

hospital and community attitudes to their care by his strong leadership and by his advocacy of the multidisciplinary approach. As Chairman of the Angus Division of Psychiatry for ten years he helped to liberalise the hospital regime. He was an active member of the Section for the Psychiatry of Old Age of the College and he enhanced his reputation as an administrator by his Chairmanship of the Tayside Health Board Specialist Sub-Committee in Psychiatry from 1984 to 1989.

In 1988 his special qualities were recognised by his being appointed as a Commissioner for the Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland. The Commission greatly valued his sound clinical judgement, knowledge and expertise.

Arthur was a delightful, life-loving, person with deep commitment to his wife, Dorothy, and their three sons Euan, Graeme and Andrew.

KMGK

RICHARD ALBERT PARRY, Consultant Psychiatrist, Royal Edinburgh Hospital and Honorary Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychiatry, Edinburgh University

Dick Parry, who died on 9 November 1990 at the age of 65, studied medicine in Edinburgh, graduating MB ChB in 1952. He took the DPM in 1961 and MRCP(Ed) in 1965. He was awarded the MRCPsych in 1971 and was elected FRCP(Ed) in 1977 and FRCPsych in 1978.

An early intention to train in psychiatry was abandoned after he witnessed a violent incident during his medical student attachment. Entering general practice instead, Dick joined a Balint group at the Tavistock Clinic. However, after six years as a general practitioner he transferred to psychiatry, training in Essex before moving to the London Hospital. In 1963 he moved into academic psychiatry becoming lecturer, then senior lecturer, in Edinburgh. In 1970 he became an NHS consultant and, at the same time, entered private practice.

Dick made full use of his experience in general practice and at the Tavistock Clinic. Soon after arriving in Edinburgh he set up a Balint group. In 1965 he took responsibility for the annual post-graduate psychiatry course for general practitioners which he continued to organise for 25 years. The hallmark of this five day course was the daily small group discussion of cases brought by the participants. He favoured a psychotherapeutic approach to patients' problems, teaching a Rogerian style of counselling. He gave a high priority to supporting members of the clinical team, recognising when a quiet word or an opportunity to 'sound off' after work was required.

His lectures on interview skills and counselling were lively and entertaining. His long-running extra-

mural course on counselling formed the basis of his book *A Guide to Counselling and Basic Psychotherapy* (1975) which was renamed *Basic Psychotherapy* for the second edition (1983). He was a painstaking author who would rewrite many times. Nevertheless this technique did not remove the humour from his book. The tragic death of his brother led to a moving article published anonymously in the *British Medical Journal* (December 1984) under the simple title 'Death of a brother'.

He was very proud of the private practice that he built up, first in Charlotte Square and then in Moray Place, particularly enjoying medico-legal work. He liked to shock, surprise and amuse others. At the age of 50 he secretly took up flying, only telling his family when he had obtained his pilot's licence. In an article on owning a Rolls Royce he wrote that it gave him great pleasure to see the envy written on his colleagues' faces. Above all he enjoyed practical jokes which led some junior doctors to retaliate in kind, which he took in good part.

He is survived by his wife, Doreen, daughters Elizabeth and Christine who are general practitioners, and son Michael who is a consultant psychiatrist in Hexham.

IP

GEORG K. STÜRUP, formerly Director, Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Herstedvester, Denmark

Georg Stürup, who died in September 1988, was born in Odense, Denmark, in March 1905. He studied medicine at the University of Copenhagen and graduated MD in 1929, subsequently specialising in neurology and psychiatry in that order.

From 1942–72 he served as superintendent of Herstedvester, an institution for the treatment of criminal psychopaths, and his work there gained for him and the institution a world-wide reputation.

Stürup's philosophy lay in his confidence that it was possible to change a person's life-style by means of medical, psychological and pedagogical influences, particularly directed towards the prevention of recidivism. To this end Stürup involved all categories of staff in the therapeutic effort. Originally, his methods were used in the treatment of highly dangerous psychopathic criminals as, for example, those convicted of physical assault, arson, and sexual offences. Later, however these psychopaths guilty of crimes committed for gain were included in the régime.

It was Stürup's firm conviction that detention for an indeterminate period was a prerequisite for successful treatment, a concept that was to run counter to the developing trend in Danish criminology which favoured determinate sentences. As a result of this changing attitude in sentencing combined with a fundamental scepticism towards the effectiveness of the