

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 Autoscopy 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