

*Sigmund
Freud*

佛洛伊德

STEPHEN WILSON



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PSYCHOANALYSIS BIOGRAPHY

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

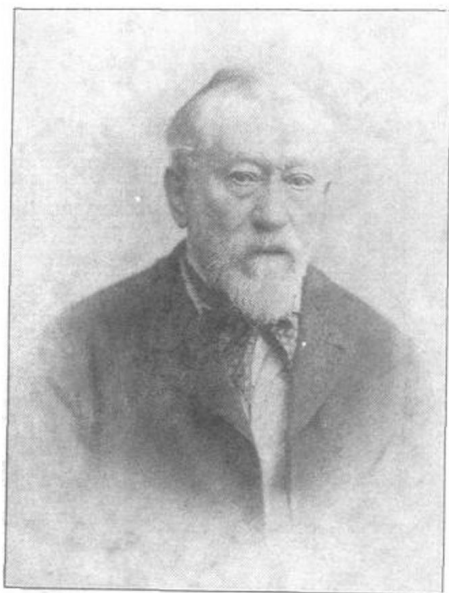
My main sources have been the biographies of Ernest Jones and Peter Gay. I am grateful for the hospitality of the Freud Museum, London, and especially to Michael Molnar, Research Director, for his micro-biography. Thanks are also due to Connie Webber, Dov-Ber Kerler, Judith Olszowy and the Czech Centre for helpful information. I am grateful for the encouragement of my friend and colleague, Anthony Storr, my editor, Christine Nicholls, and *editor extraordinaria*, Katherine Wilson.

C H R O N O L O G Y

- 6 May 1856** Sigmund Freud born, Freiberg, N. Moravia
- 1860** Family moves to Vienna
- 1873** Enters University of Vienna
- 1876** Enters Brücke's Institute of Physiology
- 1877** Publishes paper on *Petromyzon*
- 1879** Translates John Stuart Mill (vol 12 of his *Collected Works* for the German edition, edited by Theodor Gomperz) during military service
- 1881** Qualifies MD
- 1882** Engaged to Martha Bernays
- 1883** Enters Meynert's psychiatric clinic
- 1885** Visits Charcot at Salpêtrière
- 13 Sept. 1886** Marries Martha Bernays
- 1887** Daughter Mathilde born
- 1889** Son Martin born
- 1890** Commences correspondence with Fliess
- 1891** Son Oliver born; publishes *On Aphasia*
- 1892** Son Ernst born
- 1893** Daughter Sophie born
- 1895** Daughter Anna born; publishes *Studies on Hysteria*, with Breuer
- 1896** Father dies
- 1897** Doubts 'seduction theory'

Chronology

- 1900** Publishes *Interpretation of Dreams*
- 1902** Title Professor Extraordinarius conferred; founds 'Wednesday Psychological Society', later known as Vienna Psychoanalytic Society
- 1905** *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality*
- 1906** Correspondence with Jung commences
- 1909** Honorary Doctorate, Clark University, USA
- 1910** Founds *Zentralblatt für Psychoanalyse*
- 1912** Adler and Stekel resign from Vienna Society
- 1913** End of relationship with Jung
- 1918** Commences analysing daughter Anna
- 1919** Son Martin returns after war
- 1920** Daughter Sophie dies
- 1923** Onset of jaw cancer; publishes *Ego and Id*; grandson Heinele dies
- 1924** Granted Freedom of the City of Vienna
- 1925** Breuer dies; Abraham dies
- 1926** Reik prosecution; Einstein visits
- 1929** Ferenczi withdraws
- 1930** Awarded Goethe Prize; mother dies
- 1933** Ferenczi dies; Freud's books burnt in Berlin
- 1936** Elected corresponding member of Royal Society
- 1938** Flees from Nazi Vienna; publishes *Moses and Monotheism* in London
- 23 Sept. 1939** Recurrence of cancer; death in London



Freud's father Jacob, gentle Galician Jew and impecunious wool merchant (Freud Museum, London)



Freud's birthplace in a Moravian town known as Freiberg to German speakers and Příbor to Czechs. His parents occupied a single rented room at Schlossergasse 117 above the blacksmith J. Zajic (Freud Museum, London)



Martha Bernays, Freud's fiancée, in 1883 (Freud Museum, London)

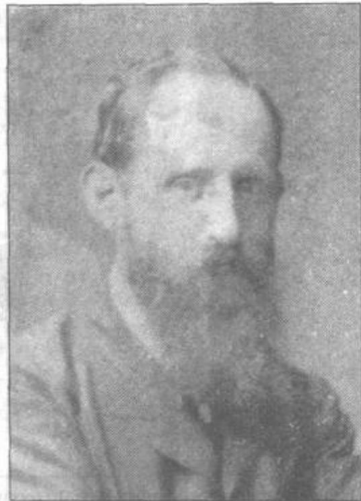
Freud's birthplace in a Moravian town known as Freiberg to German speakers and Příbor to Czechs. His parents occupied a single rented room at Schloßergasse 17 above the blacksmith. (Cite: Freud Museum, London)



The brilliant and unfortunate Ernst von Fleisch-Marxow, Freud's friend who became addicted to morphine and subsequently cocaine (Freud Museum, London)



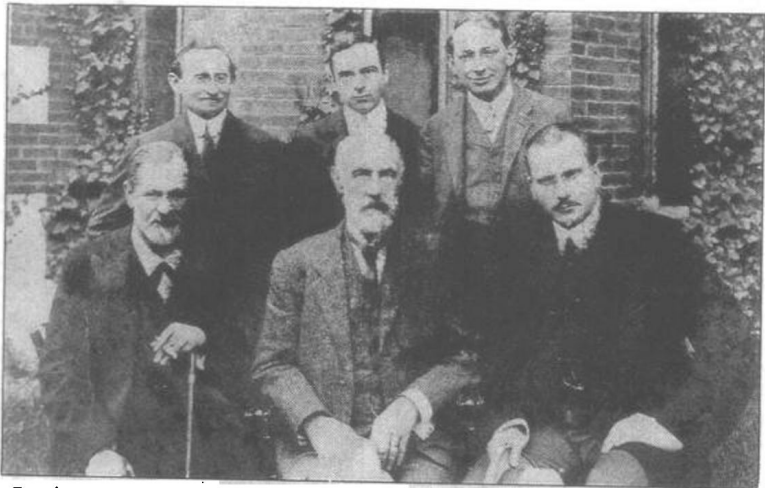
Wilhelm Fliess, Freud's intimate confidant during the years 1890–1900 (Freud Museum, London)



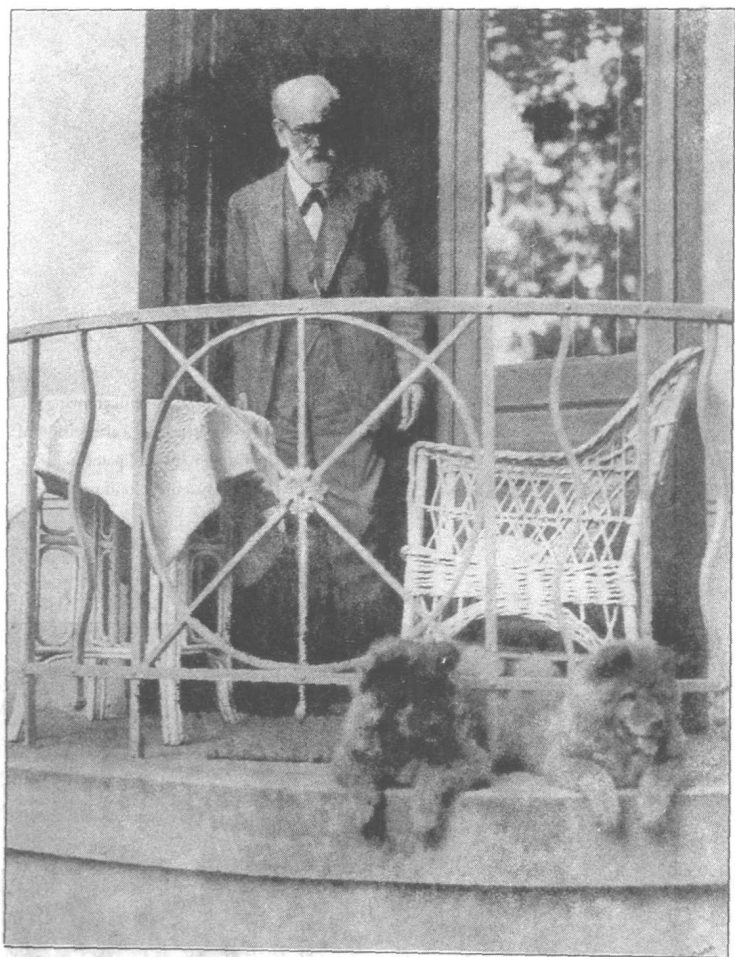
Josef Breuer, physician, famous physiologist and co-author with Freud of *Studies on Hysteria*, 1893 (Freud Museum, London)



The handsome couple. Freud and Martha just after their wedding in 1886 (Freud Museum, London)



Freud in America, September 1909, to receive an honorary doctorate and deliver a course of lectures. Back row, left to right: A.A. Brill, Ernest Jones, Sandor Ferenczi; front row: Freud (with cigar), Stanley Hall (President of Clark University, Worcester, MA), C.G. Jung (Freud Museum, London)



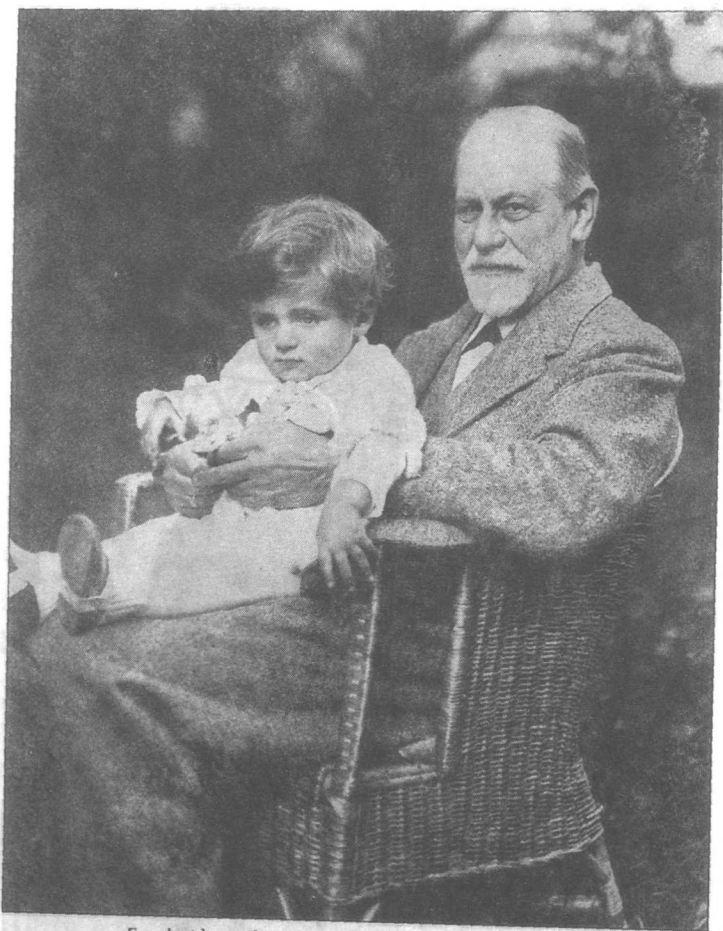
Sigmund Freud on the balcony of his summer home, Hohe Warte, with two chows, his constant companions, 1933 (Freud Museum, London)



X-ray of Freud's skull showing large gap after surgical excision of right upper jaw and palate (Freud Museum, London)



Freud's study in Maresfield Gardens, London, with collection of antiques brought from Vienna and print of André Brouillet's *La Leçon clinique du Dr Charcot* above the couch (Freud Museum, London)



Freud with grandson Stephan Gabriel, son of Ernst, in 1922
(Mary Evans Picture Library)

Freud with grandson Stephan Gabriel, son of Ernst, in 1922
(Mary Evans Picture Library)



Freud and Anna, refugees from Nazi Austria, in Paris en route for London, 1938
(Mary Evans Picture Library)

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O N E

RELUCTANT REFUGEE

I can most highly recommend the Gestapo to everyone!

In March 1938, the Nazi annexation of Austria unleashed a wave of popular anti-Semitism more virulent than any previously seen in Hitler's Germany. People joyously thronged Vienna to welcome Nazi troops, waving flags, singing and raising their arms in 'Sieg Heil' salutes. Priests celebrated the Führer's accomplishments and flew swastika flags from church steeples; while at the same time elderly Jews were being publicly humiliated, Jewish shops pillaged, Jewish children punched and kicked in the streets, Jewish families terrorised, beaten and murdered in their homes. The anti-Nazi Social Democratic lawyer Hugo Sperber was jack-booted to death, and SA brown-shirts – Hitler's uniformed murderous thugs – killed engineer Isidor Pollack in the same way, while

Sigmund Freud

conducting a so-called house search. He had been the director of Pulverfabrik Skoda-Werke-Wetzlera, a chemical factory.

When a similar gang broke into Berggasse 19, the home of Sigmund Freud and his family, an extraordinary scene unfolded. Mrs Freud, finding two or three of the men in her dining room, responded with automatic courtesy and invited the sentry at the door to place his rifle in the umbrella stand and be seated. Fetching the household money, she placed it on the table, as if serving a meal, and encouraged the 'gentlemen' to help themselves. Freud's daughter Anna then escorted the intruders to the safe in another room and opened it. At this point the 82-year-old Freud, frail with cancer, and having been aroused by the disturbance, appeared in the doorway. 'He had a way of frowning with blazing eyes that any Old Testament prophet might have envied,' Ernest Jones, his authorised biographer, tells us, 'and the effect produced by his lowering mien completed the visitors' discomfiture. Saying they would call another day, they hastily took their departure.'²

Since the onset of jaw cancer in 1923, Freud had endured multiple operations and prolonged pain,