

Diana Morrison; Richard Keith Morriss; Mahendra Nath; Goedele Patricia Edwarda Maria Theresa Opdebeeck; Camilla Parikh; Julian David Parker; Roderic Alan Pipe; Richard Gordon Polson; Robin Barrington Powell; Basant Kumar Puri; Rajini Ramana; Rajamannar Ramasubbu; Paul Francis Reed; Jeremy Victor Resnick; Maureen Claire Royston; Christopher William Rusius.

Katherine Mary Sackett; Lynne Shand; Laurence Alan Sheldon; Mark Stephen Slater; Andrew Peter Soutter; John Huw Stone; Mark Lincoln Tattersall; Ivor Gareth Thomas; Martin St John Turner; Cherian Verghese; Wilson David Walker; Darryl Russell Watts; Vikram Kumar Watts; Linda Zirinsky.

MRCPSYCH PART II – May 1989

Out of 125 candidates who sat the examination, 66 passed.

Andrew James Aspin; Wilfred David Assin; Christopher John Ball; Victoria Anne Banks; Ian Charles Buchan; Gerardine Carmel Byrne; Eleanor Doris Coker; Barry Charles Connell; Andrew John Cotgrove; Meryl Joan Dahlitz; Josiette Suzanne De Bono Quinn; Norma Elizabeth Delany; Ronald Samuel Doctor; Harold Francis Doyle; Jan Patrick McManus Falkowski; David Charles Fish; Declan Gerard Fitzpatrick; Mark Ira Friedman; Martin

Alexander Gee; Adrian Bayley Gillham; Robin Christopher John Glaze; William Victor Harold Gregg; Louise Grace Hamblin; Judith Mary Hanslip; Nigel John Hughes; Fiona Elizabeth Jamieson; Rosemary Jenkins; Michael Stuart Jorsh; Kelly Lai Yee-Ching; William James Lang; Baron Simon Lister; Moira Margaret Livingston; Robert David Mayer; Walter McClaughlin; Gerard McDade; Jane Mary McLennan; Lois Morad; Laurence Mark Mynors-Wallis; Mary Elizabeth Nolan; Winifred Aileen O'Halloran; Sylvia Mary Evelyn O'Regan; Kevin Charles Jude O'Reilly; Gitendra Rajiyah; Hashim Reza; Howard Anton Ring; Mark Steven Salter; Johanna Agnes Maria Schipperheijn; Jan Paul Sebestik; Rajiv Sharma; David Heatley Simpson; Richard Slade; David George Stevens; Helen Mary Stuart; Ronald Douglas Alastair Taylor; Marie Bernadette Tobin; Cleo Lorely Van Velsen; Mary Madeleine Theresa Walsh; Ruth Jeanette Ward; Christopher John Grattan Ware; Alan Nicholas Wear; Jane Louise Wilkinson; Frances Anne Wills; Graham Colin Wood; James Alan Wood; Morris Zwi.

Prizewinners

The Laughlin Prize has been awarded to Dr Paul Francis Reed in the Membership Examination and Dr Laurence Mark Mynors-Wallis in the MRCPsych Part II Examination.

Psychiatric Bulletin (1989), 13, 524–526

Obituary

Editor: Henry R. Rollin

DONALD ALEXANDER SANGSTER BLAIR, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, St. Bernard's Hospital, Southall

Donald Blair was born in Paisley, Scotland on 20 June 1906. He died, after a brief illness on 12 November 1988.

His father was a general practitioner who moved with his family to South Africa for reasons of health when Donald was a few years old. He attended a preparatory school in South Africa before entering Epsom College. From there he gained a de Havilland scholarship to Clare College, Cambridge, and, after completing his pre-medical studies, went on to St

Thomas's Hospital, qualifying in 1930. In 1937 he gained his DPM from London University and in 1940 received the MA, MD degrees from Cambridge University. In 1971 he was elected a Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. In the same year he obtained the Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence of the London Society of Apothecaries.

After three years in a variety of junior surgical and medical posts he became Assistant Medical Officer at Banstead Hospital in February 1935, and from then on specialised in psychiatry. During the war years he became a psychiatric consultant in the RAMC with the rank of Major, serving in various establishments in this country and in France, attached to the 75th General Hospital.

He was appointed Deputy Medical Superintendent at St Bernard's Hospital, Southall in 1946 and two years later, with the advent of the NHS, became consultant psychiatrist at that hospital. He remained in this post until 1967, with out-patient commitments at Ashford Hospital, Ashford, Middlesex. In addition he held an out-patient clinic at St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and was psychiatrist in charge of the Goodfellows Therapeutic Social Club for six years between 1946 and 1952.

Following retirement from St Bernard's he worked as part-time consultant to the Chelsea Hospital for Women for a number of years, and entered private practice, being attached for some years to Bowden House Psychiatric Clinic in Harrow. He also took a special interest in forensic psychiatry, appearing in Court, usually for the defence.

He gave up private practice in 1981, although he continued to be consulted by old patients.

Donald wrote one book, *Modern Drugs for the Treatment of Mental Illness*, published by the Staples Press in 1963 which, he claimed, was the first book ever published in this country on this subject. Between 1938 and 1971 he wrote 36 papers on a large variety of topics including articles on epilepsy, schizophrenia, alcoholism and drug addiction; the treatment of schizophrenia with cardiazol and insulin, and the effects of ECT. He wrote on the organisation of social clubs, on music therapy, on industrial rehabilitation units, the importance of group therapy and the importance of a multi-dimensional approach to the treatment of mental illness and on the psychiatric sequelae of head injuries as well as various articles on medico-legal topics.

He was responsible for the introduction of the combined capsule of epanutin and phenobarbitone in the treatment of epilepsy, and, as early as 1939, co-authored a paper on the use of epanutin in the treatment of epilepsy. He claimed that the paper he wrote in 1949 on 'Multi-dimensional Treatment of Mental Illness' was the first paper to envisage a day hospital for the mentally ill. His paper on 'The Treatment of Severe Depression by Imipramine' was the first paper in this country reporting the effect of imipramine on a large number of cases.

He was a pioneer in the use of music in the treatment of mental disorder and served as Vice President of the British Music Therapy Society for some years. He was Chairman of the Medical Section of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences from 1964–1969.

He enjoyed a happy retirement in rural Suffolk, sharing a beautiful Elizabethan farmhouse with his wife Eleanor, both being devotedly supported in their old age by their son Michael. Of his two other children, one is a physician and the other a barrister.

In his retirement Donald played an active part in village politics. He enjoyed helping those who

still came to him for advice and he kept up a lively correspondence with old friends.

I got to know Donald well during the 17 years we were colleagues at St Bernard's Hospital. He had a vivid personality. Warm, kindly, eager at all times to help and alleviate suffering, he was unsparing of himself and most generous with his time – a characteristic which often made him late for appointments, resulting in very protracted out-patient clinics. He was an enthusiast for the causes which he embraced, such as music therapy, art therapy, and the heroic treatment of desperately ill psychiatric patients. Never in my experience did he turn away any patient who asked for his help. His warm personality and general friendliness inspired corresponding loyalty and appreciation from patients and staff alike, although he had little time for those who disagreed with his views and opinions.

UBHB

DECLAN MARCUS LYNCH, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Turner Village Hospital, Colchester, Essex

Dr Lynch died on 12 December 1988 aged 68.

He was born in Carrick on Shannon in the Republic of Ireland and was educated at Clongoes Wood College and the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, qualifying in medicine in 1944. After house jobs in Dublin he joined the Royal Fleet Auxiliary and served in the Far East in 1944–5. After the end of the war he returned to Britain and trained in psychiatry, specialising in mental handicap. He worked as a registrar at Harperbury Hospital and then moved to Essex, working first at Bridge Hospital, Witham, and later at Essex Hall and Turner Village Hospital, Colchester.

Marcus pioneered the concept of community care by establishing out-patient clinics away from the main hospitals. This led to the development of community support services, which reduced the need for permanent admissions to institutional care. He fought hard for what he considered to be the best interests for his patients, and his dedication to them enabled many to overcome their handicaps and live in the world at large.

Marcus retired in 1982 because of ill health, the sequel to two bouts of rheumatic fever in his teens and 20s. He continued his interest in golf, spent time with his family, enjoyed gardening, and had many holidays in France. Unfortunately, his health deteriorated in the last 18 months, but he bore this bravely and never lost his sense of humour. He is survived by his wife, Ruth and six children, two