

OBITUARY

Obituaries of any doctors will be considered for publication provided that the doctors have worked in the United Kingdom for a large part of their career. Obituaries must be submitted exclusively to the BMJ and should be up to about 400 words long. "Self written" obituaries are welcome.

C L HEWER MB, BS, MRCP, FFARCS

Dr L Hewer, who died on 28 January in his 90th year, was consulting anaesthetist to St Bartholomew's Hospital and the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London.

Christopher Langton Hewer was educated at University College School and St Bartholomew's



Hospital Medical College, qualifying MRCS, LRCP in 1918 and MB, BS in 1920. A loyal son of Barts and its traditions, he was appointed house surgeon there in 1918 but soon concentrated his attention on the specialty of anaesthesia and by 1924 had become a member of the staff as administrator of anaesthetics. As a young man he did much to advance the art and science of anaesthesia, being an innovator and becoming one of the leaders of the specialty in the years leading up to the second world war. His services were in wide demand and besides his main base at Barts he held appointments at various times in many hospitals around London, including the Brompton Hospital, the Queen's Hospital for Children in Hackney, and Luton and Dunstable Hospital. He was also an anaesthetic specialist in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Dr Hewer was a pioneer in the introduction of trichloroethylene to anaesthetic practice in 1941. At that time the joint anaesthetic committee of the Medical Research Council and the Royal Society of Medicine was trying to find a non-flammable anaesthetic agent that could be used on the battlefield as an alternative to chloroform. Hewer was a member of that committee and, together with the secretary, Dr C F Hadfield, also of Barts, undertook the necessary clinical trials. His many other clinical contributions included the tracheal insufflation technique (1926), the introduction of copper as an anticatalyst in ether vaporisers (1929), the modification of Shipway's needle for cardiac puncture (1932), the goitre face mask (1932), the reintroduction of the pilot balloon on tracheal cuffed tubes (1942), the non-slip mattress (1952), and a portable anaesthetic and resuscitation apparatus (1961).

Dr Hewer developed a reputation as a safe anaesthetist, and his leading position was emphasised by requests to anaesthetise members of the royal family and the then Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, sometimes at short notice. Nowadays he is remembered chiefly for his writings. The first volume of *Recent Advances in Anaesthesia and Analgesia* was published in 1932 and became the leading text available. Each new edition was awaited with enthusiasm by all the younger (and many older) workers in the specialty, so that Dr Hewer came to exercise an outstanding

authority over his colleagues. At first he wrote the complete text himself, though later he edited chapters written by various authors. The 14th volume in this series was published in 1982 at the time of the European congress of anaesthesiology in London, and the publishers, Churchill Livingstone, marked the occasion of 50 years' continuous publication with the same author/editor (a remarkable enough occasion in itself) by presenting him with a special leather bound edition. Among many other publications were *Anaesthesia in Children* (1922), *Practical Anaesthetics* (with HEG Boyle) (1923), and *Thoughts on Modern Anaesthesia* (1970).

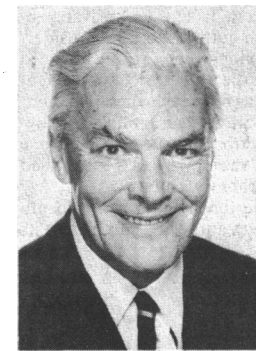
Dr Hewer was editor of *Anaesthesia* from its inception in 1946 until 1966, subsequently becoming advisory editor and later editor emeritus. He also served a term as vice president of the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland. A founder member of the board of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, he served from 1948 to 1952 before standing down to make way for fellows elected by ballot. In 1969 he was elected an honorary fellow of the faculty (the seventh honorary fellow and one of the few current fellows to be so honoured). He was an examiner for the diploma in anaesthesia soon after its inception and later became an examiner for the final FFARCS. During his long career he received many honours, including the Henry Hill Hickman medal and the John Snow medal, both in 1966. Frederic Hewitt lecturer in 1959, he contributed to the deliberations of the section of anaesthetics of the Royal Society of Medicine, serving as secretary in 1930 and 1931 and as president in 1936-7.

Christopher Langton Hewer had an introverted temperament and was a shy man but was far from being unsociable. Punctuality was one of his hallmarks, whether in the operating theatre or in his duties as editor of the journal. He had a dry sense of humour, sometimes directing his shafts in a not unkindly way towards surgeons with whom he worked, and took a certain relish in reciting gloomy stories. He was a keen motorist, taking pleasure in driving fast cars until well into his 80s. Latterly he had been in poor health, and for some years deafness and frailty prevented his appearance at anaesthetic meetings and social occasions. After the death of his wife, Phoebe, some years ago he was partly sustained by his deeply held religious faith. He is survived by a daughter and two sons, one of whom is a consultant neurologist.—RSA.

G C LLOYD-ROBERTS MCHIR, FRCS

Mr G C Lloyd-Roberts died suddenly and unexpectedly on 12 January aged 67. Although he had retired from his NHS appointment as consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, he was still extremely active in children's orthopaedics. He had a busy private practice and still attended the weekly ward rounds in the orthopaedic department at Great Ormond Street, where his wit, knowledge, and wide experience were greatly appreciated.

George Charles Lloyd-Roberts—"L-R"—was born in 1918 in Liverpool and educated at Eton, Magdalene College, Cambridge, and St Thomas's Hospital, London, where he qualified MRCS,



LRCP in 1942 and MB, BChir in 1943. During the war he had a distinguished career in the Royal Army Medical Corps, serving for part of the time with the partisan forces in both Italy and Yugoslavia. He continued his surgical training at St George's Hospital, London, being initially interested

in a career in thoracic surgery before finally settling for orthopaedic surgery. One of the many special features of working with George was his dislike of applying plasters. His excuse for this was that he had moved directly from a post as senior registrar in thoracic surgery to one in orthopaedic surgery. He claimed that, not having been an orthopaedic houseman, he had not been properly educated in plaster technique, which was much better done by his juniors. He became Nuffield research fellow in orthopaedics at the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital in 1952 and won the Robert Jones gold medal and the British Orthopaedic Association prize in 1953 for an essay on osteoarthritis of the hip joint. He was appointed consultant orthopaedic surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, in 1955 and St George's Hospital in 1956. He gave up his sessions at St George's in 1972 so that he could concentrate on his particular interest in children's orthopaedics.

Civilian consultant to both the Royal Air Force and the Royal Navy, he was a member of the Royal Society of Medicine and served as president of the orthopaedic section in 1976-7. He became president of the British Orthopaedic Association in 1977-8 and was elected to the council of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1976, serving until 1984. After his retirement from NHS practice he was appointed to the pensions appeal tribunal.

George Lloyd-Roberts was a major figure in children's orthopaedics both in this country and abroad. He was the sole orthopaedic consultant at the Hospital for Sick Children until 1972 and built up an enviable reputation for his department. He was in great demand as a visiting speaker and travelled widely throughout the world. He was particularly fond of visiting North America, where he had many friends and was held in high regard for his wit, exceptional clinical acumen, and, not least, his English eccentricity: like Lord Peter Wimsey he liked to hide behind the façade of a gifted amateur his formidable intellect and clarity of thought. He was always interested in new ideas and used to claim that his lack of formal training in children's orthopaedics allowed him the freedom of thought that more rigid teaching might have suppressed. I very much doubt, however, if he would have accepted such suppression.

He was an excellent writer, and his colourful and original style made his many scientific articles and books not only unusually clear and to the point but a real pleasure to read. Such writing was the result of much hard work, particularly in the early hours of the morning. Those of us who collaborated with him on articles well know that the script given to him on Friday evening before his weekend in the country would be returned on Monday morning largely rewritten and covered in corrections. He had a particular interest in problems of the hip and foot in children, on which he wrote classic papers, but also worked on the problems of bone and joint infection and tried to elucidate the primary cause of so called idiopathic scoliosis.

Working with George was a great pleasure. He had a fascinating practice full of rare and difficult problems and was always interested and open to new ideas, just as much as he disliked doctrinaire and rigid routines. He was an extravert who was always good company and guaranteed to enliven any gathering. He is survived by his wife and family.—JF.

S G BROWNE

CMG, OBE, MD, FRCS, FRCP, DTM

Dr S G Browne, a world authority on leprosy and a lifelong medical missionary, died suddenly on 29 January. He was 78.

Stanley George Browne was born in England on 8 December 1907 and studied medicine at King's College Hospital, graduating MB, BS with honours in 1933; by 1935 he had gained both the FRCS and the MRCP. He then served for 23 years with the Baptist Missionary Society at Yakusu in the Belgian Congo (now Zaire) from 1936 to 1959. He was in charge of an area of 10 000 square miles,

in which he developed from scratch a programme of comprehensive community care based on 18 health centres and 36 treatment centres. This pioneering programme was an outstanding achievement and became a model in Africa for the control of endemic diseases.

By 1959, when Stanley left the Congo, his achievements in the control and treatment of tropical diseases were respected and well known, particularly because of his prolific publications and his flair for clear writing in both English and French. Already his special interest in and devotion to the detection and treatment of leprosy were apparent, and thus in 1959 he took over the directorship of the Leprosy Research Unit in Uzuakoli, eastern Nigeria, as well as becoming senior specialist leprologist to the government of Nigeria. From then until 1966 the reputation and achievements of Uzuakoli under the dynamic leadership of Stanley were further enhanced, particularly in the unit's use of chemotherapy. The highlight of this programme stemmed from Stanley's pioneering studies on B663, one of the then newly synthesised riminophenazine compounds. From Stanley's carefully conducted pilot and extended trials in lepromatous leprosy B663 proved to be a powerful antileprosy drug and was also found to have anti-inflammatory activity. Thus the work on one of the three most effective antileprosy drugs, renamed clofazimine, was originally undertaken by Stanley.



After leaving Uzuakoli in 1966 Stanley was invited by Dr Robert Cochrane to take over the Leprosy Study Centre in London. This he accepted, and he continued as director until the centre was closed in 1980, thereby having a focal point for consultation, training, and histopathological research on leprosy. During these 14 years in London Stanley's skill in leprosy was used locally by many organisations—for example, by the Department of Health and Social Security as adviser in leprosy, as medical consultant to the Leprosy Mission International, as medical secretary to LEPRA, and as editor of *Leprosy Review*. In his travels he visited nearly 80 countries, and he was leprosy consultant to many of them. There is hardly an honour or appointment within the world of leprosy that was not Stanley's at some stage. A prolific author on leprosy, he made more than 500 contributions to scientific literature and journals.

Throughout, Stanley remained a dedicated and active Christian; he was president of the Baptist Union in 1980-1. He is survived by his wife, Mali, and three sons.—RJWR.

DJ writes: One of Stanley Browne's chief contributions was the discovery of the larval stage of the vector of *Onchocerca volvulus*, which led to the control of river blindness over a wide area. He later founded a leprosarium at Yalisombo in which he tested the earliest supplies of diasone. His teaching and organising abilities promoted Yakusu into being the second teaching hospital in the Congo. As director, École Agrée d'Infirmiers et d'Aides Accoucheurs, he trained several infirmiers and aids to serve 10 000 square miles in 18 community care units and 36 treatment centres. He received honours twice from the Queen and on four occasions from the king of the Belgians. He was one of those dynamos whose powers of concentration permit them never to waste a minute. This could be a little daunting to some. But any real inquirer or anyone in need who made contact with him at once found a warm heart and an unusual determination to help. Former colleagues and all who were privileged to know him are left with an indelible impression of complete reliability both as a Christian and as a scientific doctor.

EDITH M BROMMAGE

MB, CHB, DPH

Dr Edith M Brommage, who latterly worked as medical officer in Jersey's infant welfare centre, died in Alderney on 17 January.

Edith Marie Neilson—Jeannie—was born in Lanarkshire in 1900 and graduated in medicine at Glasgow University at the age of 21. Though she was to spend less than a quarter of her life in Scotland, she remained to the end unmistakably a Scotswoman. After house appointments at the Children's Hospital, Derby, she went to Cambridge and took her DPH. She obtained an appointment as assistant medical officer of health at Pontypridd and while working there met her husband, with whom she went to live in India. On one occasion before the war she returned home for postgraduate studies and worked once more at the Children's Hospital in Derby. During the war she was employed as a civilian in an army hospital in Calcutta and acted as anaesthetist. After independence her husband found employment as financial adviser to the Allied occupation authority in Germany. On returning to the United Kingdom they lived in London for two years before moving to Jersey, where Jeannie soon returned to medicine and worked in the infant welfare centre. In 1966 they retired to Alderney, and they had some very happy years together until her husband died in 1972.

Jeannie was fortunate in the circle of friends she acquired in Alderney, and she loved entertaining them and being entertained by them. Although she was frail in later years, her mind remained superbly clear to the end and she enjoyed her bridge, never gave up her interest in medicine, and remained an avid reader. She was an excellent conversationalist and a good listener. She is survived by two sisters.—WGT.

R WILLIAMSON

MA, BSC, MD

Dr R Williamson, emeritus reader in morbid histology in the University of Cambridge, died on 28 December. He was 94.

Raymond Williamson was brought up and went to school in New Mills and Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, and graduated from Manchester University in 1915 with first class honours in zoology. He then worked for the Medical Research Council on amoebic and bacillary dysentery and typhoid infections at the pathology laboratories of Manchester University under the supervision of



Professor H R Dean. After the war he was awarded a graduate scholarship in medicine at Manchester and while pursuing his medical studies was for three years in charge of the laboratory in the venereal diseases department. In 1920 he graduated MB, ChB, gaining a distinction in pathology. He then held various clinical posts at the Brompton Hospital and Manchester Royal Infirmary, during which time he studied the role of artificial pneumothorax in pulmonary tuberculosis; in 1924 he proceeded MD with commendation for his thesis on this subject. In 1925, while holding a travelling scholarship, he spent a year in Paris; he then returned to the Brompton Hospital for three years as Will Edmonds clinical research fellow.

In 1930 Dr Williamson was appointed to a university demonstratorship in pathology at Cambridge, where he was to spend the rest of his working life. This move was largely due to the high regard that Professor H R Dean, now head of the department of pathology at Cambridge, had come to hold of Williamson during his days at Manchester. He became a university lecturer in 1933 and reader in morbid histology in 1946. He made a major contribution to the teaching of general pathology to medical and natural sciences students in Cambridge and was very successful at it. The key was his broad biological approach to medicine in general, and to pathology in particular, and this was based on the keen interest he had developed in biology as a schoolboy and that he maintained throughout his life.

His research work included various studies of the mechanism of anaphylaxis, in which he collaborated with Dean and G L Taylor. Another of his major interests was the function and structure of lymphoid tissue, and he became convinced of the role of lymphocytes and related cells in the production of antibodies before this became generally accepted. Later he turned more to historical aspects of biology and medicine, particularly the history of infectious disease, of which he had a profound knowledge. He maintained his historical interests after his retirement in 1958, and his last paper, about the scientific contributions of Sir

Busick Harwood, was published only two years ago. During his retirement he was also able to spend more time tending his garden, and his vegetable beds, in which he tried out new strains of seed, continued to be a source of pleasure and excitement to him.

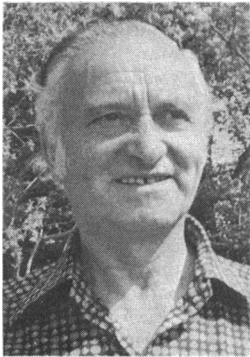
He married Ethel Smith in 1931, and their life at home and her continued support were of great importance to him.—BMH.

I JOSEPH

MC, MB, CHB

Dr I Joseph died at his home in Cardiff on 6 January, the eve of his 73rd birthday. He was the doyen of Jewish medical practitioners in Cardiff.

Isaac Joseph—known as Ivor—was born in Tredegar, south Wales, and came from an orthodox



Jewish family. He was educated at Canton High School, Cardiff, and the Welsh National School of Medicine, where he graduated in medicine at the early age of 21. After holding various hospital appointments in south Wales he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps at the outbreak of the second

world war and served in Malta, Sicily, Italy, and France. He was decorated by General Montgomery in Sicily in 1943 with the Military Cross for crossing a mined bridge to attend serious casualties seconds before the bridge blew up.

On demobilisation Ivor entered general practice in Canton, Cardiff, where he remained until his recent retirement owing to ill health. He was dedicated to his work and could not be persuaded to join any of the local committees, but his knowledge and appreciation of current medical affairs made him much sought after and a valued confidant. He was for several years chairman of medical boards in the Department of Health and Social Security and also a valued part time referee in the regional medical service of the Welsh Office.

Ivor had a most cheerful and sincere manner, which endeared him both to his colleagues and to his patients, for whom nothing was too much trouble. He bore his terminal illness with extreme courage and selflessness and is survived by his wife, Rita, and his son and daughter.—HMR.

J A RITCHIE

MRCS, LRCP, MRCP

Dr J A Ritchie, who was in general practice at Braunton in north Devon, died peacefully there on 4 January.

John Alexander Ritchie was born at Holyhead on 4 November 1912 and qualified in medicine from King's College Hospital in 1936, having won the Rabbeth prize in chemistry in 1930. After two years he entered into general practice at Braunton, where he remained for 41 years, being the senior partner in a practice of four partners when he retired.

I knew John Ritchie for 20 years, both as a local consultant and as his patient. He was a man of common sense, humour, and quick decision, but perhaps his most outstanding qualities were his kindness to, and sympathy for, his patients, which were allied to shrewd medical judgment. He entered into the life of the Braunton community

with enthusiasm and vigour, being, in his time, a governor of Braunton schools, president and trustee of the St John Ambulance and the local branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and a member and vice president of the Challoners Education Foundation.

During the war he stayed with the practice because his partner was elderly, and as other doctors in the district were being called up he had to take on a steadily increasing workload. After the war he continued a busy life, which included setting up and running infant welfare clinics, acting as medical officer to the local Royal Air Force base (and being very active there, as he did much with the helicopter rescue service), as well as continuing to run his busy practice. He still found time to be a keen golfer and was a captain of Saunton golf club.

"Dr John," as he was affectionately known in Braunton, is survived by his wife, Patricia, and his daughter, Jean, who is a medical scientist.—DIS.

PHYLLIS M WHITFIELD

MB, CHB

Dr Phyllis M Whitfield, who latterly worked in Leamington Spa and Warwick, died at Leamington Spa on 19 January in her 82nd year.

Phyllis Marjorie Paddock was born in West Bromwich and graduated in medicine from the University of Birmingham in 1927. After holding house officer posts at the General and Children's hospitals in Birmingham she turned to anaesthetics and was senior resident anaesthetist to the Birmingham General Hospital until her marriage in 1934. Her husband was a farmer at Stoneleigh, and she became a part time medical officer of health at Leamington Spa and Warwick. In addition, during the second world war she resumed anaesthetics at the Warneford Hospital in Leamington Spa in a temporary, honorary capacity. Until a few months before her death she was medical referee to Oakley Wood Crematorium.

Paddy, as she was always called, was a popular figure in the Midlands. She was highly intelligent and knowledgeable but always belittled her capabilities and achievements. A keen sense of humour and a sparkling wit made her a delightful companion, and she retained an elegant and youthful appearance until the end of her life. Her marriage was supremely happy, but, sadly, her husband died in 1969 and one of her three children, a radiographer, was recently killed in a road accident.—AGWW.

CHRISTA B ROSS

MB, CHB, DPH

Dr Christa B Ross, formerly medical officer of health to the county of West Lothian, died on 10 January in her 85th year.

Christa Bain Ross was born in Wick, Caithness, and was educated there and in Montreux, Switzerland. She graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1924 and obtained the DPH after postgraduate experience in London, the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, and Leith Hospital. She entered the public health service in 1930 as a school medical officer in West Lothian, the county that she was to serve for the rest of her career. Having been appointed deputy medical officer of health in 1946, she became medical officer of health in 1957. She retired in 1962.

During her years in the school health service Dr Ross came to know many people, so that she was often recognised, even during her retirement, by former pupils and patients. She developed particular interests in handicapped children and mass

radiography. Proud of her appointment as the first woman medical officer of health in Scotland, she played a full part in introducing new developments in local authority health services in West Lothian. She had the happy knack of being able to get her own way without creating antagonism or becoming embroiled in local politics. She was active in the Scottish Council for Research in Education and the committee of the Scottish Council for Health Education in Schools and served as chairman of the Scottish Health Visitors Association (east area). She worked as a visitor for the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association for 40 years and was secretary of the West Lothian branch for seven years.

Dr Ross's professional life and retirement were punctuated by several serious illnesses, all of which she fought off with great courage. She enjoyed travel and the Scottish countryside, and the wide prospect of the Forth Valley from the windows of her home gave her lasting pleasure. She was unmarried.—GJRM.

J L MARKSON

FRCPED, FRCPLAS

Dr J L Markson, formerly consultant physician to Stobhill General Hospital, Glasgow, died on 9 January aged 69.

John Leslie Markson—Jack—was educated at Hutchesons' Boys Grammar School, Glasgow, and



received his medical education at the Anderson College of Medicine in Glasgow, qualifying LRCP&SEd, LRFPSGlas in 1938. After a brief period in general practice in Kilsyth and appointments in Glasgow and Cornwall he joined the staff in the department of bacteriology in the

Western Infirmary, Glasgow, where he carried out work on experimental chemotherapy. After a period as medical registrar in the Southern General Hospital, Glasgow, he joined the army in 1942 and spent the war in west Africa in a malarial chemotherapy unit. In 1949 he was appointed assistant physician to Stobhill Hospital, becoming a consultant at the inception of the NHS in 1949.

From 1955 to 1966 Jack Markson wrote a series of distinguished papers on haematological subjects. These included studies of the role of gastric atrophy in iron deficiency anaemia, the anaemia of chronic renal failure, and autoimmune disease. The finding by Markson and Moore of gastric parietal cell antibody in the serum of patients with pernicious anaemia marked a considerable advance in the understanding of the aetiology of this disease.

In 1969 he assumed administrative charge of a medical unit in Stobhill Hospital. Under his tutelage the unit acquired an enviable reputation for undergraduate and postgraduate teaching; he was himself a brilliant clinical teacher. Over this period his qualities of judgment and his capacity to reach wise decisions through discussion and consensus were much in demand on many committees, but these administrative duties never interfered with his commitment to his unit and the welfare of its patients and staff. He retired in 1982 and immediately took up a new career as a consultant chest physician in Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow. Despite a severe illness, which left him in constant pain, he

characteristically continued in this post until shortly before his death.

Jack Markson's absorbing and lifelong interest in medicine was complemented by a passionate and informed love of music, which was fully shared by his wife, Irene, a former concert pianist, and both his sons, one of whom is a distinguished cellist.—MGD, AG.

W S AITKEN

MB, CHB

Dr W S Aitken, formerly a general practitioner in the south side of Glasgow, died suddenly in Sidmouth, Devon, on 9 December aged 87.

William Simpson Aitken, together with his late brother, Dr John Smith Aitken, comprised the third of four generations of physicians. Born in Glasgow and educated at Glasgow High School, after completing his first year of medical studies at Glasgow University he enlisted in the navy and then transferred to the army and was posted abroad during the first world war. He subsequently returned to his studies and graduated MB, ChB in 1923. After some time as a ship's surgeon with Henderson Lines he joined his father and elder brother in general practice in Glasgow. Early on he held a poor law appointment in the south side of Glasgow. Later he became an industrial medical officer at the North British Locomotive Works and Weir's of Cathcart. At the same time he had a busy domiciliary obstetric practice, which provided him with great satisfaction. He was a kind and caring man, much loved and respected by his patients and their families, and he could never accept the trend away from personalised service to the group practices of the present. In 1955 he was joined in practice by his elder son. During the days of national service he served on medical recruiting boards, and in 1960 he became the chief medical officer to the recruiting department of the War Office in Glasgow, a position he held until retirement in 1967.

Besides his medical life he was an avid sportsman, in his early life becoming a west of Scotland diving champion, besides playing water polo for Scotland. He played for the first fifteen at school and university and represented Glasgow against Edinburgh at rugby. In 1925 he married Annie, and they were happily married until her death in 1958. He achieved a handicap of six at golf and in the mid-1950s was captain of the West of Scotland Medical Golfing Society. In 1960 he married Sylvia, and he spent his retirement in Sidmouth, Devon, where latterly his sporting injuries crippled him physically, though he retained an active interest in medical progress and sporting events. He is survived by Sylvia and his two sons, Jim and George, the former in general practice in Ontario and the latter an orthopaedic surgeon in British Columbia, Canada.—GSA.

EVA GAVALAKI

MD

Dr Eva Gavalaki, who had worked in the department of paediatric cardiology at Westminster Hospital for 15 years, died on 27 November after a long illness courageously borne. She was 45.

Eva Gavalaki came to the United Kingdom in 1968 on a British Council scholarship to the National Heart Hospital, having obtained an MD from Athens University and worked at the Alexandra, a leading teaching hospital in Athens, with the present professor of cardiology. She was studying for the second part of the MRCP when she first became ill. In addition to taking a full part

in the day to day work of the department of paediatric cardiology at Westminster Hospital she did research on paediatric values in vector cardiography, changes in osmolality in congenital heart disease, and, latterly, the management of children with Down's syndrome and congenital heart defects.

A gifted linguist, being fluent in Greek, English, French, German, and Spanish, she was a professional teacher in modern Greek for the Inner London Education Authority, where she had a devoted following of students.—CGHN.

J B COCHRANE

MB, CHB, FRCOG

Mr J B Cochrane, who was formerly consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist at the City Hospital, Nottingham, died on 27 November after a long and trying illness bravely borne. He was 74.

John Barr Cochrane was born in Elgin and educated at the academy there, where he was captain of the school. He graduated in medicine from Edinburgh University in 1936 and moved to Nottingham the following year. He was appointed house surgeon at the City Hospital in 1937 and spent the rest of his professional life there, being made consultant at the inception of the NHS.



Mr Cochrane was a man of immense energy with a prodigious workload who set high standards in the personal care of his patients and the administration of his department. He had a great interest in the City Hospital and did much to help its development from a local authority hospital with a house staff of six to a modern teaching hospital with a medical staff of over 100. He was proud of the Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society, of which he was a trustee and former president. For many years he collected on behalf of the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund and was also active on behalf of Cancer Research and the nearby Convent Hospital.

Outside medicine he was in his younger days a very competent jazz drummer and a keen cricketer, leading the City Hospital's cricket team for many years. More recently he became president of Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club and Nottinghamshire Cricket Association. He is survived by his wife and daughter.—RTS.

W SCHILLER

MD, MRCS, LRCP

Dr W Schiller, formerly a general practitioner in Cambridge, died peacefully on 31 December aged 92.

Walter Schiller was born in Vienna and was trained by the giants of the medical school there. In his finals he was examined by Wagner-Jauregg: who now remembers malarial hyperpyrexial therapy? His first years as a doctor were spent in the Dolomites, Austria being at war with Italy. He served with distinction and received an award for bravery. On returning to civilian life he resumed his training in gynaecology and obstetrics and practised successfully in this specialty until 1938. A few months later he and his wife were fortunate enough to be able to follow their children to

England. A small number of foreign doctors were, at that time, allowed to study for the conjoint examination, and Dr Schiller was directed to pursue his studies at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, where the family established their new home. It is hard to imagine how a man in his 40s, with little English, could relearn basic medicine and surgery in a strange environment and surrounded by the vicissitudes and privations of war, but he succeeded. Some difficult years and a series of posts away from his home followed. Eventually, with the advent of the NHS, he settled into a practice in his beloved Cambridge and remained there until his retirement. This had been preceded, sadly, by divorce. With his second wife he found a small house in Lydney, Gloucestershire, where he spent many quiet and happy years. Latterly he became increasingly frail but remained fully alert.

Dr Schiller was a quiet man of great charm. He was engrossed in his work and loved to be with people. His interests included his garden, music, photography, and travel. Photographs taken with his earliest Leicas were as good as the colour transparencies of later years. His was the generation that toured on their skis; later there was England, a country that he loved, whose language and ways he learnt quickly, and for whose hospitality he was forever grateful. In his later years he was supported by his second wife, Freda. He is also survived by his first wife; his daughter, who after beginning to read medicine became a nun; his son, a consultant physician; and his four grandchildren.—KFRS.

K S SINCLAIR

MD, LAH

Dr K S Sinclair, who was in practice in Weston-super-Mare for 35 years until his retirement in 1976, died on 20 November after a short illness. He was 76.

Karl Schnitzler Sinclair was born and brought up in Germany and qualified in medicine at Bonn University. With the coming of Nazism he was virtually expelled from Germany, and together with his identical twin brother, Paul, who qualified with him, he went first to Holland before settling in England. They both became licentiates of the Apothecaries Hall of Dublin, and various jobs followed until Karl was interned in Shropshire in 1940. Released, he moved to Weston-super-Mare and remained there for the rest of his life.

Karl's adventures provided him with good stories, and his early life must have added to his moral courage and uprightness. Despite the trials and tribulations of his early life he was that rare character, a happy man, who had the gift of passing on his natural ebullience and zest for life to those around him. His patients worshipped him, not only because he was always available and helpful but because his innate cheerfulness acted as a catalyst that helped them in so many ways. His twin brother was in practice in nearby Bristol: it was difficult to tell them apart, and they used to delight in seeing each other's patients, with the patient having no idea that it was not his Dr Sinclair he was seeing.

Karl had a serious side: he hated injustice and was always fighting for the rights of the underprivileged. As a result of personal experience he became interested in the problems of the mentally handicapped and virtually singlehandedly founded the Weston-super-Mare district branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. This became the main focus for his considerable fund raising skill. Politically active, he fought for a seat in the county council as recently as last year. He is survived by his wife, Isobel, and three children.—WPK.