



was conscientious in his hand-written correspondence, but at times could be blunt to the point of ruffling other people's feathers. These were momentary outbursts for which he soon made amends. In his capacity as Editor, John wrote with colleagues a valuable book on the *Use of Drugs in Psychiatry* and guided it into a second edition.

The third theme of John's professional life is that of a medical historian. He belonged to a small band of psychiatrists who had obtained extensive clinical experience in mental hospitals as well as a teaching hospital (the Maudsley). He brought to bear the academic skills of data gathering and interpretation on the study of a specific mental hospital, resulting in a book published in 1990 – *Asylum History. Buckinghamshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum – St John's*. In his hands the history of St John's from 1853 until its closure in the early 1990s illustrates well the successes and failures of the asylum system. At first the mid-Victorian asylum functioned like a large family with a superintendent as father. The asylums were initially designed on a small domestic scale, but the patient population grew steadily during the late 19th century, leading to a period of 50 inglorious years.

Improvements began slowly, first with the Mental Treatment Act of 1930 and then more dramatically with the inception of the NHS in 1948. John concluded that the history of an asylum is a history of whether those in power viewed those with mental illness with understanding and compassion. He had little doubt, however, that the good outweighed the bad. Thus, John took issue with the views contained in Andrew Scull's book, *Museums of Madness*. To expand his differing views, John later wrote an article with the title 'English asylums and English doctors; where Scull is wrong'. He extended his criticisms to other non-medical sociologists and social historians in his characteristically lively style. He surely succeeded in presenting 'a little known piece of social history in a readable form'.

John combined his knowledge of clinical nutrition, biochemistry and psychiatry to provide us with an intriguing historical analysis of extraordinary deaths of asylum in-patients during the 1914–1918 war. He identified the underlying cause as a lapse of those in authority, when their previous responsibilities for the welfare of those with mental illness were thrown to the wind in misguided patriotic zeal. They allowed drastic cuts in the ration of bread in 1916 in order to effect economies and seriously neglected well-known public health measures for the prevention of tuberculosis. He estimated that some 17 000 patients therefore became fortuitous casualties of war.

John's last few years were marred by illness. His curiosity in abnormal psychological phenomena drove him to describe objectively and courageously his experience during a confusional state he suffered in 1999 as a result of renal failure. He recalled four brief episodes of partial arousal when he misinterpreted events in the course of his hospital treatment. While being moved between different wards and hospitals he thought he had been flown first to India and then to Australia before finally returning home in a plane that was due to crash. His psychological recovery was rapid when haemodialysis corrected the biochemical disturbance. He suggested that his illness demonstrated a plasticity of the mind with a biochemical disturbance distorting the partial awareness of human contacts and medical procedures.

John's last 3 months were also saddened by the life-threatening illness of his wife, Joy, who required a long admission to hospital. He visited her frequently in between his own hospital sessions for renal dialysis. He died in his sleep shortly before his wife's return home.

No account of John's life and personal qualities would be complete without mentioning his personal kindness not only to patients but also nursing staff and other colleagues. He was a modest man. He seldom spoke of his professional achievements and claimed only that he might have contributed a few crumbs to human knowledge. He is survived by his wife Joy and daughter Julia.

CRAMMER, J. L. (1959) Water and sodium in two psychotics. *Lancet*, **1**, 1122–1126.

— (1990) *Asylum History. Buckinghamshire County Pauper Lunatic Asylum – St John's*. London: Gaskell.

— (1992) Extraordinary deaths of asylum inpatients during the 1914–18 war. *Medical History*, **36**, 430–441.

— (1994) English asylums and English doctors: where Scull is wrong. *History of Psychiatry*, **5**, 103–115.

— (2002) Subjective experience of a confusional state. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **180**, 71–75.

Gerald Russell

## Charles Michael Bromiley Pare

Formerly physician, Department of Psychological Medicine, Emeritus Consultant, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London

Michael Pare, as he was invariably known, died on 3 July 2002. Clinical psychiatry and research are both greatly the less for his passing.

Born October 1925 in Bolton, he lived in Oswaldtwistle in Lancashire where his father practised as a GP. After education at Marlborough College he read medicine at Cambridge, transferring to the

Middlesex Hospital for clinical training. He qualified in 1948 and had intended to become a GP, like his father, but, after 3 years of general medical training, during which he completed his MRCP, and 2 years of National Service, he joined the Maudsley Hospital in 1954. Successfully combining clinical training and research he completed an MD in 1956 and the University of London DPM in 1957. But after 2 further years at the Maudsley he decided that his future should be with the NHS rather than in full time research. Professor Sir Aubrey Lewis tried hard to persuade young psychiatrists who were interested in research to stay at the Maudsley and badly wanted Michael to do so as a research worker with an honorary clinical position; he believed that a move from the Institute to an undergraduate teaching hospital was not conducive to further productive research work. Michael, on the other hand, rightly believed that a consultant post would provide him with enormous opportunities, not only to do good clinical work but also to continue his research; a belief that his 50+ papers (80% published after his move to St Bartholomew's) show to have been justified. Stories abound of Sir Aubrey's strongly persuasive methods to keep people at the Maudsley. One is that he berated Michael for 'having no ambition' when told he wanted to apply for a consultant post at St Bartholomew's. However, this clearly did not prevent him from strongly supporting Michael's application, and when Sir Aubrey heard that Michael had been appointed to St Bartholomew's, he said 'now we shall always see you wearing pin-striped trousers', the supposed sartorial style of St Bartholomew's consultants, especially of those who also did part-time private practice. (Private practice was another of Sir Aubrey's *bêtes noires* from which Michael successfully broke free.) After a spell as a US Public Health Service Traveling Fellow he arrived at St Bartholomew's in 1959.





columns

At St Bartholomew's he was popular and successful, both as a consultant and as an undergraduate teacher. Further, he was always happy to support junior colleagues either with clinical wisdom or with advice on developing their careers in clinical psychiatry or research. His NHS work was extended beyond St Bartholomew's when he served between 1961 and 1966 as Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist to Long Grove Hospital, Epsom. He retired from St Bartholomew's in 1984 and gained the unusual distinction of appointment as Emeritus Consultant. However, he continued in a very active private practice until 1966 and even then his clinical career was not at an end; he continued to be much in demand for medico-legal work.

His research, mainly in the area of depression and its treatment, continued throughout his time at St Bartholomew's and into his 'retirement', as witness his publications until 1987. At least a dozen chapters in books made him known to undergraduate and postgraduate doctors as well as to nurses.

Recognition came from many directions. Appointed FRCP in 1968, he was a Foundation Fellow of the College and was appointed an Honorary Fellow in 1987. He was very active in the College, being Secretary and then Chairman of the Scientific Meetings Committee, 1967–1978, and Treasurer of the College 1979–1986. He recognised early on that much work needed to be done to promote better understanding of the nature of mental disorders and the problems faced by those with mental illness and indeed of the work of psychiatrists. His wisdom and the respect in which he was held made him an ideal choice as the first Director of Public Education to be appointed by the College, a post he held 1986–1988.

Outside the College he was a member, and later, Secretary of the Committee on Pharmacopsychiatry of the World Psychiatric Association, 1977–1989, as well as a member of the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psychopharmacologium.

Retirement afforded him more time for golf, which included a trip to the USA – representing the Medical Golfing Society. It also gave more opportunity to go to the opera. He is survived by his wife and three children.

#### **John L. Reed**

Michael Pare was born in 1925 and was educated at Marlborough College and Cambridge University. He worked at the Maudsley Hospital before coming to

St Bartholomew's. During his time at St Bartholomew's he was awarded a research scholarship to work in the National Institute of Mental Health in the USA, where he worked with Kety, world famous leader, in biological research and psychiatry. He returned to St Bartholomew's on completion of this period of study and continued his main interest in the treatment of affective disorders and made significant contributions to research in this field.

He served as treasurer of the Royal College of Psychiatrists (1979–1986) and was very successful in this endeavour. He was awarded the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the highest honour it can bestow. He was also MB BCh (Cambridge); MA (Cambridge); FRCP (London); MD (Cambridge); and DPM (London). He served as Secretary and, later, Chairman of the Papers and Discussions Committee, 1961–1977. Michael was the author of many books on psychiatry and in addition he wrote over 50 papers and chapters in books, mainly on causes and treatment of depression.

Michael Pare had a friendly and jovial personality. He became a proficient golfer and represented the Medical Golfing Society, which went to the USA to play the Americans.

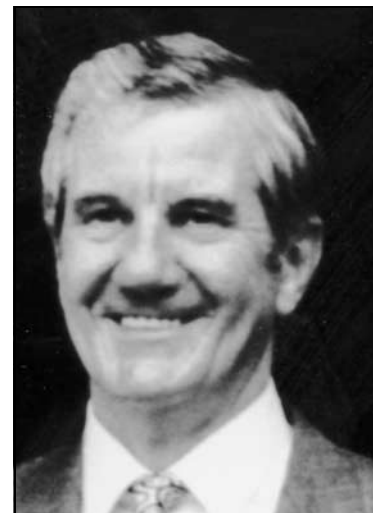
Michael died on 3 July 2002 and leaves a widow, Barbara, and three children, Jane, Caroline and Christopher.

#### **Linford Rees**

### **John Macintyre**

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Inverness

John was born on 16 August 1920 and brought up in Gairloch, Western Ross. Starting medical studies at Glasgow in 1942, he left after the first year and volunteered for the RAF, which sent him for flight training in East Africa, after which he served as a spitfire pilot. On demob in 1946 he returned to finish his studies. After some time in general practice in Wales, he undertook training in child psychiatry at Glasgow before moving to London for psychoanalytic training, working meanwhile at Shenley Hospital. His first consultant post was in child psychiatry, based in Inverness and covering the north of Scotland, which made him the most northerly



psychoanalyst in Britain. Extensive travel was involved.

In 1966, now with a family of six children, he moved to Canada as staff psychiatrist in the newly developed University Health Service in Toronto, which also permitted private practice in psychoanalysis and psychotherapy.

In 1976 he returned to the UK firstly as a consultant psychiatrist at Hereford for a year, but thereafter returned to his roots as consultant at Craig Dunain Hospital, Inverness, now in adult psychiatry.

He retired in 1988, but continued to do locum work for 6 years: much of this was in the Outer Hebrides. He also worked in North Bay, Ontario and Kenora, Ontario, where many of his patients were native Canadians.

He had a life-long passion for books and an impressive collection. In earlier years he was a keen climber and did some classic routes in Scotland and the Alps. He was interested in photography and developed, with his wife, a special interest in botanical subjects.

He had a great interest in gardens and cultivated a fine shrub, fruit and flower garden in Inverness. With his wife, he became an enthusiastic traveller to gardens in the UK and Western Europe.

His family was a source of joy and the loss of his son Hector, in 1981, and his daughter Alison just last year, were great blows.

John died at home on 16 February 2002. He faced his terminal illness with characteristic courage and stoicism.

#### **Norman A. Todd**