

implement the planning of a Regional Child Psychiatric Unit, incorporating, by 1967, three in-patient units, out-patient facilities and a special school.

In the mid-1950s, Dr Haffner worked on a study of enuretic children, but during the 1960s and 1970s, he presented a number of dissertations at the RMPA and university venues on more wide-ranging subjects in family psychiatry and, in particular, on adoption, into which he had researched in great detail. He also worked meticulously on the development of clinical data and on a Family Life Health Inventory, at the same time initiating a Diploma Course for nurses in the Psychiatric Care of Children (later to be known as Course 600 and Course 603). In 1960 he was appointed to the Mental Health Review Tribunal for the Wessex Area and remained an active member until the time of his illness.

Intensely creative and imaginative, his considerable abilities as a painter, and as a writer, were unfortunately seldom allowed public expression because of his natural reticence. Those of us who knew Christopher in his later years, as a professional colleague and as a man remember him as a person of great courtesy and charm and of a great breadth of culture. He had, after all, lived or worked in Germany, Switzerland, Scotland, Canada and England. Thus, quite apart from his directly professional concerns and abilities, he was familiar with the literature and the musical and visual arts of many parts of Europe and the New World. His attitude to life in general may indeed have been coloured by his love of the mountains of Switzerland to which he frequently returned. Perhaps it was this influence which often called forth in those who met him, what one might only describe as a sense of personal enlargement.

Always a private person, Christopher was very much a family man. He is survived by his loyal and supportive wife, Luce, by his son, Paul, a Roman Catholic priest, and his daughter, Christine, who graduated in medicine in 1981 at Bristol University.

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Dynamics of Sado-Masochism, the first of many papers concerning the treatment and aetiology of sexual perversion. In 1930, he opened what quickly became a flourishing private practice, and, along with such colleagues as Edith Jacobson, Karen Horney and Franz Alexander, was a leading member of a study group on depth psychology.

In 1938, as a Jew, he was forced by Nazi oppression to emigrate to England where he worked at the Tavistock Clinic and taught medical psychology at the University of London. He found English difficult, and always felt handicapped by not being able to work in his mother tongue. Nonetheless, he began to publish and present papers, especially concerning the nature of mass phenomena. After the war, he was appointed consultant at Marylebone Hospital and Paddington Day Clinic where he worked mainly as an analytical group therapist. At the age of 70 he retired to his large private practice, and continued to treat individuals, families and groups, as well as to teach and supervise, virtually until his death. In 1971 he was pleased to have been elected a Foundation Fellow of the College as he was when elected an Honorary Member of the Group-Analytic Society in 1982, although he had been one of its earliest members. Many of his publications, such as *Analytic Group Therapy on the Family Pattern* (1980), are read both here and abroad, especially in Germany, where having introduced group therapy to several universities, he is generally acknowledged as one of the founding fathers, and was made the Honorary President of the Deutsche Psychotherapeutische und Sozialmedizinische Gesellschaft.

Walter supervised one of my first cases, and I remain indebted to him for teaching me that the essence of psychotherapy is to help and to heal. He is survived by his wife Lois, whose love and friendship were a source of great pleasure and stimulation to him. Their home was a meeting place for continental and British people from all walks of life, and one always came away from an evening at the Schindlers feeling well-fed and better educated.

EH

WALTER SCHINDLER, retired, 56 Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, London W1.

Dr Walter Schindler, formerly a Consultant Psychiatrist at Marylebone Hospital and the Paddington Day Clinic, died in London on 17 January 1986. He was 89 years of age.

Born in Breslau, Germany, he graduated in medicine from the University in 1921, having been released from army medical service in 1915/16. He also studied at the Universities of Freiburg and Munich, and did post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna, where from 1922 to 1925 he had what was then called a didactic analysis by Dr W. Stekel, who was one of the first of Freud's disciples to leave the fold. Dr Schindler remained loyal to Stekel's principles, and continued to practice 'active analysis'. Returning to Berlin, he specialised in psychiatry and neurology in the Oppenheim/Cassier Clinic, and later took charge of the 'psychotherapy ward'. In 1926, he published *The*

KENNETH SODDY, formerly Physician-in-Charge, Children's and Adolescent's Psychiatric Department, University College Hospital, London.

Kenneth Soddy, who died in April 1986 after a short illness, was a scholarly and innovative child psychiatrist. Born in 1911, he was educated at Taunton School, University College, London and University College Hospital Medical School and to his native Devon, his college and his hospital he remained devoted throughout his life.

He qualified in 1934 and by 1939 was Psychiatrist at the London Child Guidance Clinic. He joined the RAMC in 1940 as a Specialist in Psychiatry and in 1944 was appointed Deputy Director of personnel selection in India Command.

From 1948 until his retirement in 1976 he was Consultant and Physician in Charge of the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at University College Hospital. He brought to child psychiatry a rare combination of skills and