be of no significance if the first mem-system were to hint at a relationship at a distance, which would be interpolated and changed and varied.

Our research has shown that a part of the unconscious mind can have a certain degree of becoming conscious without any sensations. The quality of the mind is missing, but we have seen that the sensations are logical.



will be... relationships... It... significance... of its... to hint... the resi... ture, ... inter-... serving... complexity... those... the con-... in the... on the... ns that... y ever... show... percep-... d qua-... t pro-... at we... atus at... psycho-... reams,

however, will serve as a source of evidence for our knowledge of another part of the apparatus. We have seen that it was impossible to explain dream-formation unless we ventured to assume two psychic instances, one of which subjected the activities of the other to criticism, the result of which was exclusion from consciousness.

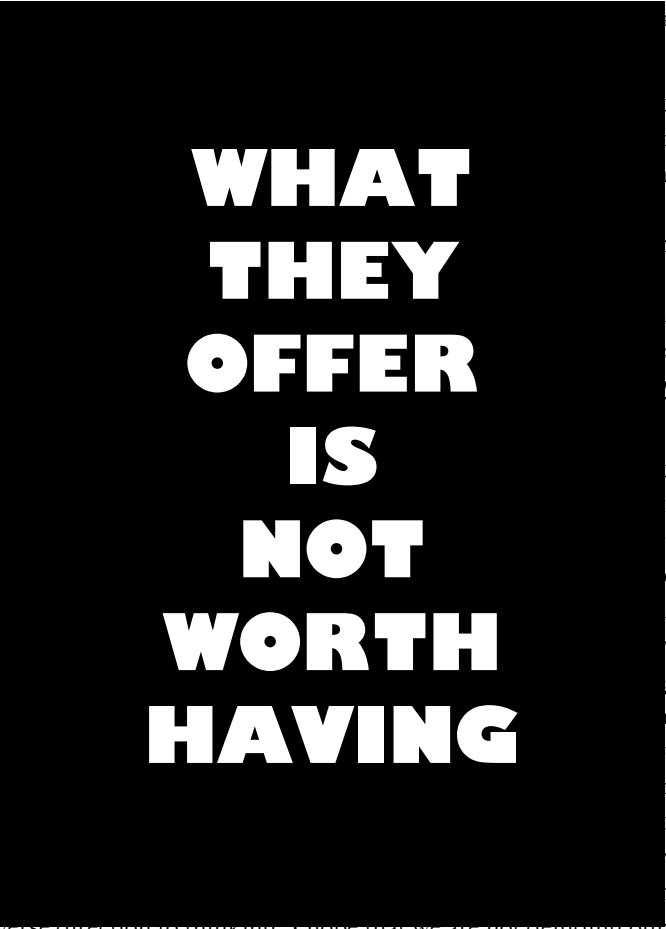




the resistance watching on the boundary between the unconscious and the preconscious, we should then have dreams in the material of our ideas, which are at present.

The w  
explai  
like th  
a prob  
halluc  
excita  
motor  
system  
lows f  
speak

This r  
gical p  
charac  
ponen  
in the  
mater  
state t  
is inca  
Why i  
the dr  
intens  
another  
makes



the reverse direction to thinking. I hope that we are not detaching ourselves as regards the importance of this present discussion. We have done nothing more than give a name to an inexplicable phenomenon. We call it regression if the idea in the dream is changed back into the visual image from which it once originated. But even this step requires justification. Why this definition if it does not teach us anything new? Well, I believe that

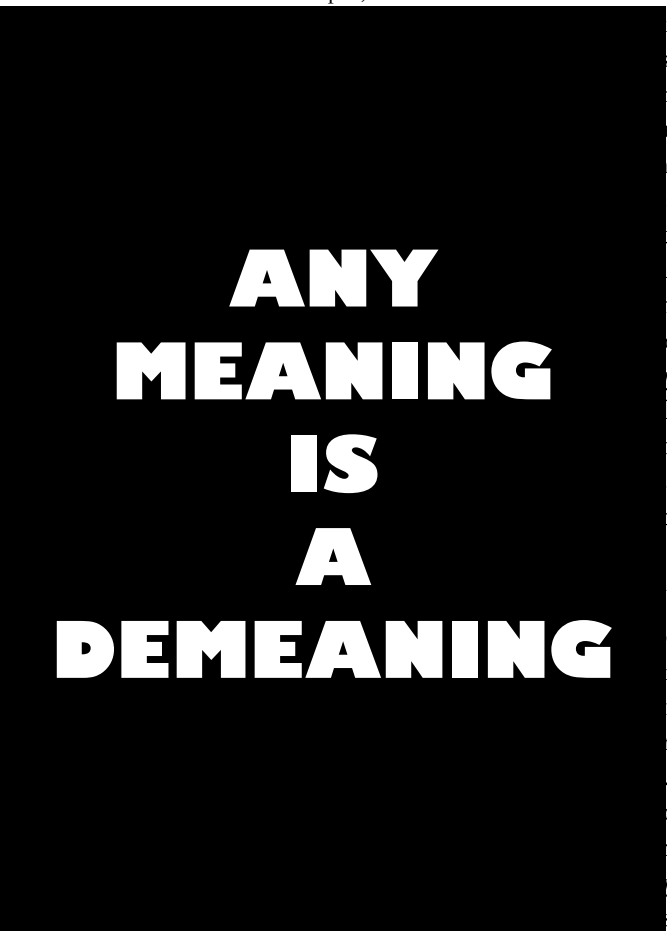
s, can  
reams  
ted as  
in the  
at the  
to the  
es the  
ss fol-  
y then  
cholo-  
is not  
com-  
ession  
e raw  
aking  
ges; it  
nages.  
ork of  
rk the  
one to  
which  
ness in



te connection with suppressed memories, or with memories which have remained unconscious. As an example, I will cite the case of one of my

young  
ling as  
of this  
boy w  
exampl  
now r  
comple  
red-ri  
recolle  
becom  
to an e  
patient  
ry asso  
Howev  
his an  
recor

Here  
hyster  
health  
althou  
was as  
uncle,  
done,  
her ch  
conne  
had to



m fal-  
source  
y of a  
arning  
e was  
at the  
d (i.e.,  
ed his  
n boys  
omed  
y little  
lunta-  
phocy.  
tored,  
ellent

by an  
ormal  
room,  
le son  
ng his  
This  
one of  
nately  
ymaid  
s then

only eighteen months old), had suffered from epileptic or hysterical convulsions, which dated back to a fright caused by her brother (the patient's uncle) who appeared to her disguised as a spectre with a sheet over his head. The vision contains the same elements as the reminiscence, viz., the appearance of the brother, the sheet, the fright, and its effect. These elements, however, are arranged in a fresh context, and are transferred to

other persons. The obvious motive of the vision, and the thought which it replaced, was her solicitude lest her little son, who bore a striking resemblance

Both of them, and which I have had opportunity to study and analyze the fact that it overlaid unconscious draws and what of repetition here I bring phantasmagoria only whose remain

If, not infantile how do even the probability of images memory

consciousness and struggling for expression. Pursuing this conception, we may further describe the dream as the substitute for the infantile scene modified by transference to recent material. The infantile scene cannot enforce its own revival, and must therefore be satisfied to return as a dream. This reference to the significance of the infantile scenes (or of their phantasmagoric repetitions) as in a certain degree furnishing the pattern for the



dream-content renders superfluous the assumption made by Scherner and his pupils concerning inner sources of stimuli. Scherner assumes a state of visual

manifestations  
perhaps  
for the  
insist  
actu-  
I cannot  
influence  
perception  
beautiful  
tory d  
receive  
dark b  
nels, a  
profou  
be att  
organ  
joined  
the fir  
magn  
There  
small  
Italy:  
Alps.  
seen in



dreams  
al ele-  
perhaps  
or the  
insist  
actu-  
ch an  
rich in  
most  
ucina-  
cently  
ch the  
s fun-  
made a  
must  
ht my  
ch had  
ere in  
cted a  
ream.  
on the  
ney in  
of the  
those

Let us summarize what we have learned about this peculiarity of dreams: their power of recasting their idea-content in visual images. We may not have explained this character of the dream-work by referring it to the known laws of psychology, but we have singled it out as pointing to unknown relations, and have given it the name of the regressive character.

Wherever such regression has occurred, we have regarded it as an effect of the resistance which opposes the progress of thought on its normal way to

consciousness. The most vivid  
memories of the day;  
of the day;  
for which we have other  
forms of expression. We  
must admit that in dre-  
ams, we find that  
occurrences which are possible  
a full description of the  
described in the dream may be  
referred to the dream by

As to the important  
part in the dream of dre-  
ams. We find: (a) a  
topical element; (b)  
a temporal element; and  
(c) a formal element. We  
the place in the dream are,  
however, not for that  
which is the dream, and, in  
the present

We can understand the resusci-  
tation to a certain extent on us,  
and we find that the  
of the  
psychoneuroses. namely, that dreaming is on the whole an act of regression  
to the earliest relationships of the dreamer, a resuscitation of his childhood,  
of the impulses which were then dominant and the modes of expression  
which were then available. Behind this childhood of the individual we are  
then promised an insight into the phylogenetic childhood, into the evolution  
of the human race, of which the development of the individual is only an

**NO  
OPEN  
BOOK,  
ONLY  
TOUCH**

abridged repetition influenced by the fortuitous circumstances of life. We begin to suspect that Friedrich Nietzsche was right when he said that in a dream

It is q  
evalua  
oursel  
the da  
appro  
haps,

**THIS  
BOOK  
HAS  
ITS  
OWN  
NERVOUS  
SYSTEM**

long-  
analysis  
edge of  
d neu-  
an we  
se sci-  
of the  
logical  
onsole  
at into  
reach  
, per-

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Psychophysik, Part. II, p. 520.

<sup>2</sup> Since  
ty of th

<sup>3</sup> The  
assum  
attribu

<sup>4</sup> The f  
tings o  
out of  
operati  
are the  
end, an

<sup>5</sup> Fron  
Besetz

<sup>5</sup> Selec  
Psyche

<sup>6</sup> In a s  
ses into  
On the  
Ucs) i  
the pap



locali-

th the  
e must

he wri-  
dream  
of that  
dreams  
g at one  
112).

s term

Neuro-

ht pas-  
ence it.  
de (the  
compare





word) to occur also in adults. We may now ask whence in each case does the wish that is realized in the dream originate? But to what opposition or to what diversions in the unconscious does it owe itself? For the origin of the wish, owing to the fact that thus latent wishes may have been the night before, the relation to the night out of the dream apparatus, and the assumption of a system of wishes, as for example, the different wishes in a dream.

On such occasions, the question arises, whether the actual stimulus is the source of the wish, or whether it has been in the same condition as the daydream.

On such occasions, the question arises, whether the actual stimulus is the source of the wish, or whether it has been in the same condition as the daydream.

# IT'S EXCLUSIVE

one meets such by the dozen (Dutzendmensch). The following night she dreams that the same question is put to her, and that she replies with the formula: number of wishes in the unconscious, then, it seems, value and ed

I cannot strong Child may in of a ch very n create our in table child the in find s imagi wishes admit instiga occur That s effecti uncon

# SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE, A WONDER

erence  
at the  
in the  
then,  
value

t I am  
-wish.  
ne day  
e wish  
ood. I  
fice to  
ontrol  
profi-  
ral to  
retain  
as we  
visual  
lfilled  
eadily  
to the  
ld not  
ource.  
comes  
imilar  
in the

psychoanalysis of the neuroses, I believe that these unconscious wishes are always active and ready to express themselves whenever they find an opportunity of allying themselves with an impulse from consciousness, and transferring their own greater intensity to the lesser intensity of the latter.<sup>1</sup> It must, therefore, seem that the conscious wish alone has been realized in the dream; but a slight peculiarity in the form of the dream will put us on the

track of the powerful ally from the unconscious. These ever-active and, as it were, immortal wishes of our unconscious recall the legendary Titans who, from time to time, once before, from time to time, in repressed psychical view project originate dream in the and U filled conce often that it which gated attribu dream left ov ly be a may s wakin this; N always harass thoug

**A  
RADICAL  
MISUSE  
OF  
LANGUAGE,  
WRITING  
AND  
IMAGINA-  
TION**

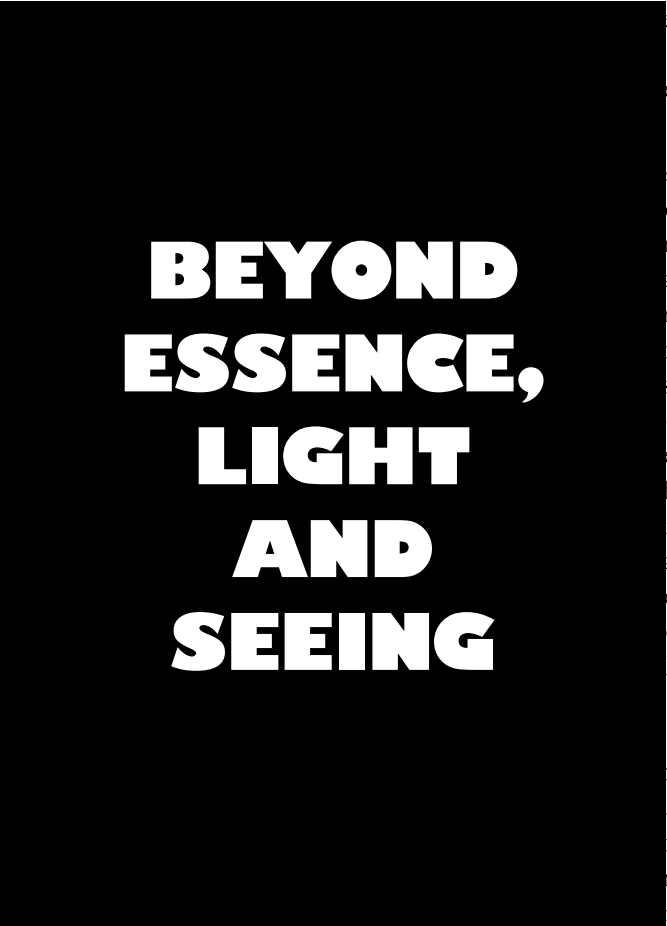
which we have termed the preconscious. The thought-impulses continued into sleep may be divided into the following groups:

1. Those which have not been completed during the day, owing to some accidental cause.
2. Those which have been left uncompleted because our mental powers have failed us, i.e., unsolved problems.

3. Those which have been turned back and suppressed during the day. This is reinforced by a powerful fourth group:

- 4. ...
- 5. ...

We need these groups to strive for certainty in the process of the conscious or asleep of sleep are to system during dream change tation excita follow the pr penet to obt they s



the wor-  
en left  
ep by  
m the  
ue to  
al cer-  
nce of  
oming  
sses in  
ly not  
e state  
f sleep  
n this  
alysed  
ogy of  
ndary  
l exci-  
wish-  
s, and  
ion of  
t they  
ontent  
deed,  
ntinue

the work of the day; it is also certain that the day-residues may just as well have any other character as that of wishes. But it is highly instructive, and for the theory of wish-fulfilment of quite decisive importance, to see what conditions they must comply with in order to be received into the dream.

Let us pick out one of the dreams cited above, e.g., the dream in which my friend Otto seems to show the symptoms of Basedow's disease (chapter V.,

D). Otto's appearance gave me some concern during the day, and this worry, like everything else relating to him, greatly affected me. I may assume that the concern I felt on finding out that Otto was in the hospital was its content. I began to search for a way to deal with the friend Otto was only one example of the day-long struggle with the infantile friend, wishes, ideas, took advantage of the day had the dream the content of the infantile duty of worry content was the

It would inquire how a thought which is painful reflect may be classified as painful

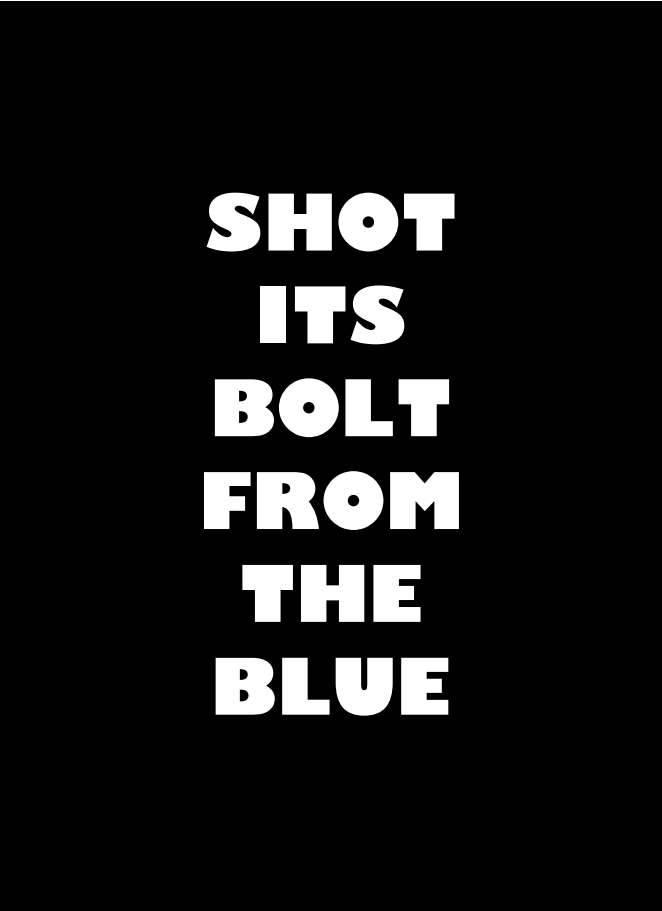
ideas by contrary ideas. and suppressing the painful affect belonging to them. This, then, results in a pure and simple satisfaction-dream, a palpable wish-fulfilment, concerning which there is nothing more to be said. (b) The painful ideas find their way into the manifest dream-content, more or less modified, but nevertheless quite recognizable. This is the case which raises doubts about the wish-theory of dreams, and thus calls for further

**THIS  
BOOK  
BELONGS  
TO  
ALL**



attribute not to the repressed material but to the ego. Punishment-dreams point, therefore, to the possibility of a still more extensive participation of the

ego in  
indeed  
and un  
cannot  
psych  
I need  
rally s  
indeed  
dues a  
though  
contra  
the es  
uncor  
respon  
wish p  
I will  
my ov  
day-re  
Indist  
specia  
that o  
begin  
(5,000  
same  
order  
unifor



comes  
scious  
however,  
in the  
Here  
gene-  
ginate,  
y-resi-  
of these  
t their  
uld be  
ot the  
that is  
st it, a  
ious)<sup>3</sup>  
eam of  
with a  
g very  
re her  
and I  
money  
at the  
om, in  
not in  
ll cap.

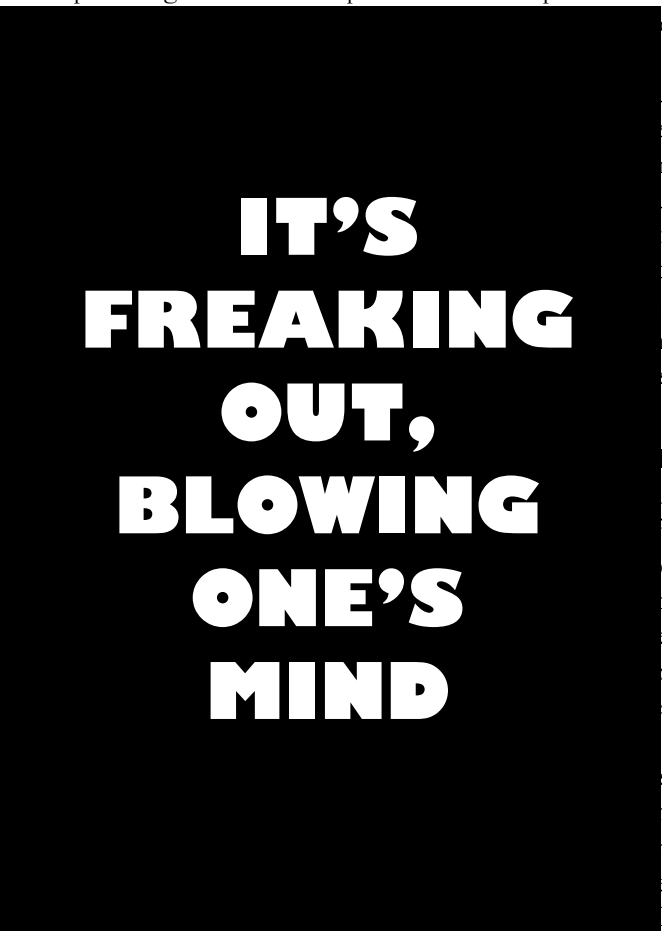
He climbs on to a basket which stands to one side near a chest, in order to put something on this chest. I address him; no answer. It seems to me that his face or forehead is bandaged, he arranges something in his mouth, pushing something into it. Also his hair shows a glint of grey. I reflect: Can he be so exhausted? And has he false teeth? Before I can address him again I awake without anxiety, but with palpitations. My clock points to 2.30 a.m.



To give a full analysis is once more impossible. I shall therefore confine myself to emphasizing some decisive points. Painful expectations of the

day ha  
for ov  
that in  
finds e  
effort  
somet  
ment  
incide  
away a  
a pres  
guises  
throug

If my  
have t  
people  
has di  
to wha  
tender  
no do  
view.)  
my so  
was, i  
suit; t  
dent v  
fell an  
look l



news  
to see  
ounded  
ergetic  
mpart  
urable  
ifying  
dream  
er has  
e dis-  
shows

I shall  
other  
ter he  
ession  
filling  
eam is  
berer's  
r. But  
- He  
sports  
n acci-  
hen he  
es him  
l little

grandson; the grey hair recalls his father, our son-in-law, who has had a bad time in the War. What does this signify? But let us leave this: the locality, a pantry, the chest, from which he wants to take something (in the dream, to put something on it), are unmistakable allusions to an accident of my own, brought upon myself when I was between two and three years of age. I climbed on a foot-stool in the pantry, in order to get something nice



preneurs. Thus there are dreams sustained by more than one dream-wish, and many similar variations, which may be readily imagined, and which are of the same nature as the dreams of the neuroses.

The text on the left side of the page is partially obscured by a black box. Visible fragments include: "The te", "elemen", "dream", "struct", "centre", "repres", "the dr", "dream", "dream", "have c", "painfu", "necio", "large a", "repres", "sphere", "tion, i", "ams co", "sphere", "the dr".

**AND  
IT  
CANNOT  
BE  
MISUNDER-  
STOOD**

of the  
of the  
ream-  
ams a  
direct  
ents of  
in the  
in the  
lment  
ots of  
r con-  
ure so  
us, the  
ertain  
senta-  
n dre-  
nit the  
aps in

Altho  
residu  
attent  
inasm

the day-  
further  
ation,  
ows in

its content a connection with a recent waking impression, often of the most indifferent kind. So far we have failed to understand the necessity for this addition to the dream-mixture (chapter V., A.). This necessity becomes apparent only when we bear in mind the part played by the unconscious wish, and seek further information in the psychology of the neuroses. We shall then learn that an unconscious idea, as such, is quite incapable of

entering into the preconscious, and that it can exert an influence there only by establishing touch with a harmless idea already belonging to the preconscious

screen  
so ma  
ferenc  
ter wi  
modif  
reader  
tempt  
Amer  
get a  
legal ?  
form s  
ice as  
ous or  
active  
conne  
have r  
ately h  
know  
ce, tha  
assum  
tions.  
lysis o

If we a  
ideas,  
makes

**NEW  
FORMED  
ON  
THE  
DEAD  
GROUND**

f to be  
tion of  
trans-  
the lat-  
some  
ust the  
I feel  
of the  
he can  
d and  
s who  
e cho-  
onsci-  
ention  
with its  
which  
medi-  
a well-  
erien-  
ection  
onnect-  
para-

ressed  
urosis,  
blems

of the dream: namely, that every dream-analysis reveals an interweaving of a recent impression, and that this recent element is often of the most indifferent character. We may add what we have already learned elsewhere, that the reason why these recent and indifferent elements so frequently find their way into the dream-content as substitutes for the very oldest elements of the dream-thoughts is that they have the least to fear from the resisting

ensorship. But while this freedom from censorship explains only the preference shown to the trivial elements, the constant presence of recent elements satisfy associations extensive as time to

We th  
indiff  
they s  
dispos  
somet  
necess  
psych  
excita  
study  
pens,

Just o  
really  
rary, s

So far  
sphere  
which  
kind,  
claims  
menta  
explai

# WITHOUT SERVITUDE TO OTHER POWERS

ssions  
ssoci-  
exten-  
sufficient

de the  
when  
at the  
scious  
nment  
to the  
lay of  
ed the  
t hap-

at it is  
cont-

to the  
idues,  
other  
or the  
aking  
ble to  
ch the

dream, continuing the work of the day, brings to a happy issue an unsolved problem of waking life. We merely lack a suitable example to analyse, in order to uncover the infantile or repressed source of wishes, the tapping of which has so successfully reinforced the efforts of the preconscious activity. But we are not a step nearer to answering the question: Why is it that the unconscious can furnish in sleep nothing more than the motive-power for a

wish-fulfilment? The answer to this question must elucidate the psychic nature of the state of wishing: and it will be given with the aid of the notion of the

We do not represent perfect existence as it is, but as it is perceived by other people. We do not free ourselves from suffering by arranging the material world to our liking, but by the manipulation of the material world to our liking. The first cathexis of the wish-fulfilment is aroused by the perception of the wish-fulfilment as an object of the wish.

A characteristic of the wish-fulfilment is its assistance in the internalization of the wish-fulfilment, which is the first step towards the next cathexis of the wish-fulfilment, the perception of the wish-fulfilment as an object of the wish.

Such an impulse is what we call a wish, the reappearance of the perception constitutes the wish-fulfilment, and the full cathexis of the perception, by the excitation springing from the need, constitutes the shortest path to the wish-fulfilment. We may assume a primitive state of the psychic apparatus in which this path is actually followed, i.e., in which the wish ends in hallucination. This first psychic activity therefore aims at an identi-

represent it as it is perceived by other people. We do not free ourselves from suffering by arranging the material world to our liking, but by the manipulation of the material world to our liking. The first cathexis of the wish-fulfilment is aroused by the perception of the wish-fulfilment as an object of the wish.

externalization of the wish-fulfilment, which is the first step towards the next cathexis of the wish-fulfilment, the perception of the wish-fulfilment as an object of the wish.

# A SIGN THAT REFUSES TO SIGNIFY

ty of perception: that is, at a repetition of that perception which is connected with the satisfaction of the need.

This p  
exper  
ment  
ratus  
cathex  
does n  
hexis  
ously  
in hu  
their h  
the ps  
that it  
other  
from t  
deflec  
contro  
use of  
ted m  
produ  
a rou  
Think  
if the  
since  
dream  
thereb  
ration

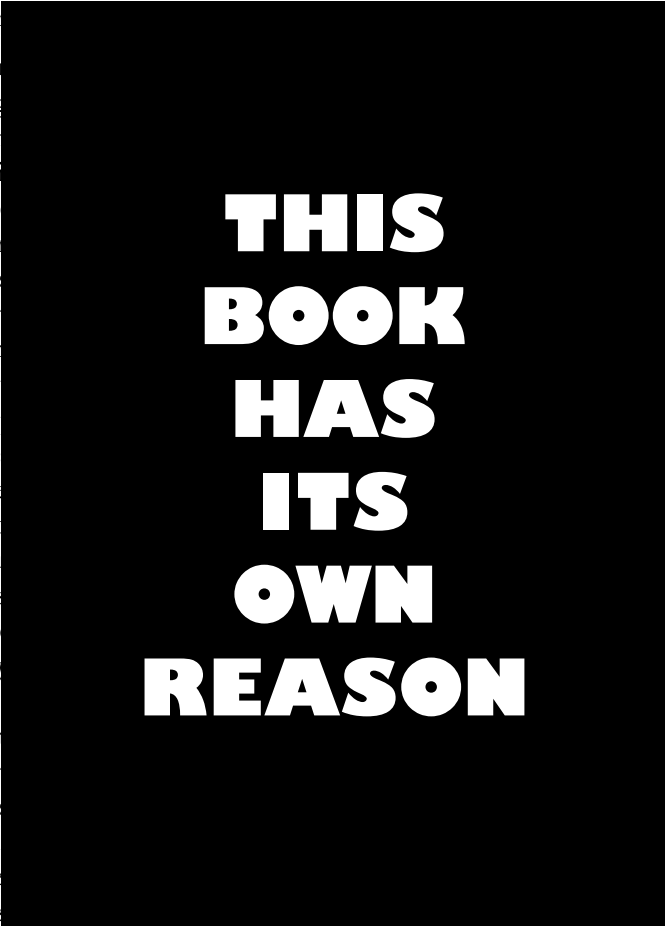


actical  
blish-  
appa-  
upon  
action  
al cat-  
ntinu-  
es and  
aining  
use of  
on, so  
n seek  
entity  
quent  
which  
to the  
plica-  
to the  
resents  
ence.<sup>5</sup>  
n; and  
ident,  
y. The  
h, has  
f ope-  
opria-

te. What once prevailed in the waking state, when our psychic life was still young and inefficient, seems to have been banished into our nocturnal life; just as we still find in the nursery those discarded primitive weapons of adult humanity, the bow and arrow. Dreaming is a fragment of the super-seded psychic life of the child. In the psychoses, those modes of operation of

the psychic apparatus which are normally suppressed in the waking state reassert themselves, and thereupon betray their inability to satisfy our demands.

The unconscious is even during the day, and tells us that the conscious mind must recognize the carelessness and to allow making when is not impulsive no need in a product of the fortress a dispersed energy excitement motivation action not de the dis



s even tells us them to worship must care- and to again not, for number r what here is are not rate to of the when in the feeble- conscious ates of s exci- h and apparatus ons on sis.

We now find ourselves in the most favourable position for continuing the construction of our psychological scaffolding, which we left after inserting the two systems, Ucs and Pcs. However, we still have reason to give further consideration to the wish as the sole psychic motive-power in the dream. We have accepted the explanation that the reason why the dream is in every



case a wish-fulfilment is that it is a function of the system Ucs, which knows no other aim than wish-fulfilment, and which has at its disposal no forces

If there is a wish-fulfilment, it is a function of the system Ucs, which knows no other aim than wish-fulfilment, and which has at its disposal no forces

The desire for a wish-fulfilment can see, invariably, its aim; for example, a self-punishment. Hence I can say, quite generally, that an hysterical symptom originates only where two contrary wish-fulfilments, having their source in different psychic systems, are able to meet in a single expression.<sup>9</sup>Examples would help us but little here, as nothing but a complete unveiling of the complications in question can carry conviction. I will therefore content myself with the bare assertion, and will cite one



example, not because it proves anything, but simply as an illustration. The hysterical vomiting of a female patient proved, on the one hand, to be the fulfilment of a wish to vomit, and on the other, to be the fulfilment of a wish to be a child; and the vomiting of a male patient might be the fulfilment of a wish to be a woman. There are many other instances of this kind, but I will not dwell on them here. I will only mention that the fulfilment of a wish in a dream is not necessarily a favourable omen. It may be a punishment, or it may be a reward. It may be a warning, or it may be a promise. It may be a sign of a wish to become a queen, or it may be a sign of a wish to become a Crassus, or it may be a sign of a wish to become a gold, or it may be a sign of a wish to become a se. "E

Of the unconscious wish to sleep, this fulfilment of a wish. We are present in the dream, my friend, from place. of all into the cathexis

# IT'S NOT A PROPERTY

ly, the child- might wish the wish patient er find puniti- owed to as the umvir ed for corp-

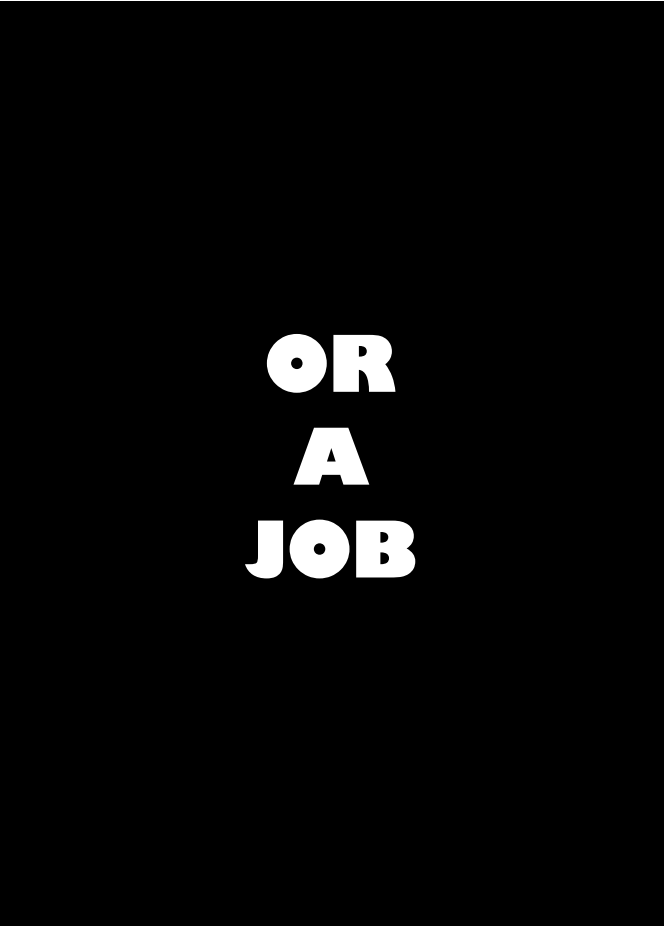
of the permits rtions. ly the alized and in on for ution another means itself ages of upon

holding on to the wish in question for the whole duration of sleep.<sup>10</sup>

Now this persistent wish to sleep on the part of the preconscious has a quite general facilitating effect on the formation of dreams. Let us recall the dream of the father who, by the gleam of light from the death-chamber, was led to conclude that his child's body might have caught fire. We have

shown that one of the psychic forces decisive in causing the father to draw this conclusion in the dream instead of allowing himself to be awakened by the gl... in the dream... the probability... second source... desire to sleep, ... for a moment

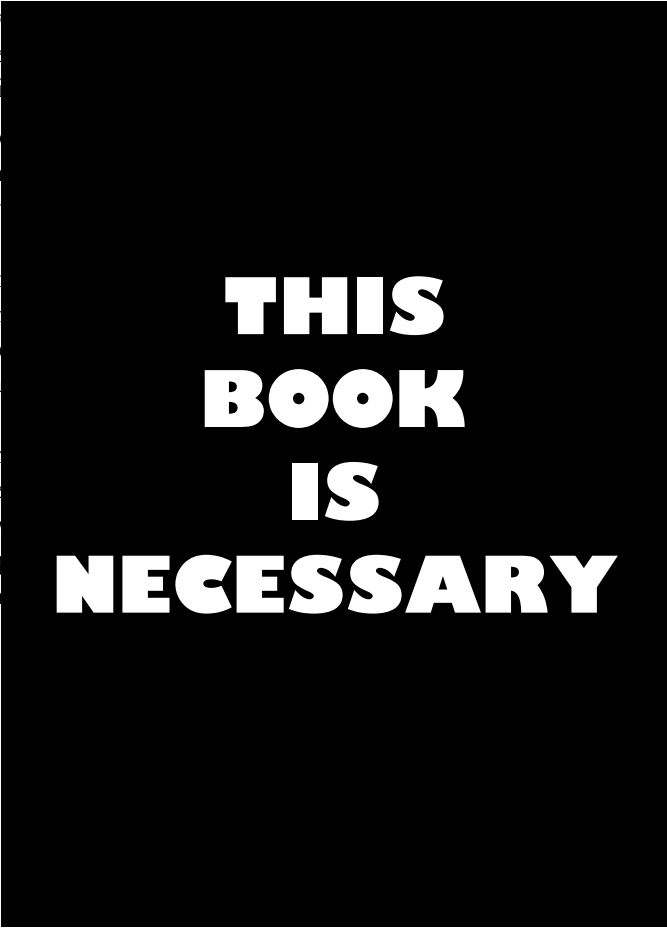
The u... As in this dr... uncon- conscious... dreams of con... The efficacy... the awa- kening... that it becom... into a dream... of the outer... in per- mittin... state of sleep... many cases... ts too bad; a... ninant psych... unu- tered... tep we are jus... eeping. It is in... never direct... know- ledge... taken by sur...



On the contrary, there are persons in whom the retention at night of the knowledge that they are sleeping and dreaming becomes quite manifest, and who are thus apparently endowed with the conscious faculty of guiding their dream-life. Such a dreamer, for example, is dissatisfied with the turn taken by a dream; he breaks it off without waking, and begins it

afresh, in order to continue it along different lines, just like a popular author who, upon request, gives a happier ending to his play. Or on another occasion, v  
his sle  
emissi

The M  
over h  
in any  
ded a  
and to  
wish-r  
se's sl  
increa  
other  
dream  
mome  
drop  
attem  
fulfil  
life.



inks in  
by an  
power  
them  
accor-  
reams  
such a  
t-nur-  
greatly  
erning  
"The  
at the  
picture  
y, and  
wish-  
syhic



<sup>10</sup> This idea has been borrowed from the theory of sleep of Liebault, who revived hypnotic research in modern times (Du Sommeil provoqué, etc., Paris [1889]).

**IT'S  
AN  
INVASION  
OF  
THE  
ULTIMATE**

Waking Caused by Dreams  
The Function of Dreams

**ALL  
CONTRO-  
VERSIES  
ARE  
UNDERSTOOD**

Now t  
to the  
tandin  
We h  
the m  
hexis.  
wakin  
have a  
the da  
wish h  
them.  
presse  
This v  
mal p  
indeed  
confro  
soon s  
dy bec  
to bec  
i.e., a  
owing  
state o  
itself a  
theref

ntated  
nders-  
rocess.  
vity of  
ll cat-  
gh the  
le; we  
uring  
scious  
nce to  
e sup-  
scious.  
e nor-  
which  
wever,  
ence it  
alrea-  
e way  
e like,  
ession  
by the  
ected  
ocess,  
pecu-

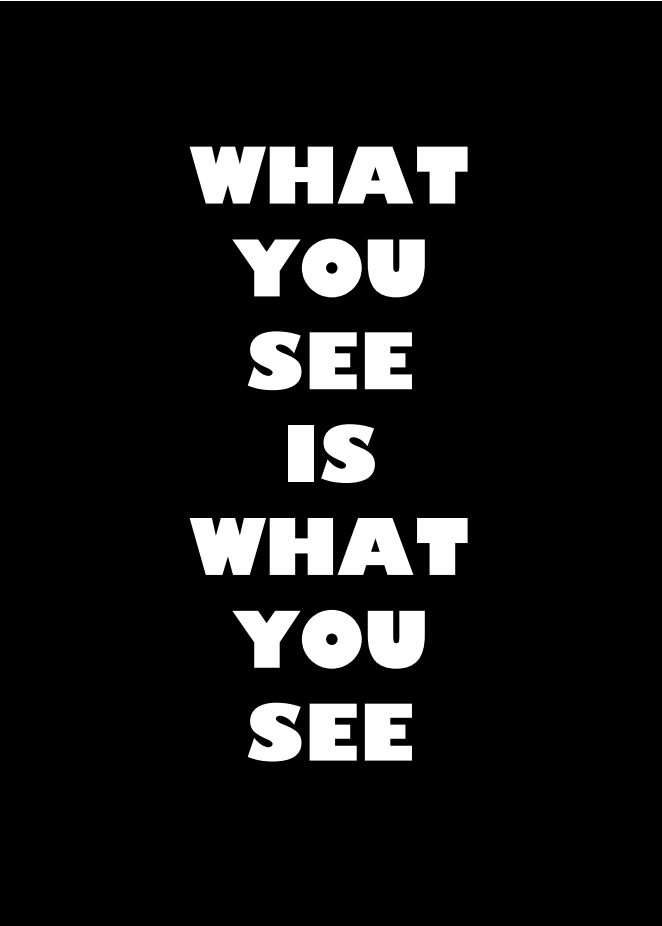
liarity of the sleeping state, and in so doing follows the attraction exerted on it by memory-groups, which are, in part only, themselves present as visual cathexis, not as translations into the symbols of the later systems. On its way to regression it acquires representability. The subject of compression will be discussed later. The dream-process has by this time covered the

second part of its contorted course. The first part threads its way progressively from the unconscious scenes or phantasies to the preconscious, while the second

of the  
tent, in  
ship a  
being  
sense-  
wakin  
ratus,  
and pa  
sitions  
Psi-sy  
ty, and  
provid  
that th  
the ca  
mance  
indep  
qualit  
receiv  
memo  
Throu  
organ  
thoug  
ned to  
cesses

I mus

the preconscious is rendered far more unexcitable by sleep than the surface turned toward the P-system. The giving up of interest in the nocturnal thought-process is, of course, an appropriate procedure. Nothing is to happen in thought; the preconscious wants to sleep. But once the dream becomes perception, it is capable of exciting consciousness through the qualities now gained. The sensory excitation performs what is in fact its function;



tract  
n-con  
ensor-  
and in  
means a  
ted in  
appa-  
measure  
anspo-  
in the  
quali-  
do not  
ssume  
course of  
perfor-  
s more  
eeded  
obably  
with the  
quality.  
sense-  
of our  
ne tur-  
t-proce-

ned to



namely, it directs a part of the cathectic energy available in the Pcs to the exciting cause in the form of attention. We must therefore admit that the dream-  
escent  
goes to  
view to  
ated by  
same a  
third  
gressi

# AND SEEING IS TOUCHING

To av  
tempo  
discus  
Goblo  
transi  
requir  
pictur  
ty it is  
wakin  
of wak  
order  
There  
dream  
dream  
of wak  
of the  
the do  
viz., th

scenes, and the penetration to perception, continues probably all through the night, and accordingly we may always be correct when we report a feeling that we have been dreaming all night, even although we cannot say what we have dreamed. I do not however, think that it is necessary to assume that up to the time of becoming conscious the dream-processes really follow the temporal sequence which we have described; viz., that there is first the



dream and the expenditure upon it of a certain detached attention represent a saving of energy as against the alternative case of the unconscious having to be re-experienced. The experience shows that, still remaining immediately fallible and ad hoc. When the dream is repeated. The familiar element of the dream is the withdrawal of certain amount of energy.

But we know that the unconscious is the domain of the dream. But we have shown why the dream returns that the

It is quite possible that the paths of the unconscious make an end in the dream upon us emphasize the

unconscious path of thought which leads to the discharge through an attack is forthwith passable again when there is a sufficient accumulation of excitation. The mortification suffered thirty years ago operates, after having gained access to the unconscious sources of affect, during all these thirty years as though it were a recent experience. Whenever its memory is touched, it revives, and shows itself to be cathected with excitation which



procures a motor discharge for itself in an attack. It is precisely here that psychotherapy must intervene, its task being to ensure that the unconscious

proces  
weak  
take a  
psych  
labori  
only c  
domin  
le unc  
ultima  
discha  
precon  
being  
cathex  
percep  
ousne  
harml  
mome  
sleep.  
econ  
ressio  
dream  
uncor  
to be e  
cess, v  
the ps  
over t

**EMANCI-  
PATED  
FROM  
THE  
BONDAGE  
OF  
APPEAR-  
ANCE**

and the  
apt to  
on our  
out by  
and the  
er the  
y sing-  
case it  
sion, a  
of the  
ead of  
s. The  
ned to  
onsci-  
ders it  
for a  
rb his  
nt and  
to reg-  
of this  
ld the  
ndeed,  
ul pro-  
ces of  
taken  
ft free,

back under the domination of the preconscious; it thus discharges the excitation of the Ucs, acts as a safety-valve for the latter, and at the same time, by a slight outlay of waking activity, secures the sleep of the preconscious. Thus, like the other psychic formations of its group, the dream offers itself as a compromise, serving both systems simultaneously, by fulfilling the wishes of both, in so far as they are mutually compatible. A glance at

Robert's "elimination theory" will show that we must agree with this author on his main point, namely, the determination of the function of dreams, though our estimation

But an analysis of the dream-interpretation attempted so far has shown many activities and causal functions of the conscious world fused with the

The analysis – concerning the dream-fulfilment, preconscious rest, the second complete thought sleep, This is

usually to the purpose becomes inappropriate and disturbing so soon as something is altered in the conditions which engender it; the disturbance, then, at all events serves the new purpose of indicating the change, and of bringing into play against it the means of adjustment of the organism. Here, of course, I am thinking of the anxiety-dream, and lest it should seem that I try to evade this witness against the theory of wish-fulfilment

# A SECRET PRINCIPLE, ONE FORM

whenever I encounter it, I will at least give some indications as to the explanation of the anxiety-dream.

That a  
ment  
occurs  
reas the  
tion of  
health  
norma  
mutua  
and th  
a way  
gate —  
ting th  
signifi  
incapa  
sympt  
this ac  
be an  
the ex  
the sy  
break  
fortres

We ca  
affects  
therefo  
of the

fulfil-  
in this  
, whe-  
subjec-  
psychic  
psychic  
are in  
conflict,  
the Ucs  
sally-  
mina-  
le, the  
d to be  
call a  
him to  
ult will  
n been  
rn that  
from  
ontier

of the  
We will  
pression  
the Ucs  
originally  
had the character of pleasure, but which, since the process of repression,  
bears the character of pain. The aim, as well as the result, of the suppression  
is to prevent the development of this pain. The suppression extends to the  
idea-content of the Ucs, because the liberation of pain might emanate from  
this idea-content. We here take as our basis a quite definite assumption as to

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
HOLY**

the nature of the development of affect. This is regarded as a motor or secretory function, the key to the innervation of which is to be found in the ideas of the strange development of the affect, thus consisting in the affect that – red – could

This of in way. The c occurred, and the strong. They, work of dream by just one fa by the setting tion of the an ved in it. The ly sta- ted, to ety in dream t once exhibi th the theme here is only o c anx- iety ha nalysis in ord

For g dantly placed anxiety-dreams decada- des, but I do recall one from my seventh or eighth year which I subjected to interpretation some thirty years later. The dream was very vivid, and showed me my beloved mother, with a peculiarly calm, sleeping countenance, carried into the room and laid on the bed by two (or three) persons with birds' beaks. I awoke crying and screaming, and disturbed my parents' sleep. The peculiarly draped, excessively tall figures with beaks I had taken from



the illustrations of Philippson's Bible; I believe they represented deities with the heads of sparrowhawks from an Egyptian tomb-relief. The analysis

yielded to play his name vulgarly indicated significance mother grand of com theref with t wakec mothe dead. when in a s interpe becau howev sexual of the

A man repeat ded w after h

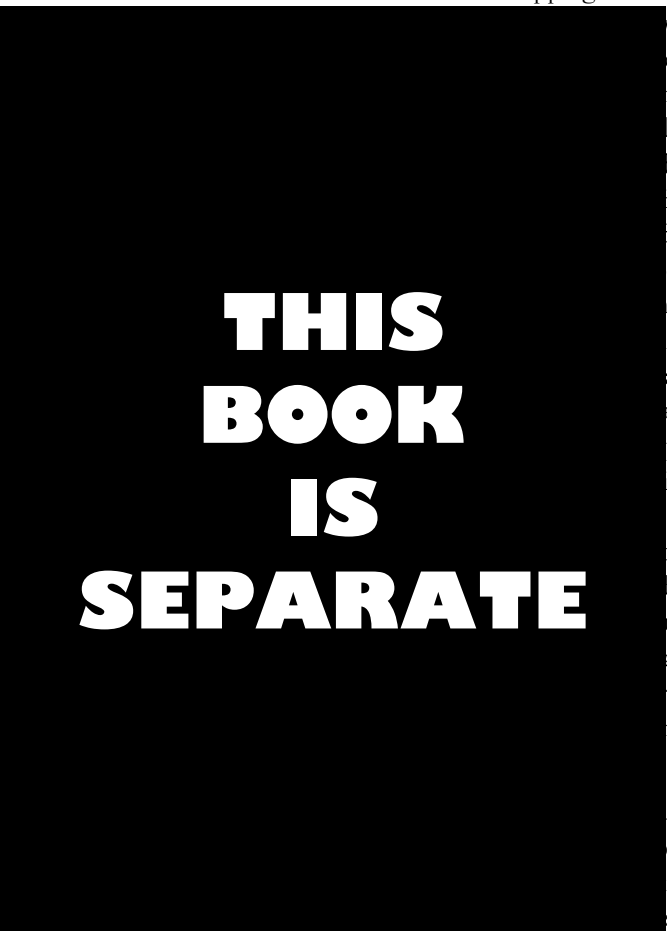
move from the spot. This may be taken as a good and typical example of a very common anxiety-dream, free from any suspicion of a sexual meaning. In the analysis, the dreamer first thought of a story told him by his uncle (chronologically later than the dream), viz., that he was attacked at night in the street by a suspicious-looking individual; and he concluded from this association that he might have heard of a similar episode at the time of the

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
NOT  
A  
SYMBOL**



dream. In association with the hatchet, he recalled that during this period of his life he once hurt his hand with a hatchet while chopping wood. This

immedi  
he use  
when  
mothe  
thus h  
emerg  
was pr  
seeme  
paren  
analog  
young  
under  
quent  
That  
childr  
establ  
groun  
child?  
becau  
ty. At  
oppos  
V., D.  
For th  
childr  
can on  
recor



whom  
occasion  
and his  
to be  
suddenly  
ilst he  
ls that  
of his  
ed an  
to his  
arents  
ad fre-  
ption.  
ng to  
a fact  
on the  
by the  
ulsion  
anxie-  
ent of  
chapter  
ent in  
e, too,  
ich, if  
sifica-

tion of sexual libido may equally be produced by accidentally exciting impressions and by spontaneous periodic processes of development. I have not the necessary observational material for the full demonstration of this explanation.<sup>3</sup> On the other hand, pediatricists seem to lack the point of view which alone makes intelligible the whole series of phenomena, both from the somatic and from the psychic side. To illustrate by a comical example how

closely, if one is made blind by the blinkers of medical mythology, one may pass by the understanding of such cases, I will cite a case which I found in a thesis

A boy  
sleep  
acute  
was al  
ted at  
small  
dream  
back t  
done a  
he s  
undre  
the m  
sent in  
At the  
j'eprou  
es;<sup>4</sup> a  
fenetr  
and o  
severa

It is, o  
bation  
with s  
plus;<sup>5</sup>  
pressu

through the utilization of the genitals. 3. That now, however, there arose within him a struggle for repression, which suppressed the libido and transformed it into anxiety, and that this anxiety now gathered up the punishments with which he was originally threatened.

Let us, on the other hand, see what conclusions were drawn by the author :

"1. It is clear from this observation that the influence of puberty may produce

# A TRUE INSTRUMENT OF REVENGE ON SOCIETY

ny; his  
by an  
reams  
shou-  
was a  
n this  
e came  
aven't  
times  
voided  
d." In  
he was  
months.  
, mais  
parti-  
par la  
glings  
h that  
)

astur-  
atened  
e ferai  
ancing  
kened

in a boy of delicate health a condition of extreme weakness, and that this may lead to a very marked cerebral anaemia”<sup>7</sup>

”2. The mania  
mania  
nal, sta

”3. The influen

”4. All countr  
nation

”5. Pe cerebr  
hilis.”

Then observ  
mie ce

nono-  
diur-

to the  
ild.”

in the  
termi-

boy’s  
r syp-

r cette  
ische-

**GIVEN  
FREELY  
TO  
ANYONE**

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Is this the only function which we can attribute to dreams? I know of no other. A. Maeder's theory functions. Maeder's attempts to provide a parallelism. They thus become a parallelism. They are to be conceived as serious before Maeder's in the dream. It may be realized. It was

<sup>2</sup> Gene

<sup>3</sup> This analysis.

<sup>4</sup> The without it

<sup>5</sup> I will

<sup>6</sup> Alber

<sup>7</sup> The i

<sup>8</sup> We p  
mia th

# THE FINAL VANISHING OF MIGHTY EGO

ry func-  
mpts to  
They  
drew a  
s to be  
er seri-  
before  
in the  
may be  
It was

o-ana-

gh wit-

l anae-

## The Primary and Secondary Processes. Repression

In att  
dream  
power  
so cor  
same  
beyon  
the ps  
lopme  
the d  
psych  
am co  
site di  
juncti  
ficulti  
them.  
upon  
efforts  
ted wi  
the pa  
proble  
ry vie  
the vic  
that it  
place  
the co  
expres

**NOT  
TO  
BE  
MISTAKEN  
FOR  
ORDINARY**

of the  
d, my  
eity of  
at the  
fairly  
tion of  
deve-  
tion of  
to the  
ugh I  
oppo-  
ish its  
ne dif-  
avoid  
dwell  
of my  
nfron-  
ons on  
of the  
dicto-  
only of  
s, and  
find a  
ther of  
t each  
ue the

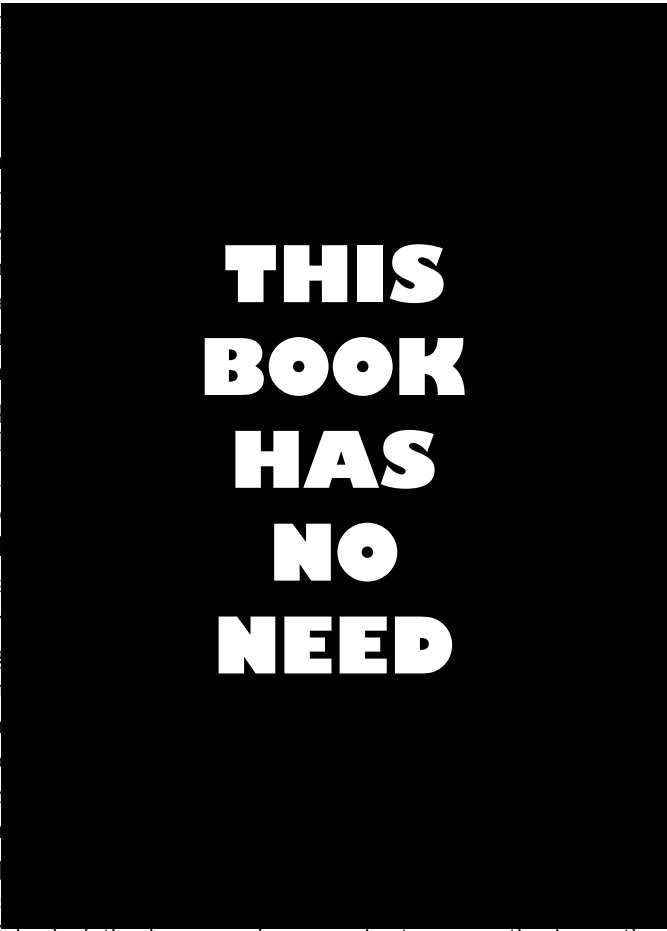
impulses and interests of waking life has been generally confirmed by the discovery of the hidden dream-thoughts. These concern themselves only with things that seem to us important and of great interest. Dreams never occupy themselves with trifles. But we have accepted also the opposite view, namely, that the dream gathers up the indifferent residues of the day, and cannot seize upon any important interest of the day until it has in some

measure withdrawn itself from waking activity. We have found that this holds true of the dream-content, which by means of distortion gives the

dream-process, of which it is the content, is easier to obtain than the dream itself. When put under the influence of the dream-process, the censor is also active, and the dream-object is distorted. The dream and its content are found to be of a wish-fulfilling nature. The information of the dream is essentially distorted, but we have found that the thought of the fact that the dream is an illusion has been demonstrated in such a manner as to disturb the dream. Though the excitement of the dream-demonstration is in this state of mind, and the dream is taken as the cause of the sensation, the sensation is ready

material, which the dream-work can employ to express the dream-thought as often as need arises.

That the dream-process is a rapid and momentary one is, we believe, true as regards the perception by consciousness of the preformed dream-content; but we have found that the preceding portions of the dream-process probably follow a slow, fluctuating course. As for the riddle of the superabundant



dream-content compressed into the briefest moment of time, we have been able to contribute the explanation that the dream seizes upon ready-made

forma  
distor  
ficulti  
which  
embit  
psych  
during  
that ne  
hly co  
of the  
have c  
is a sle  
receiv  
state n  
specia  
day –  
retains  
it help  
The a  
testab  
that u  
take c  
On th  
nectio  
this ki  
found

**IT'S  
NOT  
COMMERCIAL  
OR  
INDUSTRIAL  
OR  
FASHION**

ns are  
to dif-  
ortion  
In the  
er the  
ties as  
nt, but  
a hig-  
ources  
oughts  
there  
sleep  
eping  
in the  
ng the  
world  
work,  
ation.  
ncon-  
e seen  
y ones  
e con-  
ope of  
ever,  
gnifi-

cant type of association. To be sure, we too have called the dream absurd, but examples have shown us how wise the dream is when it simulates absurdity. As regards the functions that have been attributed to the dream, we are able to accept them all. That the dream relieves the mind, like a safety-valve, and that, as Robert has put it, all kinds of harmful material are rendered harmless by representation in the dream, not only coincides exactly

with our own theory of the twofold wish-fulfilment in the dream, but in its very wording becomes more intelligible for us than it is for Robert himself.

The first  
our theory  
dream  
dream  
vast ex  
of our  
are sup  
fully id  
again  
regard  
ago";  
mains  
We ha  
tasy, a  
them,  
create  
leadin  
Scher  
everyt  
of the  
neuro  
somet  
by no  
but ha

Held  
find the most varied and most contradictory conclusions of other writers fitting into our structure; many of them are given a different turn, but only a few of them are wholly rejected. But our own structure is still unfinished. For apart from the many obscure questions in which we have involved ourselves by our advance into the dark regions of psychology, we are now, it would seem, embarrassed by a new contradiction. On the one hand, we



ced in  
with the  
in the  
world of  
ations  
ns that  
We can  
g back  
ays of  
s long  
es the  
phan-  
spose  
m that  
ays the  
pted to  
almost  
ctivity  
s than  
vity as  
e have  
ances,



have made it appear that the dream-thoughts proceed from perfectly normal psychic activities, but on the other hand we have found among the dream-

thoughts  
also to  
the dr  
compl  
appro  
as to  
found

Here,  
set us  
conste  
dream  
daily  
doubt  
All the  
them  
ted in  
menta  
confus  
adher  
the da  
from t  
pletio

If we a  
proves  
coope

from every psycho-analysis of a patient suffering from hysteria or obsessions. These dream-thoughts are certainly not in themselves incapable of consciousness; if we have not become conscious of them during the day, this may have been due to various reasons. The act of becoming conscious depends upon a definite psychic function – attention – being brought to bear. This seems to be available only in a determinate quantity, which may

**IT  
NEITHER  
CHANGES  
NOR  
IS  
EXHAUSTED**

extend  
tion of  
part so  
ect and  
tioned  
r well

n and  
of the  
at the  
m our  
efore,  
al life.

mark  
repea-  
at this  
badly  
therto  
gin in  
ne on  
com-

that it  
ut the  
yhow

have been diverted from the train of thought in question by other aims. Another way in which such trains of thought may be withheld from consciousness is that, when a certain course leads to a certain end, the mind allows the train of thought to pass out of attention, and the intensity of the purpose is so great that the train, as a mere thought, is selected for suppression. The condition of consciousness is such that the train of thought is not allowed to enter consciousness.



A train of thought, when it is suppressed, does not disappear, but it diffuses its energy through all the association paths emanating from it, and throws the entire chain of thoughts into a state of excitation, which continues for a while, and then subsides, through the excitation which had called for discharge being transformed into dormant cathexis. If this first eventuality occurs, the process has no further significance for dream-formation. But other directing ideas are lurking in our preconscious, which have their

source in our unconscious and ever-active wishes. These may gain control of the excitation in the circle of thoughts thus left to itself, establish a connection between the unconscious and the conscious, and thus bring to the energy inherent in the unconscious a direct expression in the conscious. The train of thought is thus forced to follow a path that the unconscious has chosen for itself.

Other preconditions for the beginning of a new train of thought are the rejection of the old train of thought, the seeking after a new train of thought, and the hexis, the state of mind.

From the transformation of the unconscious and the conscious and the resulting Let us

1. The transformation of their energy into a form that can be expressed in the conscious. This occurs in the unconscious, but is ultimately expressed in the conscious by investigating

# EVERYTHING ELSE IS ON THE MOVE

The beginning of a new train of thought is marked with a certain record of the unconscious. All unconscious activities are characterized by cat-

ories of the unconscious, processes, and the resulting transformation.

There is a large change in the unconscious. Ideas are created and are ultimately expressed in the conscious by investigating the unconscious. This is possible for

the strange impression produced by dreams, for we know of nothing analogous to it in the normal psychic life that is accessible to consciousness. We get here, too, ideas which are of great psychic significance as nodal points or as end-results of whole chains of thought, but this value is not expressed by any character actually manifest for our internal perception; what is represented in it is not in any way made more intensive. In the process of con-

condensation the whole set of psychic connections becomes transformed into the intensity of the idea-content. The situation is the same as when, in the case

of a boy  
standing  
and pro-  
nounced  
first si-  
dream  
of art  
histori-  
repres-  
tall as  
Roma-  
end. The  
height  
mies a  
among  
superi-  
repres-

The d  
the or  
and, c  
uncon-  
sities v

2. By  
tion, i  
nume-  
mover

the retention of the right conceptual material. On the other hand, composite and compromise formations occur with extraordinary frequency when we are trying to find verbal expression for preconscious thoughts; these are considered slips of the tongue.

3. The ideas which transfer their intensities to one another are very loosely connected, and are joined together by such forms of association as are dis-

**THIS  
BOOK  
IS  
NOT  
AFFIRMABLE  
NOT  
DENIABLE**

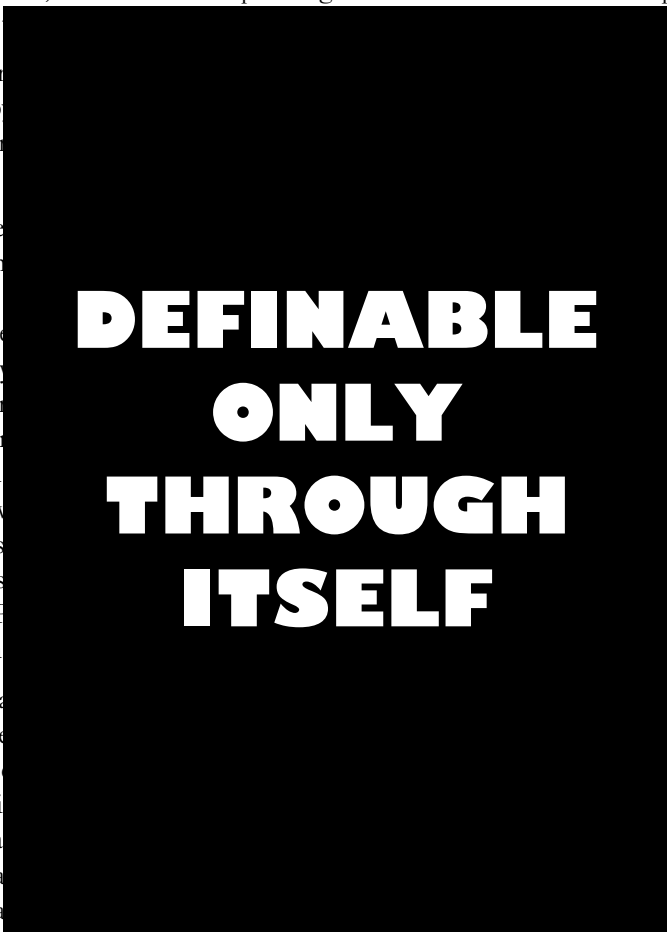
out-  
d pro-  
s. The  
of the  
orians  
own to  
persons  
mes as  
of the  
same  
his full  
is ene-  
a giant  
to his  
iple of  
bed on  
ughts,  
in the  
inten-  
densa-  
cf. the  
normal  
on and

dained by our serious thinking, and left to be exploited solely by wit. In particular, assonances and punning associations are treated as equal in value

4. Con-  
side b  
no cor  
never

These  
dream  
in the  
may se  
energ  
nifica  
matten  
sation  
sion, v  
analys  
regres  
with I  
sation

We ca  
differ  
fectly  
thinki  
and, a  
in cha  
deriva



continue  
though  
should  
ction.  
ch the  
jected  
es, we  
ecting  
ic sig-  
ecome  
nden-  
egres-  
ut the  
ow no  
sation  
nden-

entially  
s per-  
ormal  
shing  
apart  
to the  
er this

question here if we had not penetrated a considerable way into the psychology of the neuroses, and especially of hysteria. From this, however, we learn that the same "incorrect" psychic processes – as well as others not enumerated – control the production of hysterical symptoms. In hysteria, too, we find at first a series of perfectly correct and fitting thoughts, equivalent to our conscious ones, of whose existence in this form we can, howe-

ver, learn nothing, i.e., which we can only subsequently reconstruct. If they have forced their way anywhere to perception, we discover from the analysis of the dream that the dream is not connected to the wish. The dream is not a fulfilment of the wish, but a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship, and the dream is a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship.

From the analysis of the dream we learn that the dream is not a fulfilment of the wish, but a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship. The dream is not a fulfilment of the wish, but a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship.

We have seen that the dream is not a fulfilment of the wish, but a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship. The dream is not a fulfilment of the wish, but a transformation of the wish into a form which is not subject to the censorship, and the dream is a compromise-formation between the wish and the censorship.

the accumulation of excitation — by processes that do not concern us here — is felt as pain, and sets the apparatus in operation in order to bring about again a state of gratification, in which the diminution of excitation is perceived as pleasure. Such a current in the apparatus, issuing from pain and striving for pleasure, we call a wish. We have said that nothing but a wish is capable of setting the apparatus in motion and that the course of any excita-

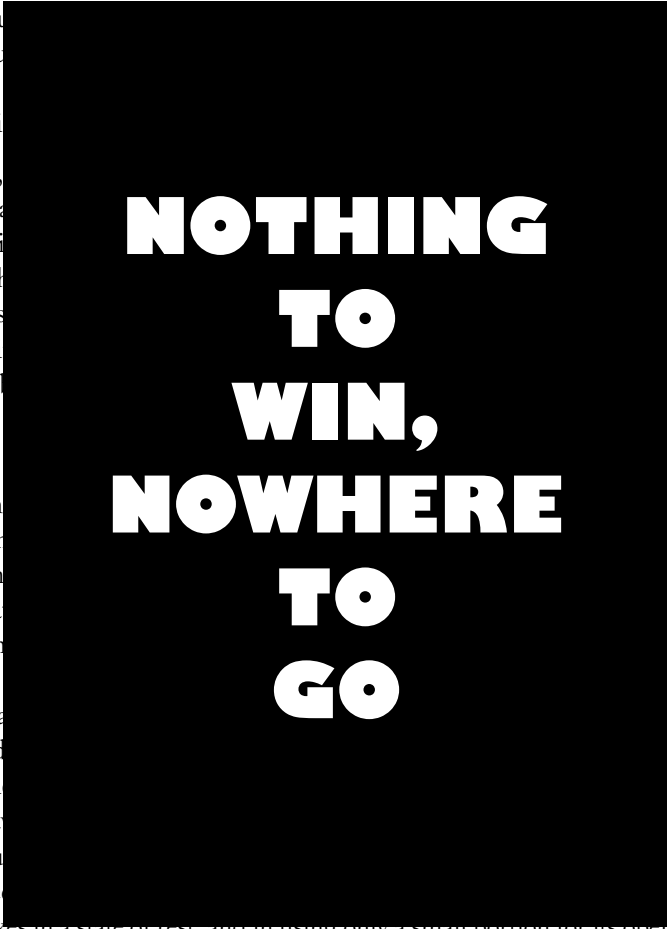


tion in the apparatus is regulated automatically by the perception of pleasure and pain. The first occurrence of wishing may well have taken the form of a hallucination, usually of a nature which is incapable of being satisfied, and is the result of a security

Thus, the activity of a force which would lead to a means of permitting a deadly germ to be destroyed.

To characterize an accumulation as a primary-assumption, one has to consider the individual flow and the outer the se-

cathectes in a state of rest, and in using only a small portion for its operations of displacement. The mechanics of these processes is entirely unknown to me; anyone who seriously wishes to follow up these ideas must address himself to the physical analogies, and find some way of getting a picture of the sequence of motions which ensues on the excitation of the neurones. Here I do no more than hold fast to the idea that the activity of the first Psi-



activity exists to which by as to already are the es and

es the as well nemo- th our direc- on the and it ng the l then ng the te that nergic

system aims at the free outflow of the quantities of excitation, and that the second system, by means of the cathexes emanating from it, effects an inhibition probably with a certain amount of excitation. The first system is the system of the first system, the system of the first system, and all the other systems are present in the second system. Let us now see how the name of the primitive system ensues from these conditions. The pain-principle immediately again perceives the contrary, the pain-principle, since the more pain, which facilitates enough is. The

**IDEAS,  
LABELS,  
NAMES  
ALL  
HAVE  
BEEN  
FORCED  
ON  
YOU**

memory of anything that had once been painful gives us the prototype and the first example of psychic repression. We all know how much of this turning away from the painful, the tactics of the ostrich, may still be shown as present even in the normal psychic life of adults.

In obedience to the pain-principle, therefore, the first Psi-system is quite incapable of introducing anything unpleasant into the thought-nexus. The



system cannot do anything but wish. If this were to remain so, the activity of thought of the second system, which needs to have at its disposal all the

memo  
now o  
the pa  
attach  
pain in  
first p  
cycle o  
the sec  
manne  
outflo  
pain. A  
regard  
re of f  
second  
Let us  
ory of  
is in a  
withd  
second  
princi  
permi  
memo  
cess o

The p  
call th  
of the



hs are  
y from  
e pain  
of the  
ect the  
of the  
upon  
such a  
o, the  
ent of  
from  
nditu-  
gh the  
ation.  
e the-  
hen it  
g that  
or the  
pain-  
ust be  
of the  
e pro-

ll now  
action  
ow at

another point for what purpose the second system is obliged to correct the primary process. The primary process strives for discharge of the excitation in order to establish with the quantity of excitation thus collected an identity of perception; the secondary process has abandoned this intention, and has adopted instead the aim of an identity of thought. All thinking is merely a detour from the memory of gratification (taken as a purposive idea) to the





existence of a store of infantile memories, withdrawn from the beginning from the Pcs, becomes the preliminary condition of repression.

In the  
cathex  
result  
otherv  
reinfo  
by wh  
even i  
strugg  
repres  
transf  
in som  
mome  
scious  
cumb  
if the  
tion.  
descri  
We ar  
facts.  
appara  
hexis  
energ  
are fu  
are no  
but th  
bition



as the  
and this  
e. It is  
rganic  
ts, and  
tation,  
ensive  
to the  
that the  
rough  
m the  
incon-  
y suc-  
ge; or,  
ercep-  
cesses  
ession.  
of the  
psychic  
us cat-  
ibited  
There  
correct  
nking.  
n inhi-  
scious

excitation to motility occurs in accordance with the same procedure, and that in the linkage of preconscious ideas with words we may easily find manifested the same displacements and confusions (which we ascribe to inattention). Finally, a proof of the increased work made necessary by the inhibition of these primary modes of procedure might be found in the fact that we achieve a comical effect, a surplus to be discharged through laugh-

ter, if we allow these modes of thought to come to consciousness.

The theory of the psychoneuroses asserts with absolute certainty that it can only be understood if we have undergone a complete analysis of our childhood, and that the origin of an original sexual neurosis lies in our sexual life before the age of five. For all these reasons, the theory of these sexual neuroses is a theory which can be filled with content only by sexual and hysterical symptoms which completely originate from the childhood of the strabismic patient. The relation between the pleasure principle and the hysterical neurosis is a relation of knowledge of one's own sexual life which I regard as the most important part of this part of the theory. It does not concern the relations and conditions of such a change about the sexual life and the abnormality of such processes as they reveal themselves in the

# CREATE YOUR OWN TIME

hysterical symptoms. Now the dream is not a pathological phenomenon; it does not presuppose any disturbance of our psychic equilibrium; and it does not leave behind it any weakening of our efficiency or capacities. The objection that no conclusions can be drawn about the dreams of healthy persons from my own dreams and from those of my neurotic patients may be rejected without comment. If, then, from the nature of the given phenome-

na we infer the nature of their motive forces, we find that the psychic mechanism utilized by the neuroses is not newly-created by a morbid distur

normal  
frontie  
activit  
take p  
– all th  
dream  
re. If v  
to our  
presse  
capab  
suppr  
experi  
happe  
The s  
ventec  
neutra  
sway  
during

Flecte  
At any  
uncon  
Here,  
have c  
requir

material which is foreign to the dream. Thus, for example, I have avoided stating whether I give the word suppressed a different meaning from that of the word repressed. No doubt, however, it will have become clear that the latter emphasizes more than the former the relation to the unconscious. I have not gone into the problem, which obviously arises, of why the dream-thoughts undergo distortion by the censorship even when they abandon the

# MIND FORCED BACK UPON ITSELF

in the  
ns, the  
ne one  
er may  
ations  
and the  
structu-  
ditions  
e sup-  
mains  
of this  
ngible  
which  
m-life.  
n pre-  
mutual  
er the  
asness

of the  
which I  
hand,  
end on

progressive path to consciousness, and choose the path of regression. And so with other similar omissions. I have, above all, sought to give some idea of

the pr  
to ind  
ver, ne  
ed. Th  
plays  
obvio  
be tha  
and m  
with v  
cern h  
of Art  
on se  
ludicr  
knowl  
deeply  
ality; i  
where  
By the  
most  
only t  
from  
furthe  
which  
destru  
interio  
of the

**THE  
POWER  
TO  
REMAIN  
UNIQUELY  
ITSELF**

s, and  
howe-  
continu-  
ual life  
of an  
perhaps  
views  
ndum  
d con-  
slator  
chapter  
nerely  
ly the  
to get  
isexu-  
t else-  
of this  
at this  
ng out  
etrate  
ts that  
se the  
in its  
tencing  
ch are

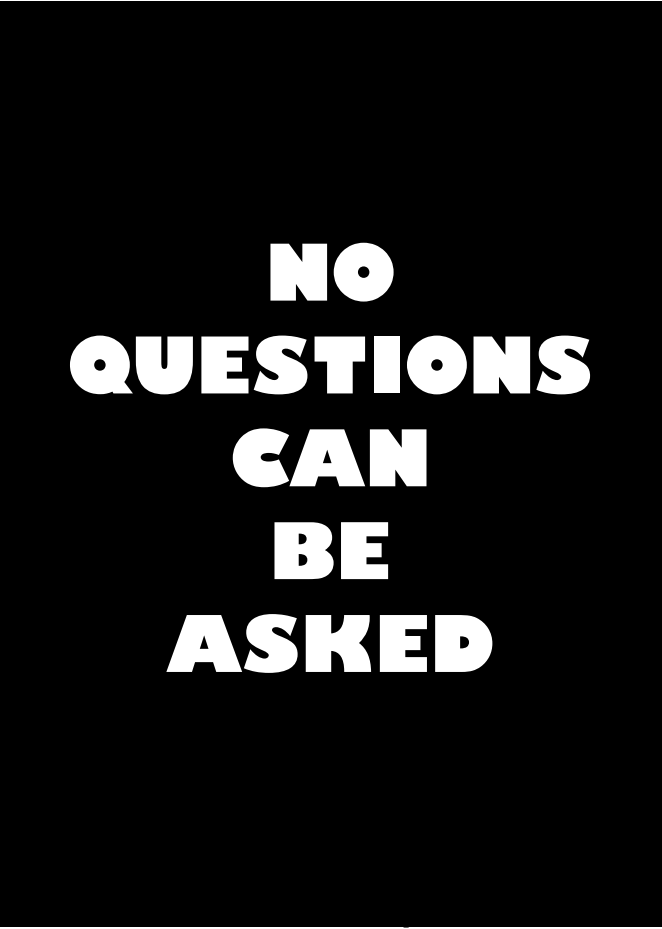
covered up in normal functioning. It might be shown elsewhere how the fact that the apparatus is a combination of two instances also permits of a refinement of its normal functioning which would have been impossible to a single system.<sup>2</sup>

If we look more closely, we may observe that the psychological considera-

tions examined in the foregoing chapter require us to assume, not the existence of two systems near the motor end of the psychic apparatus, but two

kinds  
us; for  
we are  
unkno  
taken  
crude  
tus-vi  
tion. T  
into th  
ousne  
lity, li  
simila  
to deta  
a prec  
scious  
strugg  
broke  
localit  
would  
that a  
ment,  
instan  
mode  
appea

This  
recogn



disturb  
think  
to the  
have  
in the  
opara-  
netra-  
slation  
onsci-  
y loca-  
e; and  
refully  
ay that  
incon-  
ea of a  
really  
e other  
which  
will say  
range-  
given  
phical  
on that  
it was  
s con-

nection with the residues of verbal ideas.

Nevertheless, I think it expedient and justifiable to continue to use the illustrative idea of the two systems. We shall avoid any abuse of this mode of representation if we remember that ideas, thoughts, and psychic formations in general must not in any case be localized in organic elements of the ner-



vous system but, so to speak, between them, where resistances and association-tracks form the correlate corresponding to them. Everything that can become conscious is the result of a teleological process, a process of linking of the unconscious with the conscious which never ceases to be similar to the least conscious process. It is this comparison which corresponds to the correlation.

Thus, the unconscious is not now the domain of the psychology, and the unconscious is less a domain of the psychology than the obvious operations of abnormal psychology. The unconscious is not all established.

The physician must not think that the unconscious is for the most part an assumed fact of the same nature as the neurotic symptoms.

The physician must have the conviction that the most complicated and the most accurate operations of thought, to which the name of psychic occurrences can surely not be refused, may take place without arousing consciousness.<sup>5</sup> The physician, it is true, does not learn of these unconscious processes until they have produced an effect on consciousness which admits of communication or observation. But this effect on consciousness may show a psychic character which differs



completely from the unconscious process, so that internal perception cannot possibly recognize in the first a substitute for the second. The physician must not be misled by the fact that the patient, from the effect of the treatment, turns in this way, and that the product of the unconscious is as obvious as such, and that the patient is praying himself to be cured.

A return to the normal state is the indisputable result of the psychical events. The general basis of the normal state includes the normal state of the unconscious mind and yet the true reality of the dream is the reality of the dream as we know it by the data of our sense-

# DETACHMENT OF DESIRE

We get the impression of attention from the unconscious life and we are led to its proper end. It is wonderful in the unconscious dream seems to be, as Scherzer says, a conscious phantasies, which are probably under the sway of sexual impulses and find expression not only in dreams, but also in hysterical phobias and other symptoms. If the dream continues and completes mental work begun during the day, and even brings valuable new ideas to light, we have only to strip off the dream-disguise from this, as the contribution of the dream-work, and a mark of the assistance of dark powers in the depths of the

psyche (cf. the devil in Tartini's sonata-dream). The intellectual achievement as such belongs to the same psychic forces as are responsible for all such achievements. It is not a mere over-estimation of the productive power of the intellect. It is a creative, such as the essential and other inspirations, and other activities. In But it is the other

# QUIETING OF FACULTIES

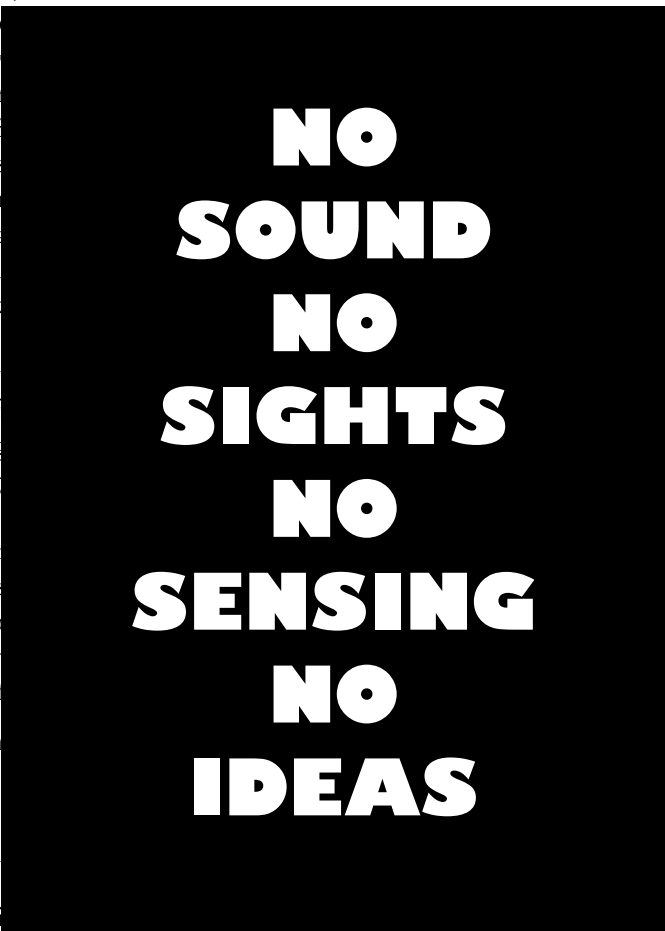
It hardly seems as a self-dream effect regarding psychic form of the day lying people. It is a human which

It is not as, for what philosophers, nor with the unconscious of Lipps. As they use the term, it merely means the opposite of the conscious. That there exist not only conscious but also unconscious psychic processes is the opinion at issue, which is so hotly contested and so energetically defended. Lipps enunciates the more comprehensive doctrine that everything psychic exists as unconscious, but that some of it may exist also as conscious. But it is not to prove this doctrine that

we have adduced the phenomena of dreams and hysterical symptom-formation; the observation of normal life alone suffices to establish its correctness b

of psy  
the gr  
psych  
occurs  
uncon  
Both a  
which  
second  
rules,  
again  
The f  
throug  
chang  
them  
system  
like a s  
only b  
motili  
tion of

We m  
the su  
re on  
the eq  
What  
consci



analysis  
ber of  
that is  
such it  
nds of  
ogists.  
e first,  
as the  
ertain  
y have  
system.  
t pass  
by the  
scribe  
ne two  
Pcs is  
Pcs not  
untary  
a por-  
us and  
eratu-  
hasize

other than that of a sense-organ for the perception of psychic qualities. According to the fundamental idea of our schematic attempt we can regard conscious perception only as the function proper to a special system for which the abbreviated designation Cs commends itself. This system we conceive to be similar in its mechanical characteristics to the perception-system P, and hence excitable by qualities, and incapable of retaining the





years ago, the patient was an intelligent-looking girl with a simple, unaffected manner. She was strangely attired; for whereas a woman's dress is usually ca  
down  
pains  
Her  
body  
and s  
whole  
the tr  
this s  
repea  
she ha  
them  
cessfu  
admi  
preco  
Anot  
who v  
assur  
would  
descr  
me w  
check  
comm  
move  
check  
laid o

# FOCUS OF REQUIRED ONEPOINTED DIRECTION

nging  
ned of  
do so.  
in her  
nd fro  
ke her  
at me:  
ar that  
must  
e girl,  
lowed  
o suc-  
y was  
in the  
urteen  
tc., by  
ideas  
ted by  
ing to  
me of  
n. He  
le, on  
on the  
antasy  
he was  
added; and finally, he saw the image of an old peasant mowing the grass in front of his father's house far away. A few days later I discovered the meaning of this series of pictures. Disagreeable family circumstances had made the boy excited and nervous. Here was a case of a harsh, irascible father, who had lived unhappily with the boy's mother, and whose educational methods consisted of threats; he had divorced his gentle and delicate wife, and

remarried; one day he brought home a young woman as the boy's new mother. The illness of the fourteen-year-old boy developed a few days later. It was the... images  
into in... logical  
remin... er; the  
scythe... ant old  
man w... geance  
in so u... nity of  
return... rd his  
father... d; the  
prohib... e here  
long-i... under  
the gu... by the  
deviou...

If I we... should  
reply t... begin-  
nings... Who  
can fo... d fun-  
ctions... tate of  
know... urable  
forms... alue of  
this st... e hid-  
den pe... mpul-  
ses re... Is the  
ethical... arded,  
since, ... other  
things...

**THE  
LAST  
WORD  
IS  
ALWAYS  
THE  
FIRST**

I do not feel justified in answering these questions. I have not followed up this aspect of the problem of dreams. In any case, however, I believe that the Roman Emperor was in the wrong in ordering one of his subjects to be executed because the latter had dreamt that he had killed the Emperor. He should first of all have endeavoured to discover the significance of the man's dreams; most probably it was not what it seemed to be. And even if a





has its origin in the past. The ancient belief that dreams reveal the future is not indeed entirely devoid of the truth. By representing a wish as fulfilled the dreamer accepts the wish as fulfilled by the indeter-

# **TRANS- SUBJECTIVE, A RETURN**

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> If I cannot influence the gods, I will stir up Acheron.

<sup>2</sup> The c  
logy on  
Psychi  
Verges  
interpr  
same c  
etc., ha  
F. The

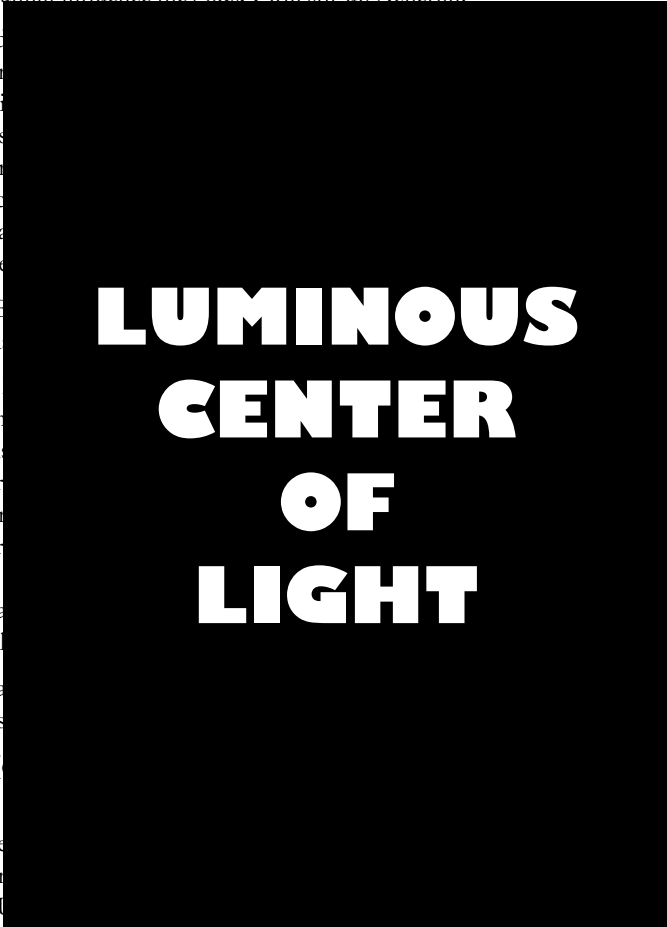
<sup>3</sup> Der B  
Intern

<sup>4</sup> I am  
ams th  
uncon  
Du Pr  
examin  
this pr  
shows  
the gra  
Mysti

<sup>5</sup> It is a  
ousnes

<sup>6</sup> Cf. (C  
Tyre.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. he  
xxvi, in  
word U



patho-  
rift fur  
s der  
oted to  
of the  
eech,"

Third

of dre-  
nd the

minary  
is just  
which  
such as  
ilos. d.

consci-

lege of

ch, vol.  
iguous