

**CTC Working Party**

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## The College Library

We wish to express our thanks to those Members of the College who have donated copies of their works to the Library. During the past six months books have been received from the following:

Dr J. Bancroft *Adolescence and Puberty*

Dr B. Barraclough *Suicide: clinical and epidemiological studies*

Dr C. M. Bass *Somatization: physical symptoms and psychological illness*

Dr P. E. Bebbington *Working in Partnership*

Dr D. Bhugra *SAQs in Psychiatry*

Dr P. Casey *A Guide to Psychiatry in Primary Care*

Dr A. J. Coppen *The Hamilton Scales*

Dr M. J. Crowe *Therapy with Couples*

Dr J. C. Cutting *The Right Cerebral Hemisphere and Psychiatric Disorders*

Professor W. I. Fraser *Key Issues in Mental Retardation Research*

Professor S. Gershon *Biological Basis of Psychiatric Treatment*

Professor L. S. Gillis *Human Behaviour in Illness*

Dr S. E. Greben *Office Treatment of Schizophrenia*

Dr K. Hawton and Dr P. J. Cohen *Dilemmas and*

*Difficulties in the Management of Psychiatric Patients*

Dr J. A. Holmes *The Values of Psychotherapy*

Dr J. Jancar *Stoke Park publications 1939–90: Mental handicap*

Professor J. P. Leff *Psychiatric Examination in Clinical Practice*. 3rd ed.

Dr J. E. B. Lindsay *Delirium in the Elderly*

Dr S. A. MacKeith *The Development of Imagination: the private worlds of childhood*

Professor I. M. Marks *Mental Health Care Delivery*

Professor E. S. Paykel *Depression: an integrative approach*

Mr H. A. Prins *Bizarre Behaviours: boundaries of psychiatric disorder*

Dr N. Sartorius *Anxiety: psychobiological and clinical perspectives*

Dr D. A. Spencer *The Evolution of NHS Provision for Mental Handicap in Yorkshire Health Region: the nosocomial period*

Dr C. A. Storr *The Art of Psychotherapy*. 2nd ed.

Dr D. P. Wheatley *The Anxiolytic Jungle: where next?*

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## Obituary

Editor: Henry R. Rollin

**SYDNEY CATTERALL, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Royal Dundee Liff Hospital**

Sydney Catterall, who died recently, was born in 1917 in Preston, Lancashire. He received his medical education at Aberdeen University where he qualified

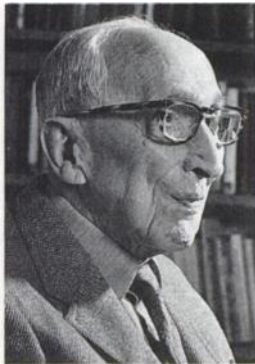
MB, ChB in 1940 and proceeded to the MD in 1954. Having decided on a career in psychiatry he obtained the DPM in 1948. He was elected to the fellowship of the College in 1972. He became interested in psychoanalysis and underwent a personal analysis: in due

course he was elected an associate member of the Institute of Psychoanalysis, London.

In the course of his psychiatric career Catterall served as a registrar at Lancaster Moor Hospital and as a consultant at Hill End Hospital, St Albans. He subsequently returned to Scotland where he was appointed consultant psychiatrist at the Royal Dundee Liff Hospital and Honorary Senior Lecturer in Psychiatry (Psychotherapy) at Dundee University. He also served on the staff of the Scottish Institute of Human Relations, Edinburgh.

Catterall was married and had four children, one son and three daughters.

**ALFRED MEYER, Professor Emeritus of Neuropathology in the University of London**



Alfred Meyer was born into a leading Jewish family in Krefeld, Germany on 3 February 1895, and died in London on 27 September 1990, aged 95.

Alfred was educated mainly at the *Gymnasium* in Krefeld. He had always shown an exceptional talent for music, so much so that he began to feel that his future lay in music until the elite of the Conservatoire in Cologne advised against it. For a short time he read law at Munich before turning to medicine, beginning his studies at Bonn in 1913. In the following summer, however, war had broken out and he immediately volunteered and was allocated to the Medical War Service. His regiment, stationed in France, was bound for the Eastern Front where they arrived in time for an early winter.

He suffered severe privations, and so ill did he become that he was invalided back to Germany. On recovery, he was transferred to Kronstadt in the Balkans where he chanced to meet a Professor of Internal Diseases, also named Meyer, and together they wrote an article on typhus, Alfred's very first paper, which was published in 1918. It was in 1918 also that, while waiting for his demobilisation, he was able to attend a course of lectures on pathology given by the eminent Professor Aschoff from whom he obtained a thorough introduction to academic pathology.

He obtained his MD in 1920 and started work as a voluntary assistant in the University Clinic for Nervous and Mental Diseases whose Director was Professor Alex Westphal. His early publications revealed a particular interest in the organic side of

psychiatry, as, for example, his paper on epidemic encephalitis, and his study of Kretschmer's Book, *Body Build and Character*.

He was promoted to *Privatdozent* in 1925 and soon after he was offered the post of second assistant which would involve starting experimental neuropathology. The crucial problem was that Bonn had no available space and the nearest and best laboratories were those at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Munich where Professor Spielmeyer and Dr Spatz were based. Spielmeyer, by far the most outstanding figure in German neuropathology, had been most impressed by Meyer's work and this made it possible for him to spend his annual leave, with a small grant, to work in Munich every year from 1926 to the early thirties.

Meyer's special interest derived from his study of the nature and the localisation of cerebral damage in a man who had died from CO poisoning which, after cranial experimentation, led to the validation of his hypothesis of "selective vulnerability". The work was widely praised, with Spielmeyer writing to Meyer that his findings were original and important.

Meyer was by now a leading neuropathologist but he was aware only too well of the increasing political threat. Hitler was in the ascendant and the Jewish community was subdued and apprehensive.

Put on indefinite leave because of the menace of growing anti-semitism, Dr Meyer left Bonn in September 1933 for London. He went straight to the Maudsley where he was welcomed by Professor Mapother who introduced him to Dr Golla, the head of the laboratories, to whom Professors Spielmeyer and Westphal had written commending him highly. A place was made available for him at once, the one problem being the administrative ban on animal experiment. At first dismayed, Meyer appreciated that his future work lay with the clinico-pathological studies of human disorders of which he had already wide experience and had published a good deal. About this time he became friendly with Professor Sir Wilfrid Le Gros Clark who lectured on anatomy at the hospital; they were destined to meet again on the anatomy of leucotomy.

At the outbreak of war the laboratories were moved to a converted ward in West Park Hospital, Epsom, and Meyer was joined there by Elizabeth Beck, another exile from Germany and a highly trained laboratory scientist. Meyer began to produce papers of first-class importance, showing a particular interest in why certain areas tended to be affected in one disorder and not in others – the problem of "selective vulnerability" again.

In 1945 the laboratories were back at the Maudsley, and in the same year, Meyer, together with Beck, showed in large "celloidin" sections how much could be learned from the planned microscopy