

Pinewood Publishing Co. P.D. Box 2417
Durham NC 27715
ISBN 0-96381H4-6-5

Deadly Dr. Freud: The Murder of Emanuel Freud and The Disappearance of John Freud

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Over the past 20 years I have been studying, in depth, the lives and careers of Sigmund Freud and Dr. Ernest Jones, Freud's analytic colleague and biographer, with emphasis on censored or little-known materials revealing their sexually perverse behaviors and their homicidal acts, especially Freud's lethal ones. In the last ten years, I have written several long manuscripts titled: The Dark Side of Freud: The Fatal Freud: and Secret Sex Lives: Freud, Jung, and Jones. The latter work reveals how Freud and Jones were closely connected with the analyst, Dr. Otto Gross of Munich-- apostle of drug abuse, sexual perversion, and murder.

Around 1982 my research convinced me that Freud's was a very lethal personality, i.e. his killings of several persons with cocaine overdoses; his killings of some patients "by accident" and the repeated near-homicide of Emma Eckstein via balmy nose surgery in 1895, which he blamed on the patient's lust; and his inducements of some persons to commit suicide, including Dr. Victor Tausk, a depressed colleague. Nevertheless, in 1985 I was surprised to learn that Eric Miller had accused Freud of being the murderer of his elder nephew, John Freud (and others), in his book titled Passion for Murder: The Homicidal Deeds of Dr. Sigmund Freud (1984). (Phone contact with the publisher led me to believe that this book received little attention, and perhaps fewer than 1000 persons bothered to read this loosely-written work.)

However, Miller's book helped me to focus my research on the issue of whether Freud sometimes was deranged and an actual murderer, and the end result is my new manuscript titled Deadly Dr. Freud. Although Miller's book focused reasonably on the idea that S.F. killed his rivalrous nephew, John, he mistakenly thought that John's disappearance was arranged by Sigmund in the 1870s-- due to erroneous or unclear family documents and other sources which claim that John vanished permanently prior to 1880. My book agrees that Sigmund arranged to kill his nephew, for reasons of near-madness and revenge, but my research sources show persuasively that John vanished from his Manchester home in 1919

and was never seen or heard from again by his family.

It is surprising to me that Miller's book did not offer a murder hypothesis regarding the death of Freud's eldest brother Emanuel, the father of John. For it is the core of my new book that S.F. arranged for Emanuel's death when he mysteriously "fell" from a speeding train in October 1914, near the start of World War I, with no train passengers testifying to this incident. The eighth chapter, 90 book pages or so, is my longest chapter and supplies convincing evidence that Sigmund Freud began the year 1914 with plans to murder his rival Carl Jung (near their breakup), then suffered a near-psychotic episode in August 1914, and thereafter made Emanuel his victim instead of Jung. Freud's dearest colleague, Sandor Ferenczi, described his near- psychotic symptoms in the summer of 1914, just before his brother's train death, and hinted that S.F. might be responsible for that bizarre accident. All of these lethal events are found relevant to charges by Wilhelm Fliess, Freud's close friend that S.F., in a rage, planned to murder him in 1900.

My early chapters show that Freud was subject to depression and a fluctuating near psychosis over many decades, and that his pervasive death wishes towards others sometimes reached homicidal levels. The second chapter gives the basis for Freud's mental imbalance in the first four years of his life, a horrendous childhood whose basic traumas were revealed in 1985 in the relatively uncensored Freud/Fliess letters. At age three he was sexually molested by his "primal mother," his nanny (wet nurse) who was then put in jail for stealing, by his family. (It is likely that she molested John also, for whom she was also a caretaker occasionally.) About this jailing, her sudden disappearance and some misunderstandings caused Sigmund to believe that she had been murdered by his much older brother, Emanuel, fixating the boys need for a lethal revenge. Chapter one explains why Sigmund's disturbed mind needed to use a train for killing his brother, and chapter eight gives much new material about his well-known "train phobia," which included his persistent fears that loved ones would die by train accidents. I emphasize that those recurrent fears began in the decades prior to Emanuel's train death, and were predictive that S. F. would take his brother's life--using a train.

In chapter three I explain that Freud was a Jekyll Hyde personality who made fantasy identifications with more than 100 mythic, literary, and real persons including Oedipus, Josef (biblical master of dream's), Moses, Satan, Jesus, Zeus, Brutus, Alexander the Great, Napoleon, Leonardo da Vinci, etc. Chapter three describes numerous instances when Freud's astonishing behaviors showed that he was acting-out (imitating) activities attributed to many of the famous persons with whom he had identified! In most cases he made these imitations unconsciously, but he did seem to

realize that he was imitating some of the acts of the biblical Josef. Also, when Freud once was traveling in Italy he made an uncanny imitation of the military activities of his hero, Hannibal, then came to recognize that this is what he had done and admitted it. Concerning Freud's prolonged early record of failing to enter the city of Rome, this was an imitation of Hannibal's strange encampment outside of Rome for years and his failure to enter the city and take it, when he could have done so. (Many authors have said that Rome symbolized Freud's lost nanny.)

This brings us to chapter four's data showing that Freud made, remarkable identifications with at least 20 persons who were known murderers, including Oedipus (who killed his father) and Johann Schiller's very homicidal characters called Fiesco, the assassin Muley Hassan ("the Moor"), and the lethal brothers Franz and Karl Moor. (Freud's nickname in childhood was "the Moor," and he used such name magic to effect various identifications.) The next logical question is whether Freud ever acted-out the murderous behaviors of figures with whom he identified, and my research provides a clearly affirmative answer. For example, I discuss historian Peter Swales's thesis that Freud tried to kill his friend Wilhelm Fliess in mid-1900 (as Fliess claimed) at a Tyrolean resort area called Achensee, while he was imitating his hero, Oedipus, noting that Fliess was a strong father-figure for Freud and the Greek was patricidal. My research shows that throughout the year 1900 Freud was suffering from fluctuating near-psychosis, and that he admitted to Fliess in letters his bouts of madness and tormenting depression, just prior to the Achensee episode. In 1904, standing at the Acropolis in Athens, he had another near-psychotic episode when he fantasized that he had split into two distinct persons, prompted by his lasting fears that Fliess would punish him for the Achensee murder plan.

There are many strange mysteries that my book helps to clear up. In a late chapter I focus on Berggasse 19, the address that Freud kept for 45 years for uncanny reasons related to his unconscious fixations on his lost nanny, and number magic (re the number 19). He was obsessed by magical thinking regarding personal names and numbers, and that special number was crucial in his recurrent fits of near-madness. Indeed, he regarded 19 as his "triumphant number," combining it with his strong impulses to destroy his nephew John in 1919. The doubling of 19 in that year was a powerful stimulus for assassination in Freud's mind. And was he the only assassin ever to live at Berggasse 19? No, there was an even more famous one, in 1917, who had lived in the very same apartment that Freud occupied, whose fame derived from his having shot and killed the Austrian Prime Minister. I explain in chapter nine that this was not a mere coincidence, and that it helps to unravel Freud's "murder and suicide complex" when we

understand the true significance of this "second assassin" who lived at Berggasse 19, and was born there.

To obtain a clear grasp of the persuasiveness of my hypotheses that Freud killed Emanuel and John Freud, also understanding the "magical" reasons why those killings occurred at the start and ending of World War I, one would benefit from a quick reading of my eighth and ninth chapters. Thereafter, readers will understand why Freud wrote his balmy book in which he tried to destroy the reputation of Woodrow Wilson, claiming that Wilson became insane in 1919 (projection), and countless bizarre behaviors of Freud concealed from public view for decades.

My book begins with a discussion of new data about criminality in the Freud family involving the counterfeiting of currency during the 1860s. According to Marianne Krill's book (1986, pp. 164 ff.) this criminality pertained to the Freuds of Manchester and Vienna, including Sigmund's uncle Josef whose trial in Vienna was highly publicized and led to a 10-year prison term. Possible effects on Sigmund's criminal tendencies are noted throughout my book. The censorship of these materials from biographies of Freud is discussed, with special emphasis on the three sanitized volumes about Freud's life by Dr. Ernest Jones.

Jones's extensive criminal activities are discussed in chapter eleven. This psychoanalyst was Freud's alter ego who concocted the three massive biographies of the 1950s that dominate Freud's "image" in the minds of social scientists and the public. However, Jones was a compulsive liar (Anna Freud often called him that), and his biographies are riddled with lies, distortions, and countless scams about Freud that my manuscripts expose. Jones was a sexual psychopath who molested young girls and seduced his analytic patients including Dr. Joan Riviere. One of these patients he admitted bribing with \$15,000 (current value) to keep her mouth shut. But when she refused to remain silent, he tried to destroy her reputation by alleging she was a nymphomaniac and lesbian! Early in his career, apparently he sexually molested two mentally retarded girls, whose female teacher championed their cause, and he was put in jail for a brief visit awaiting trial. But a "friendly" judge decided the girls and teacher had no case, and the prestigious doctor was simply freed. A year later he was in serious trouble again in a hospital situation, charged with sexual provocation of a young girl, a patient of another doctor.

Soon, with a cloud over his head, Jones fled England to Canada and used his "free love" doctrine as an excuse to seduce his analytic patients, and was charged with responsibility for the pregnancies of several young women whom he "influenced." His mistress for seven years was Loe Kann, a neurotic liar and morphine addict who

went into analysis with Freud, angering Jones, who then tried to destroy her treatment by seducing Loe's personal maid and friend. In 1914 Jones was angry with Freud regarding Loe's analysis, so when Freud's youngest daughter, Anna, visited England, Jones tried to seduce this neurotic, mentally fragile girl as revenge upon her father. His psychopathic behaviors also involved currency, as in 1919 when he smuggled a huge sum of money past Austrian border guards, and then relished telling how he'd outwitted these authorities in this daring escapade-- this verbal bravado revealing that he was a classic psychopath. Thus, a criminal mind has been in charge of Freud's image for decades, and this brief summary merely skims the surface of Jones's vicious behaviors, which may have included murder. He arranged the "administrative murder" of the analyst Sadger by consigning him to a Nazi death camp, to prevent publication of Sadger's biography of Freud, one dangerous to his reputation.

My tenth chapter discusses Freud's frequently admitted identification with Satan, and his entering of several Satanic pacts to extend his life, and probably to give him power over his "enemies." This was part of his near-psychotic delusional system that stimulated murderous impulses towards Emanuel and John Freud, Fliess, Jung, and persons whom he "eliminated" with cocaine overdoses and inducements to suicide.

Kriill, M. Freud and His Father. NY: Norton & Co., 1986.

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