

This proposal called for a radical revision of psychoanalytic theory. Attachment behaviour is conceived as operating through a separate system from eating or sexual behaviour and proceeds on similar lines to attachment behaviour in other mammals. In place of Freud's theory of development based on libidinal phases and on the fixation and regression of libido, Bowlby proposed a theory of developmental pathways akin to C. H. Waddington's theory of epigenesis.

Bowlby pointed out how much of Freud's thinking had been formulated under the influence of the discredited theories of Lamarck and that the basic assumptions of psychoanalysis required urgent revision if the discipline were to fulfil Freud's intention of remaining consistent with developments in biology. For Bowlby, psychoanalysis could never be a mere branch of hermeneutics (the art of interpretation) for it had to be rooted in science. When analysts abandoned science they deprived themselves of all objective means of settling theoretical conflicts between them. It is to Bowlby's eternal credit that in framing his hypotheses he was always careful to put them in scientifically testable form.

Although he devoted a third of his time to clinical practice it is as an author and teacher that he will be best remembered. Taken together, *Maternal Care* and his monumental trilogy *Attachment and Loss*, published between 1969 and 1980, have had more impact on the study of psychopathology than any writers since Freud or Jung. Right at the end of his life Bowlby published a biography of his hero Charles Darwin, tracing the great biologist's ill-health and hypochondria to repressed grief and chronic anxiety associated with the death of his mother when he was eight.

Bowlby was much honoured in his lifetime. He was, among other things, an Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and of the Royal Society of Medicine and of its Psychiatric Section. He was made a CBE in 1972.

He is survived by his wife, Ursula, two sons and two daughters.

AS

KONRAD LORENZ, Professor, Forschungsstelle für Ethologie, Konrad-Lorenz-Institut der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, A-3422 Altenberg, Austria

Konrad Lorenz, who died on 27 February 1989, at the age of 85, was described by Julian Huxley as the "father of modern ethology". Together with his close friend Niko Tinbergen he developed an evolutionary approach to the comparative biological study of behaviour that has had a profound impact not only

on zoology but also on psychology, philosophy and psychiatry.

Following the lead of Darwin, Heinroth and Whitman, Lorenz treated certain movement patterns as immutable, that is, as genetically determined characteristics of organisms and so they act as indicators of generic relatedness that are as reliable as physical characteristics. From here he developed a new concept of instinctive behaviour, based on the fixed action pattern; the innate instinctive motor act proper, and the species-specific 'releasers' (sign stimuli), which selectively trigger distinct fixed action patterns provided that the organism is in a certain internal (motivational) state. This led to the concept of the Innate Releasing Mechanism, or the Innate Releasing Schema which, acting as a stimulus filter, releases the species-typical movements. A foremost class of releasers are the social signals, which evolved in the process of phyletic ritualisation and became a forceful means of social communication in animals and man. Lorenz developed this challenging ethological concept in the thirties, at a time when the theories of behaviourism dominated the field of animal and human psychology and would continue to do so for many years to come. Controversies over Lorenz's ideas (sometimes with a political twist), especially over the biological foundations of aggression as put forward in his book *On Aggression* (1966), went on for decades and fertilised scientific reasoning within and across disciplines in the life sciences and in epistemology. When in 1973 the Nobel Prize for Physiology/Medicine, was awarded jointly to Lorenz, Karl von Frisch and Nikolaas Tinbergen, the new discipline of ethology, which had been conceived at the turn of the century, finally received international blessing.

In recognition of his contributions Lorenz also received honorary degrees in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, for example from the University of Leeds in 1963 and Oxford in 1965. He was elected a Foreign Member of the Royal Society in 1964 and an Honorary Fellow of the College in 1975.

Lorenz became known to a broader readership through his popular book *King Solomon's Ring* (1952) which, as with several of his other popular works, he skillfully illustrated himself. From these drawings alone it is clear that he was a superb observer; in fact, most of his discoveries, for instance that of 'vacuum activity' and the phenomenon of 'imprinting', were based on keen observation. He had an extraordinary gift for creating order out of seemingly chaotic phenomena.

Konrad Lorenz was born in Vienna on 7 November 1903 and grew up in his father's magnificent mansion in Altenberg just outside the city. It was here that he reared the gosling 'Martina', the jackdaw 'Tschock' and the famous starling 'Hansi' who caught invisible prey. It was here that he lived until his death after his retirement (1973) as the Director of the Department of

Ethology at the Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie in Seewiesen (Bavaria). And it was here that he wrote his last books, among them a penetrating search for a natural history of human knowledge, entitled *Behind the Mirror* (1977), a truly great contribution to modern epistemology.

But what did Konrad Lorenz contribute to psychiatry? When I dedicated my first treatise on ethology and psychiatry to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday I was convinced that ethological concepts of human nature and behaviour would in time make an impact on research into and our subsequent understanding of psychopathology and abnormal behaviour. But only recently has an 'evolutionary psychiatry' begun to emerge where mental and affective disorders are viewed in the light of evolution and of the disintegration of man's species-typical behaviour. This would not have been possible without Konrad Lorenz's ideas about animal and human behaviour, and his growing concern for the ultimate fate of mankind.

DP

WILLIAM HERBERT WHILES, formerly Consultant Child Psychiatrist, Wessex Child Guidance Service

William (Bill) Whiles died on 26 August 1990, aged 81. He was educated at the Magnus School, Newark, and studied medicine at King's College and King's College Hospital, London, qualifying MRCS, LRCP in 1933. He attended the Maudsley Hospital Post-graduate Course in 1936; obtaining the DPM in the same year and was elected a Foundation Fellow of the College in 1971. Dr Whiles showed an early interest in academic and practical psychology and achieved the somewhat rare distinction for a psychiatrist of being elected FB Ps S in 1961.

Although he had a comprehensive training in adult psychiatry, which included service in the RAMC from 1943–6, he chose to specialise in work with children. Thus, he worked with children who were deaf, or had communication difficulties as well as maladjusted children. He was a part-time lecturer in child psychology at the universities of Nottingham and later Southampton, and undertook study and lecture tours of Israel in 1965 and India in 1972. His publications in various journals between 1940 and 1965 were concerned mainly with the problems of maladjusted children.

Dr Whiles was a man of wide interests and was well-famed for his skill in puppetry: in 1954 he won the Arthur Petersen cup for the best puppet play. He was active in politics and for ten years was chairman of the Sandford (South Dorset) Labour Party.

His widow and two children survive him.

JS writes:

Perhaps the phrase most often used to describe Dr Bill Whiles was "a lovely man". Already distinguished in

the field of child psychiatry, he came to Dorset in 1951 to establish the Child Guidance Service. In his daily clinical work, his support of therapeutic establishments for children, his teaching and committee work at local and national levels; to troubled children, distressed parents, and with colleagues, he conveyed acceptance, understanding, warmth, and an unpretentious wisdom.

In retirement he remained active in his concern for a just society and for the emotional welfare of children. Dorset was lucky to have him and there are many whose lives he touched who remember him with gratitude and respect.

The deaths of the following have also been reported:

ARTHUR LEOPOLD BECKER, Consultant Psychiatrist, Department of Psychiatry, Johannesburg Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa.

JOHN CAMPBELL, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Lennox Castle Hospital, Lennoxtown, Glasgow.

BALTAZAR CARAVEDO, Consultant Psychiatrist, Centro de Investigaciones Psiquiátricas y Psicológicas, Chorrillos, Lima, Peru.

SYDNEY CATTERALL, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, 2 The Logan, Liff, Dundee, Scotland.

EDGAR CITRY, Private Practice, 1 Croydon Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

ALEXANDER CRAIG, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, North Wales Hospital, Denbigh.

HARRY FLEMING, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Winwick Hospital, Warrington.

DANIEL TOPPING GEMMELL, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Highcroft Hospital, Birmingham.

HANS ERICH HAAS, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Uffculme Clinic, Birmingham.

FRANK JOHANNES GROUT HAUPT, Consultant Psychiatrist, Komani Hospital X7074, Queenstown, Cape Province, South Africa.

ARTHUR RAYMOND ("BILL") JONES, Consultant Emeritus, Chesterfield.

MAXWELL SHAW JONES, CBE, Consultant Psychiatrist, RR1 Wolfville, Nova Scotia, B0P 1X0, Canada.

DUNCAN LAMONT McNAB, Consultant Psychiatrist, Argyll and Bute Hospital, Lochgilphead, Argyll, Scotland.

ALFRED MEYER, Emeritus Professor of Neuropathology, Institute of Psychiatry, Denmark Hill, London SE5.

JOHN DECLAN MORRISSEY, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Graylingwell Hospital, Sussex.

ARTHUR NICHOLSON MUNRO, Consultant Psychiatrist, Sunnyside Royal Hospital, Montrose, Angus, Scotland.

HENRY A. MURRAY, Emeritus Professor, Harvard University, USA.