

Obituary

KENNETH EASTHAM DEWHURST, Manor House, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxford.

Kenneth Eastham Dewhurst, a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists since 1975 and a distinguished medical historian died in December 1984.

Since 1957, when he published his first substantial work on Thomas Dover, many a great 17th century British physician-philosopher became the subject of his penetrating and robust scholarship. John Locke, Thomas Sydenham and Thomas Willis were the object of his special attention and the resulting biographies became minor classics.

With the exception of his book on Schiller, Dewhurst concentrated mostly on the British medical scene of the 17th century. In 1981 he ventured, less happily, into the 19th century with a book on Hughlings Jackson. All in all he produced ten historical books and about 44 articles and chapters.

His historical toil was traditional in manner. He wrote in plain English and disliked the oblique, lukewarm statement. He did not think much of the newer historiographical approaches and structuralism, and other French avant-garde techniques left him cold. He produced, nonetheless, enduring scholarship because his efforts were based, as is all true historical work, on an unstinting familiarity with the original sources.

His clinical work was no less relevant. He had the ability to identify clinical issues which were ripe for reassessment. Witness to this are his papers (many co-authored) on Autoscopie Hallucinations, the phenomenon of the Double, Othello Syndrome, Folie à Deux, the psychiatric aspects of Huntington's disease and Temporal Lobe Epilepsy, and papers on Neurosyphilis.

Kenneth Dewhurst was born in Lancashire on 20 February 1919. He had a distinguished war record, was decorated and proudly bore his TD with his other academic initials. His medical qualification and DPM were obtained at Dublin and his research degrees at Oxford. He was a Wellcome Research Fellow at Corpus and later at Linacre. His association with the University, Littlemore Hospital and Sandford-on-Thames were lasting. Late in his life he was Professor of Psychiatry at the University of West Indies.

Kenneth Dewhurst was a convinced bachelor, with a passion for cricket and of brusque and sometimes infuriating manner. He applied, however, the same uncompromising standards to himself. He cut a lonely figure, was prone to ill health and the overriding impression he left was of a proud, sad and awe-inspiring polymath.

GEB

MAX BERNARD FELDMAN, Head of Department, Witwatersrand Hospital, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Professor Max Feldman (1916–1985) was widely recognized as one of the most distinguished South African psychiatrists of his generation. After medical qualification in 1938 he obtained hospital experience and served in the South African

Medical Corps for five years during World War II. In 1945 he commenced psychiatric training and from 1948 to 1950 he worked as a registrar at the Maudsley Hospital, where he made many British friends. On returning to South Africa he worked in private practice in Johannesburg until 1978, when he was appointed Professor of Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene at the University of Witwatersrand and Chief Psychiatrist to the Southern Transvaal Group of teaching hospitals.

Among many professional honours Professor Feldman was one of the founders of the College of Medicine of South Africa; twice President of the Society of Psychiatrists of South Africa; recipient of the Daubenton Prize and of the Society of Psychiatrists' Distinguished Award for Meritorious Service. In early 1985 he was made Emeritus Professor. Throughout his long career he was a popular and respected figure whose integrity, devotion to duty and sound judgement were invoked increasingly on many medico-psychiatric issues by his colleagues. He leaves a widow and five children, one of whom is a psychiatrist working in England. MS

H. GWYNNE JONES, Senior Research Fellow, DHSS.

On 5 March 1985, Professor H. Gwynne Jones died after a short illness. His career, unusual for a Professor of Psychology, matched his personality. In 1940 he graduated in the University of London in Botany, with Psychology as a subsidiary. He went at once into the Fleet Air Arm, in which he flew as a pilot until the end of the War. After that, he returned to Wales and taught biology for five years at Llanelli Grammar School. During that time, he read for a London B.Sc. in Psychology and then obtained a Diploma in Clinical Psychology (with distinction).

In 1952 he became a Lecturer in the University of London at the Institute of Psychiatry and clinical psychologist at the Bethlem and Maudsley Hospitals. It was during his work there that he published a case record illustrating the application of behaviour therapy to the treatment of neurosis. This made him one of the pioneers of a method of treatment which has radically changed the face of psychotherapy. He continued to develop this field and later expanded it when he transferred to the Department of Psychiatry at St George's Hospital Medical school and set up the Department of Clinical Psychology.

His increasing reputation made it not surprising that in 1969 he was called to the Chair of Psychology at Leeds University, even though it meant a remarkable change of policy in the Department. Under his guidance, the Department expanded and increased its co-operation with the Department of Psychiatry. One of the results of this was that the jointly run course for the Diploma of Clinical Psychology soon acquired the highest reputation in England and, even in the most difficult times, never lacked applicants. Another was the setting up of a MRC research project at Stanley Royd Hospital of a controlled trial of a 'token economy' for the treatment of chronic schizophrenics, again one of the first.

His activities in psychotherapy were not limited to

behavioural techniques but also included hypnosis. In addition to his work in general psychology and that of running a large department, he encouraged the development of a Human Psychopharmacology Research Unit. Despite his heavy academic duties he took an active part in the affairs of the University and finally achieved the responsibilities of Pro-Vice Chancellor. During this time he was active as a member of the Yorkshire Regional Health Authority and Scientific Advisor (Mental Health and Forensic Psychiatry) to the Department of Health and Social Security.

He was equally involved in the affairs of the world of psychology. He was a member of the editorial boards of various professional journals and acted as referee to others. He served on the Council and many committees of the British Psychological Society, including the Division of Clinical Psychology and in 1970 he became its President. He was founder Chairman of the British Association for Behavioural Psychotherapy and first President of the British Society of Experimental and Clinical Hypnosis.

In 1981 he took early retirement from the University, but this did not diminish his research and other activities. He became a Senior Research Fellow in the DHSS sponsored project on Comparative Study of Regional and Interim Secure Units, a Mental Health Commissioner to North Wales and the North West, besides continuing to referee papers for Psychological Medicine and examining. Among his various Fellowships and Honorary Fellowships he particularly valued the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

He was a remarkably relaxed and friendly person but his easy going manner did not conceal the clear mind which so easily could fix on the essentials of a difficult problem. His sound judgement was one to which many were beholden, not only in clinical work but also in the affairs of the University. His good humour and genial wit made him a friend to all who met him. He is survived by his wife Eileen and a son and daughter.

MH

WILLIAM RODGER, Consultant Psychiatrist, Yare Clinic, West Norwich Hospital, Norfolk.

Bill Rodger died at the age of 58 on 9 January 1985. The Royal College of Psychiatrists has lost a Fellow of genuine warmth, compassion and therapeutic skill. His was the cleverness that shaped the logic of his approach and not the sort to score points in the Senior Common Room.

Training at King Edward VI School, Norwich, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge and the London Hospital made him, first of all, proud to be a doctor. His Doctorate and later his Fellowship of our College, proved his success in his chosen discipline.

In the days when 'good' candidates could still obtain experience outside of the fixed Rotational Training Schemes, Horton Hospital, Neuropsychiatry in the RAF, Severalls Hospital and St Bartholomew's Hospital provided a strong foundation for his career as Consultant Psychiatrist to the Devon and Exeter Clinical Area (1951-1972) and Norwich Health Authority (1972-1985).

The Norwich District has been fortunate to have the energy

of Bill generating support for Community Care, a District General Hospital Psychiatric Unit and a nationally acclaimed pioneer service for Alcohol Related Psychiatric Disorders. His final project was a major experimental scheme to redesign the District Service and Drug Dependency. While some might be calculating the odds or testing the soil, he got the foundations started.

Although never keen on committee work, he seemed to serve on a great many. He not only contributed to the Region, the BMA and the Royal College of Psychiatrists, but was also Consultant at the University of East Anglia and adviser to many organizations.

In a busy professional life dedication to the family is not always possible, but clearly Bill's family was fortunate. He and his wife, Simone, brought up their two sons and a daughter and also provided a model of care for the elderly in the way they looked after their parents.

Like so many warm and compassionate men living a quiet Christian life, Bill left himself to the last. At the age of 58 he had promised himself his first good holiday for a long time. His death was sudden and unexpected.

WH

BERNARD HOOPER SMITH, 244 High Park Boulevard, Buffalo, New York 14226, USA.

Bernard Smith was a native Scot, born in Aberdeen on 22 November 1917 and educated at the University of Aberdeen where he graduated MB, ChB with first class honours in 1940. In 1956 he was awarded the MD, also with honours, one of a veritable host of additional academic distinctions he acquired both in the UK and in North America, including the MRCP (London) in 1947 and the FRCP in 1965. He was elected a Foundation Fellow of the College in 1972. From 1941 to 1946 Professor Smith served in the RAMC, achieving the rank of Honorary Lieutenant Colonel.

He received his postgraduate training after the war in both neurology and psychiatry, the former at the National Hospital, Queen Square, the latter at the Maudsley. After his move to North America, he was appointed to important posts in Canada and the USA. From 1951 to 1953 he was lecturer at McGill University, but his main appointments were at the State University of New York at Buffalo, where he was in turn Clinical Associate from 1953 to 1955 and Professor of Neurology from 1955 to 1979. He was honoured by his election to Emeritus Professor after his retirement from his Chair.

Professor Smith had many publications to his credit, mainly on neurological subjects, and he served as an examiner for the American Boards in Neurology and Psychiatry.

Bernard Smith, by virtue of his valuable contributions to the two disciplines of neurology and psychiatry, is a prime example of a physician to whom the appellation 'neuro-psychiatrist' is so apropos.

VICTOR HARRY TOMPKINS, Honorary Consultant, Southampton University Hospital Group.

Victor Tompkins was born on 22 April 1906. He was educated at the Leeds Grammar School and went up to Jesus