
SFSK:
DOMINATION,
ADDICTION
& DEATH

LETTERS TO A
FIANCÉ

BY ERIC MILLER

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PREFACE:

The following entries are taken from Freud's letters to his fiancé, Martha Bernays, during the years 1882-1886—when Freud would have been between the ages of 26 to about 30.

Freud wrote over 900 letters to Martha, most of them during this period. The far greatest number of them have been rigidly suppressed. Most of what we know from the letters comes from Freud's official propagandist and biographer, Ernest Jones—who allegedly had access to the complete correspondence.

Martha's own words and responses are virtually absent from the record. For the most part, Jones quotes only stray remarks from Freud's letters, and intentionally avoids a correct chronological sequence to disguise the reality of what is happening and to mask his murderous nature. Consequently, a number of quotes from the same letter are widely scattered throughout his three volume books of Freud's biography. When reassembled and placed in their proper time frame, an unsuspected reality emerges—one which provides ample reason for the distortions imposed on the letters by Jones who headed Freud's cult

Freud refers often to Martha in his letters to her in the

third person, i.e., as “she,” “her,” etc. giving an odd abstracted quality to his remarks. Jones often summarizes Freud’s statements—not daring to quote them directly—and his remarks are given appropriate quotation marks.

Throughout I have avoided as much as possible making editorial remarks—but here and there I just couldn’t resist drawing the significance of some of them especially to the4 readers mind. All in all, I have been very brief in reporting the comments of one of the sickest human beings to every walk this planet.

Serial killers are a highly unique breed. Whenever we can get up close to one of them we find a person who has a black hole in his or her soul—whose hatred is unfathomable to a normal human being and whose craving for evil and indiscriminate murder is beyond belief. Each is, underneath it all, an insane tyrant who would control, manipulate, and ultimately kill and torture to satisfy the craving of a mad animal—which the normal mind will never be able to fully “understand.” Indeed, they truly are a near “other species” or “sub-species” and need to be exterminated or caged wherever found. Freud, a prolific writer, could, therefore, no more conceal his true nature and consciousness in his vast outpouring of language than a rabid animal in its last throes of their disease.

It is pathetic that such a creature is called “Master” by so many demented cultists and enshrined amongst the worlds “great men of our times.” Eric Miller

12/13/2009

May 30, 1882

On a walk with his new friend, Sigmund Freud, then 26, and Martha Bernays, 21, strolled in the Kallenberg, a pastoral area on the outskirts of Vienna. When they came to an oak tree Freud broke off some leaves to present her as a memento. She declined it, cutting Freud to the quick. Hence forth, he announced, he would have a "hatred of oak trees."

Later in the day, unbeknownst to Freud, Martha was exchanging kisses in the arms of her artist friend, Fritz Wahle -- himself engaged to Martha's cousin.

June 10, 1882

While strolling in a garden in Modling, Martha indicated to Freud that she was a prospect for marrying him.

June 11, 1882

Martha baked a cake and sent it to Freud for "dissection" -- as she phrased it. Along with the cake she sent a polite note simply signed, Martha Bernays.

June 13, 1882

Freud has a meeting with his superior Brucke at the Institute to discuss his chances getting the position of either Exner or Flesichl, his two Chief Assistants.

Brucke tells him there is no way; the Institute offered for him no prospects "whatsoever."

Freud will later be dismissed from two other departments, Chemistry and Physiology as well as a teaching position for incompetence.

June 15, 1882

Freud writes his first letter to Martha. Curiously, it began with an *English greeting*, "My sweet darling girl." The rest of the letter was written in German. Freud advises her that their relationship, for a long time, will have to be "veiled in secrecy." Freud signs his first love letter "Dr. Sigmund Freud" -- a title acquired in October of the previous year upon graduating from medical school. By all indications he passed primarily with the help of professor friends.

June 17, 1882

On this day Freud and Martha became secretly engaged and exchanged many kisses. Martha is told their engagement, however, must remain their "terrible secret."

In consenting to the engagement, Martha curiously agreed to become Freud's "Comrade-in-arms." Martha and Freud were both poor. Martha's family had come on bad times when her father was sent to prison for many years, supposedly for fraud. Her father, after

being released from prison, died in the streets of Vienna of a heart attack. The engagement took place 2 1/2 years after her father's death.

Martha was Freud's first girlfriend. She had been previously engaged to a much older man. The engagement was broken off at the insistence of her one-year elder brother, Eli, who insisted she not marry someone she did not love. Obviously she was going to marry him for his money, which the family sorely needed.

Martha later stated that Freud resembled her father in many respects. Martha had a sister, two years young, Minna, and a one year older brother, Eli. Another brother four years younger than Martha had died at 17. The cause of his death has been censored and never revealed. Investigation continue to verify whether father Bernays really went to prison for fraud.

June 18, 1882

Freud and Martha met again and again exchanged many kisses. Freud confesses he had given her "more kisses in those two days than he had to his sisters in the twenty-six years of his life." Were they the same kind of kisses? If not why would he bring it up?

June 19, 1882

Martha leaves Vienna to a spend a prearranged holiday with her uncle, Elias Phillipps in Hamburg.

June 27, 1882

Announcing his intention to completely dominate Martha's life, Freud chides her for complaining about his sending her an extravagant present. "Martha must give up saying so categorically 'You mustn't do that.' She is no longer the eldest daughter, the superior sister: she has become quite young, a sweetheart only a week old, who will quickly lose every trace of tartness. . . How detestable of me that was. I dare scold a dear girl and can't show her what ardent tenderness burns with it at the same moment."

Freud's "detestable remarks" were censored from the published portion of the letter. Apparently what he said was too detestable to reveal.

Learning that Martha had once had a crush on her cousin, Max Mayer, Freud forbids to ever again speak of her cousin as "Max." Henceforth, she must refer to him as "Mr. Mayer." Freud categorically announces he is a "strict master." It is her duty to obey him in all things.

Freud informs Martha that he has a good friend who is a prominent professor, Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow. He confesses to being terribly envious of him. "Yesterday I was with my friend Ernst v. Fleischl, whom I have hitherto, before I knew Martha, envied in all respects. Now I have the advantage over him. . . he has always been my ideal and I could not rest till we became friends and I could experience a pure joy in his ability and reputation." Fleischl, he wrote, was, "Wealthy, skilled in

all games and sports, with the stamp of genius in his manly features, good-looking, refined, endowed with many talents. . ." By contrast, Freud wrote of himself in the same year (1882) that he is "tortured" by the fact there is "no stamp on genius" on his own features.

Freud relates he is not only envious of Fleischl but happy to now have "the advantage over him." Fleischl broke off his engagement sometime ago and has no one, but he has Martha and is consequently one-up on him. Freud also confesses to being painfully tormented with fantasies of Martha having an affair with Flesichl.

Reporting his fantasy about Flesichl sneaking off for a secret rendezvous with Martha, he strangely converted the nine years difference in ages between himself and Fleischl into a theme of his fantasy. The nine years differences in their ages illogically became nine years that Fleischl and Martha could have together:

. . . how the nine years which this man has over me could mean as many unparalleled happy years with him of her life compared to nine miserable years spent in hiding and near-helplessness that await her with me.

He ends his fantasy with a resounding assertion that he has a right to Martha, even if he does not deserve her.

June 28 or 29th, 1882

[Date uncertain, "few days later"] Freud admits to acting "crazy" for reproaching her as a prostitute; he had wanted to "torment her with jealousy." He knew she was "not to become a toy doll," and was capable of sensible ideas of her own even after he as "the strict master has come to an end of his wisdom." He tells Martha he had been trying "to smash her frankness" so that she would not give her own opinions "until she is sure of mine."

Returning to the subject of his jealousy, Freud adds: "When a girl like Martha is fond of me how can I fear a Max Mayer or a legion of Max Mayers? . . . It was the expression of my clumsy, self-tormenting kind of deeply rooted love. . . Now I have shaken it off like a disease. . ."

[The letter is severely censored just where Freud presumably went on to tell of his self-tormenting kind of love and the nature of his *diseased* love.]

Strangely, Freud asserts that Martha's own brother, Eli, is his greatest and "most dangerous rival" for Freud's affections. Why Freud considered her brother as his greatest rival for his love is not given and presumably censored—there is reason (see *infra*) to believe because Martha was having sex with her brother.

July 8, 1882

Big trouble. Freud had discovered from a mutual friend that, *on the very day he had been with Martha in the Kallenberg*, Martha and Fritz were exchanging intimate

kisses. He also discovered that they were continuing to carry on an intimate correspondence. Freud was shocked, hurt, and furious. A meeting with Fritz and Freud was arranged by a mutual friend, Schonberg. A meeting between Freud and Fritz was arranged. The two of them had formerly been close friends. At the meeting Fritz threatens to kill Freud and them himself if Freud makes Martha happy. Freud derisively laughs at Fritz's threat. Rankled to be made light of, Fritz informs Freud he had it in his power to forbid Martha from having anything to do with him. Martha, he says, will obey him if he orders her to do so. Freud still mocks him. Fritz calls for paper and pen and, on the spot, writes to Martha forbidding her to have anything to do with Freud. Freud demands to see the letter and is shocked at its contents. Fritz opened the letter with a very intimate address, "Beloved Martha," and closed by declaring his "undying love."

Freud tears the letter to shreds. Fritz, in tears runs off. Freud and Schonberg run after him. Fritz was found sitting on the ground, crushed and crying, sincerely despairing over Martha's engagement. Freud seeing his former friend in such a state is also overcome with emotion and also cries.

July 8, 1882

Freud's temporarily softened heart turns, once again, to stone. He writes to Martha: "He [Fritz] is no longer my friend, and woe to him if he becomes my enemy. I am

made of harder stuff than he is, and when we match each other he will find he is not my equal. I can be ruthless." Quoting the threatening cry of the Kings of Lombardy on assuming the Iron Crown, Freud wrote: "Woe to him who touched it."

July 11, 1882

They had been through a "terrible time," Freud writes: "Such memories bring people closer than hours lived together. Blood and sufferings in common make the firmest bonds."

July 17, 1882

Martha, despite exchanging kisses with Fritz one month previously, insists in a letter from Hamburg (she is still on vacation) they are only friends. Freud declares he must see her right away, and makes preparations to travel to Hamburg to patch things up. He ends by staying there for ten days.

More trouble. Freud learns while in Hamburg that Martha still continues writing to Fritz and had told him their relationship was "unchanged." Learning of this Freud becomes "frantic," he is filled with an "appalling dread." For hours he wanders in the streets of Hamburg at night, alone, musing on his great hurt.

Added to these complications, Freud is forced to spend his time in Hamburg in hiding and sneaking about to see Martha. He was desperately afraid, for some unknown

reason, that his presence in Hamburg might be detected. He was especially alarmed that Martha's brother, Eli, might discover his surreptitious journey to Hamburg. When Martha leaves Hamburg a couple weeks later, Eli, Martha's brother, arrives to escort her back to Vienna. Freud is horrified Eli might stay at the same hotel where he had stayed and might discover this by checking the hotel registry. Freud announces to Martha that her brother Eli had now become "unbearable."

Strangely, Eli is living in the Freud household at the time! A totally inexplicable circumstance as are other strange family doings, see *infra*.

August 2, 1882

Freud writes to Martha, "I must confess you are not beautiful," but adds that is not so important. He also confesses he is "completely unfit" for to be a doctor."
p. 188

August 4, 1882

Freud is in despair and continues to be haunted by Martha's past relationships with Max ("Herr Mayer") and Fritz. His suffering is so great it would cost him nothing "to drop his pen and sink into eternal sleep." A day later, despair turns to murderous fury. "When the memory of your letter to Fritz and our day on the Kahlenberg comes back to me I lose all control of myself, and had I the

power to destroy the whole world, ourselves included, to let it start all over again -- even at the risk that it might not create Martha and myself -- I would do so without hesitation."

In subsequent letters Freud will often refer to "losing control" of himself and his willingness to destroy Martha and himself if ever they should part. Murder is clearly in his heart.

August 16, 1882

England, and the thought of emigrating there, fills Freud's mind and he is obviously very troubled. Worries of dying and where he will be buried haunts him. He recalls with "fresh vividness" his journey to England 7 years ago at the age of 19, and declares the experience to have been "ineffaceable." The England experience, he states, exerted a "decisive influence on my whole life." He thinks of John Milton's *Paradise Lost*. "A grave in the Centralfriedhot (in Vienna) is the most distressing idea I can imagine."

August 17, 1882

Freud again announces his "hated" for Fritz and forbids Martha to ever try to get them together.

August 18, 1882

Freud wrote to Martha that he didn't know if she loved him or "only the recognition I have received." Freud's "recognition" at this point is, of course, virtually non-existent.

August 26, 1882

Freud announces he has a "tragically serious question" for Martha. He wants to know, on her word of honor, if she had been unfaithful to him precisely at 11:00 a.m., on a Thursday few days previously. He wants to know because, at that very moment a surgeon had stuck a knife in his throat to relieve a severe anginal swelling which must have rendered him speechless. In his pain he had banged his hand and broke a ring that Martha had given him. Martha responded that she was only "eating cake" at the time. He says he had to admit that "my heart did not sink" he was not seized with foreboding that his engagement would end, and he had no "dark suspicion" that she was at the moment of the accident "tearing my image from your heart." He continues, "A sensitive man would have felt all that." On the contrary, however, he professed that he only thought the ring had to be repaired! A year later he broke the ring again, again during another anginal attack.

August 28, 1882

[Date Uncertain, but a few days after the above]

Recovering from his anginal condition, Freud writes Martha he is seized with "a gigantic hunger like an animal waking from a winter sleep. A frightful yearning -- frightful is hardly the right word, better would be uncanny, monstrous, ghastly, gigantic, in short indescribable."

September 11, 1882

Martha returned from Hamburg. Freud dictates she must never ever again have anything to do with Fritz. If she does not obey him he is resolved to "settle the matter finally." Martha at first was evasive in her response to his demand, apparently not wanting to give up her friendship with Fritz. Realizing Freud's deadly seriousness about the matter, she finally agrees.

Alexander, Freud's ten year younger brother, at age 16, had just moved into the Martha's household!!

October, 1882

Martha's mother makes plans to move the family to Hamburg, probably to get her away from him.

Freud informs Nothnegel his intention of emigrating to England. He intended to live there in "obscurity."

October 25, 1882

Freud writes to Martha's mother giving his view of things. Mrs. Bernays tears the letter in pieces. A year

later, Martha's mother writes to Freud that he was a "baby who cried if he did not get his way." She also pronounces him "pathological."

December 25, 1882

Eli Bernays, Freud's hated "rival" for his sister's affection, becomes engaged to Freud's sister, eldest younger sister Anna. Martha's mother moves into the Freud household for a spell. (One can only imagine the bizarre circumstances going on).

About this time, Freud informs Martha that "Eli knows little what a heathen I am going to make of you." Freud, a Jew, hated Judaism and considered it "pure superstition." Of Martha's mother, an orthodox Jew, he writes, "She is fascinating, but alien and will always remain so to me. . . I can see more than one opportunity of making myself disagreeable to her and I don't intend to avoid them." Freud is often rude to Martha's mother. Martha though siding with Freud nonetheless remains obedient to her mother. For this Freud considers her mother their "enemy." Later he would tell Martha that she, too, will be his enemy if she persists in her loyalty to her mother.

March, 1883

Something of a very serious nature happens between Martha and her brother, Eli. Freud's hatred of him revived, even stronger than before. Freud's official biographer (Jones) stated it was not possible for him to disclose the reasons for it -- which is most curious,

indeed. What could be so horrible that he could not reveal it? After this event that could not be disclosed Martha -- once very close to Eli --comes to share Freud's feelings for her brother—in other words, hatred and alienation.

Perhaps incest was the terrible reason that could not be disclosed. For two years Eli and Freud did not speak. During this period, Eli married Freud's sister, Anna in October of this year. Freud refuses to attend the wedding. Later Freud would live in open incest with Eli's and Martha's sister, Minna.

May 1, 1883

Freud orders Martha to "always take his side" in any quarrels between himself and her brother, Eli, and her mother. Martha is also ordered, once again, to renounce her "religious prejudices." That would be Judaism.

At the age of 27, for the first time in his life, Freud moves away from his mama's home and takes up residence in the hospital quarters at the Clinic. Freud transfers to Meynert's Psychiatric Clinic where he soon becomes engaged in a project, suggested by himself, of dissecting the brains of unborn fetuses between the ages of six and seven months.

June 14, 1883

Martha's mother moves herself and her daughters to Wandsbek, hundreds of miles away. Until Freud and Martha wed on September 13, 1886, she will remain there.

July 15, 1883

Envy for the great Fleischl, his "loved" former professor and his current superior at the Clinic (where Freud works) turns into a murderous hostility. This observation is the conclusion of Ernest Jones, Freud's official biographer, who had access to all of Freud's personal writings. Jones arrives at his conclusion on the basis of a speech Freud gives on this date, "Address to the Psychiatric Society."

In the speech Freud made a personal attack on Fleischl's motives in criticizing one of Freud's theories. The following comments are by Jones. (p.69, Jones - see p.54-55)

"A particularly sharp one [criticism] was directed at Fleischl. . .he resorted even to the method of personal psychological interpretation. . . and pointed out what the motives of the observer [Fleischl] might be. It is hard not to associate it, as Bernfeld does, with the dissatisfaction and frustration at having to leave the Institute. It is an example of the ambivalent changes between friendliness and hostility on which he had himself commented in

connection with the lasting influence of his childhood experiences with his nephew John.. . He [Freud] cherished the thought that *his advancement would be favored by Fleischl's death*, but afterwards was shocked at hearing his successor in the Institute, Paneth, openly voicing the same wish." p.69, 70 [italic added]

In his speech he had not only developed ideas bordering on insanity, lacking all scientific discipline or rationality, but had also personally attack his former superior, Fleischl, in public.

The reference to his nephew John and his lasting influence, relates to the fact that Freud frequently confessed in both private and published writings that he had an obsession to murder John who lived in England.

* Note: Date of this entry is arbitrarily arrived at. Jones cleverly tries to place it in 1882, or rather leads the reader to believe it was in 1882. However, he himself observes in a footnote that all essays at the Psychiatric Clinic for the year 1882 survive and there is no notice of Freud's Address. Since Freud joined the Psychiatric Clinic in May of 1883 and left July 31, 1883, it is presumed the Address was given in that period. It would seem unlikely that Freud would have given an address immediately upon entering the clinic.

July 19, 1883

Jacob Freud, is described by Freud as being his

"duplicate physically, and in many respects mentally."
As we will learn later Jacob Freud was a sponger,
generally grumpy, most likely a murderer, and a a
confessed sex pervert (by Freud himself). p.3

July, 1883

With his superior, Dr. Breuer, Freud travels to Gmunden and registers in a hotel as Breuer's "brother." This was supposedly so Freud could avoid paying a tip to the concierge. Breuer was well-to-do, and Freud was his guest on the trip. It is highly doubtful that he registered as his "brother" to avoid a small tip, which probably would have been paid by Breuer in any case. Most likely they shared a bed.

Breuer later collaborated on a "case history" with Freud. The case history is an acknowledged fraud. Freud frequently travels with Breuer and Breuer often gave him money, which Freud never repaid. It is quite likely Freud exchanged sex favors for this money. Indeed, he may have prostituted himself as early as 15, as school records indicate he was an habitué of a house of prostitution.

August 5, 1883

Freud finds it difficult to live by himself, even has a horror of being by himself. He wrote to Martha: "I know now how dear you are to me. I have no other wish than to kiss you once more and then die with you. After we

have lived so long in happy intimacy I have a horror of living alone even another day."

August, 1883

Freud confesses he is a tyrant, a piece of knowledge that could not have been a surprise to Martha or anyone else who knew him. "But I must admit to myself that I do have a tyrannical streak in my nature and I find it very difficult to subordinate myself." (Letter 18) Freud's real father, his supposed brother, Emanuel, was also described as a terrible "tyrant"—Jacob his supposed father but actual grandfather is never so described but seemed permissive and submissive to his wife and even Sigmund himself. Like father like son.

August 29, 1883

Confessing himself a superior human being, quite unlike the "psychology of the common man," Freud announces that the common man "judges, believes, hopes and works quite otherwise than we do."

Discussing a topic prominent in the news of the "ritual murder" trials of Jews accused of sacrificing children and other heinous deeds, Freud describes his fascination with the subject. Though Jones states this is one of Freud's first discussions of psychological motivation, the letter is completely censored.

September 9, 1883

Freud claims he has never been ambitious.

September 18, 1883

Just returning from the funeral of Nathan Weiss, a friend of his, Freud immediately sat down and wrote a long demented letter to Martha concerning the whole affair.

The alleged suicide occurred in a public bathhouse on the 13th of September at 2:00 p.m.-- in a public place in broad daylight. The event took place just ten days after Nathan returned to Vienna from his honeymoon.

According to Freud, Nathan left two letters upon his death: one to the police and one to his new wife. In the letter to the police, Nathan requested that they tactfully inform his parents of the event and "suppress any word of it in the newspapers."

Early Friday morning, the day after the event, colleagues rushed to Freud's room to fetch him. Freud was still in bed. They all found it difficult to believe. Nathan had more restlessness and "zest for life" than any of them had ever seen in anyone. Additionally, "he was well on his way to achieving everything he had been striving for." Nathan had become a practicing physician and had a "considerable reputation" and was assured of a large practice. He had just gotten married. But there, Freud

said, was the problem.

That his death was linked up with his marriage "was beyond doubt," but, Freud said the "details that drove him to his death are unknown to us." Freud did not remember all that he had told Martha about Nathan, "but I think I had better repeat here all I know about him, for his death was by no means accidental." His death was, in fact, the "logical outcome of his temperament." Both his good and bad qualities brought about his downfall.

Freud goes on to state that Nathan's father was a "monster" a "very hard brutal man." Six month's previously one of Nathan's brothers committed suicide, another brother worked in the hospital. The main driving force in Nathan's life was "self love." Nathan was vitriolic and wanted to "eat his way through everything." He had a "gigantic" sense of his "self-importance." It was his "extraordinary appetite for life" that was his outstanding quality. He was very successful.

Despite this, Freud asserted his "gifts were not remarkable." Though a few sentences earlier Freud stated he had a "considerable reputation" for his achievements, he "completely lacked the basic conditions for scientific work: criticism and thoroughness."—apparently just like Sigmund. It was his personality, not his talents that brought him success. Nathan was full of "witty gibberish." Strangely, and contradictorily, Freud states that people had a "high opinion" of his ability, but this was "inspired

by himself." At the same time Freud admitted Nathan was very brilliant and a quick thinker and had an exceptional "clarity of thought."

Contradicting his own statement that Nathan was totally acidic or vitriolic, he goes on to observe that he was "invariably light, capable and happy." In the next sentence Freud claims he was a "raving maniac." He was a master at chess and cards and sometimes "exceedingly ruthless" -- a quality Freud found much pleasure in.

Despite the fact that Nathan had just married, Freud claims that he only loved one girl in his student days and ever since then "no affection has softened his nature." Nathan, Freud claimed, "was incapable of friendship" and yet he had "grown fond" of Freud. In fact, he liked Freud so much he declared himself to be "permanently at my disposal, and in the event of his death of making me his heir." O, my God!

Nathan had, it is now asserted, an "inborn good nature" and was directed to "noble aims." When he didn't need to be he abandoned his "mean ways." When this was the case, he wanted to appear noble, "an unselfish human being" and "to achieve for his character what he had achieved for his ability."

Strangely, Freud states *it was just this generosity towards Freud himself* and "the long list of intentions *which drove him to his death.*" [italic added] Only yesterday, Freud said, he learned that at one time, before

his marriage, he considered marrying Freud's sister, Rosa.

Nathan shared with Freud a couple of personal letters received from his fiancé before the ill-fated marriage. Freud advised against the marriage. After Nathan's betrothed told him he should marry instead one of her sisters, Freud "implored him to accept the fact that she did not love him." . . .

TO BE CONTINUED, ADDITIONAL GENEROUS EXCERPTS WILL BE POSTED LATER. . . CHECK WITH US OFTEN. . .