

Obituary

Editor: Henry R. Rollin

LISELOTTE FRANKL, formerly Director Anna Freud Centre, Hampstead, London

Dr Liselotte Frankl died on the 12 October 1988 at the age of 78. She qualified as a psychologist in Vienna and became a lecturer at the University and Research Assistant to Charlotte Bühler, the first, and at that time the only, Professor of Child Development anywhere in Europe. Although Professor Bühler was strongly opposed to psychoanalytic thinking, Liselotte Frankl attended, more or less secretly, the lectures which Anna Freud was holding less than ten minutes' walk from the University. She was one of three of Bühler's assistants who later became psychoanalysts: the others were Esther Bick and Ilse Hellman. She gained her PhD at the same university in 1935 and began her personal analysis with Ernst Kris.

She was able, through the good offices of an organisation set up to help Jewish academics, to leave Germany in 1938 and to come to live and work in England. She decided to undertake a medical training which seemed to her, as a foreigner, a necessary condition for professional advancement. She was accepted at the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine for Women, and spent part of her time as a medical student at the University of St Andrews, to which a part of the School was evacuated in 1940. In 1945 she obtained an MB BS with distinction from the University of London. While in London, she was able to continue her personal analysis and join the British Psycho-Analytical Society. She was appointed a training analyst a few years later and is remembered with affection by many of her trainees.

Following an appointment at the West Sussex Child Guidance Service, an important proportion of her professional career was spent as psychiatrist to the East London Child Guidance Clinic, a part of the London Hospital, where she worked in close association with Augusta Bonnard. Many students of the Child Training of the Hampstead Clinic (as the Anna Freud Centre was then called) were able to gain valuable clinical experience under her tutelage, and had cause to appreciate and be grateful for her deep insight into child assessment and development. She became a training analyst and supervisor on the Hampstead programme, and was appointed Medical Director of the Clinic – a post in which she served for

many years. She undertook lecture tours in the United States in 1961 and 1964, and addressed meetings and led seminars in San Francisco, Denver and other major American centres. She also lectured throughout Europe on some of the many issues to which she had made important contributions.

She made some significant additions to existing knowledge of developmental psychology, general psychiatry and child psychoanalysis. In 1947, she published a study on personality change following prefrontal leucotomy, written jointly with the distinguished psychiatrist Mayer-Gross. She also published some interesting findings on the effect of swaddling on children in Rumania. Some of her papers were written in conjunction with Augusta Bonnard, Elizabeth Shephard (now Model) and other colleagues, among them Ilse Hellman with whom she had a close working relationship at the Hampstead Clinic. She wrote on applications of psychoanalytic understanding to child psychotherapy, on problems of diagnosis and interview technique, on the ego's participation in the therapeutic alliance, on problems of adolescence, accident proneness, frustration tolerance and other topics which illustrated the broad range of her interests. She was elected a Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1971, and the Royal Society of Medicine was among the learned societies she addressed.

She was a remarkably perceptive and gifted diagnostician and no-one knew better than she how to draw the most out of an initial assessment interview. She had an uncanny ability to demonstrate how material gathered during an analysis was already foreshadowed in the initial assessment, in a way that owed nothing to retrospective understanding. To her colleagues at large, she was perhaps too retiring for her own good, but to those who knew her well her modesty hid a sense of fun and a real wit.

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OLIVE BALLANCE INMAN, formerly Visiting Psychotherapist, Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester

Dr Inman studied medicine at the London School of Medicine for Women (as it was then known) and St Mary's Hospital, Paddington. She qualified MRCS, LRCP in 1919 and took the MB BS London in 1922.

Quite early on in her career she decided to specialise in psychiatry and joined the RMPA in 1945. In 1971 she was elected to a Foundation Fellowship of the College.

For many years she was a visiting psychotherapist at Graylingwell Hospital, but retired from that post some 25 years ago.

She was psychoanalytically orientated, and in 1963, published an intriguing paper on the 'Development of Two Different Types of Cancer in a Patient Undergoing Psychoanalytic Treatment' in the Proceedings of the 3rd International Psychosomatic Cancer Study Group.

NIKOLAAS TINBERGEN, Emeritus Professor of Animal Behaviour, University of Oxford

Professor Tinbergen was by any standards a very remarkable man. He was the quintessential polymath. Included among his quiverful of talents were those of a naturalist, a scientist, a photographer and an author of both learned academic treatises and charming books for children.

Tinbergen was born in Leiden, Holland, and was educated at the local state high school and University. In 1932 he was awarded his doctorate for a thesis on insect behaviour, an interest which he extended to the analysis of the behaviour of animals. In 1936 he was appointed Lecturer in Experimental Zoology at Leiden.

In 1937 he teamed up with Konrad Lorenz of Altenberg, near Vienna, a partnership which was to pay rich dividends. Together they were in effect the progenitors of the modern biological school of animal behaviour, now graced with the term, ethology.

During the war, in his typically courageous way, Tinbergen defied the Nazis and for his pains was imprisoned by the German occupation authorities from 1942 to 1944.

In 1947 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and head of the department of Zoology at Leiden. This left him too little time to devote to what he loved best – research – and in 1949 he accepted the invi-

tation to become University Lecturer, and later, Professor, of Animal Behaviour at Oxford. Here, less fettered by administrative duties, he continued to preach the gospel of the ethological method of studying and understanding both animal and human behaviour. He became a British subject in 1954.

After retiring from his Oxford Chair he turned his attention to the special problems of autistic children. In this new venture, together with his wife, herself a scientist and his devoted helpmate since their marriage, they observed and recorded the behaviour of these unfortunate children. Their conclusions were published in 1983 in *Autistic Children: New Hope for a Cure*.

In recognition of Tinbergen's unique and distinguished contributions to science and the betterment of mankind, honours were showered on him. He was appointed, *inter alia*, a Nobel Laureate, a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of Merton and Wolfson Colleges, Oxford, and in 1976 he was elected to the Honorary Fellowship of our College.

The deaths of the following have also been reported:

JAMES WHIGHAM AFFLECK, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Royal Edinburgh Hospital, Scotland.

PHYLLIS FINK, Registrar, 3 Briars, Merryfield Gardens, Stanmore, Middlesex.

GERALD FRANCIS GORMAN, Medical Director, Vergemount Clinic, Clonskeagh, Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

WILLIAM PETER GURASSA, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Nôtre Dame Clinic, Ladbroke Grove, London W10

SIR WILLIAM PAUL MALLINSON, Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist, St George's Hospital, London.

DR FREDERICK KRÄUPL TAYOR, Emeritus Physician, The Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals, London

DOUGLAS EATON WALLACE, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Rainhill Hospital, Merseyside.

STEPHANIE JANE WALLACE, Senior House Officer, 5 Swan Court, Olney, Buckinghamshire.