



columns

Women's groups were rightly heartened by the Labour Government's decision that all future legislation would be scrutinised for its effects on women's issues. A similar approach to adolescents seems overdue. Even the recently published *National Service Framework for Mental Health* (Department of Health,

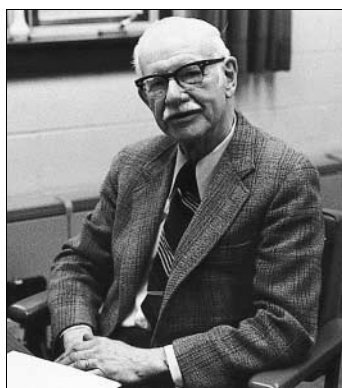
1999) refers to 'working age adults'. Does that include 16- and 17-year-olds?

Reference

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (1999) *National Service Framework for Mental Health. Modern Standards and Service Models.*

***Joe McDonald**, Consultant Psychiatrist in Adolescent Mental Health, **Anthony Ross**, Community Nurse (Adolescent Mental Health), **Elizabeth Taylor**, Community Nurse (Adolescent Mental Health), **Allan Brownrigg**, Social Worker (Adolescent Mental Health), Barnes Unit, Adolescent Mental Health Team, Durham Road, Sunderland SR3 4AF

obituaries



Walter E. Barton

Formerly Professor Emeritus of Dartmouth Medical School, Lebanon, New Hampshire, USA

Walter Barton was born 29 July 1906 in Oak Park, Illinois, the oldest son of Alfred J. and Bertha (Kalish) Bartusch. He received his MD from the University of Illinois. He spent his internship at the West Suburban Hospital in Oak Park, Illinois and then moved to the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts for his residency in psychiatry. He stayed on to gain hospital administration training and because he had met Elsa, then superintendent of nurses, his future wife. In June 1938 he attended the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, England for further neurological training.

His academic career included faculty teaching appointments at Smith College School of Social Work and at the Medical Schools of Tufts, George Washington, Georgetown, and Boston University, where he was Clinical Professor of Psychiatry. He also served as Chairman of the Massachusetts Psychiatric Faculty, Inc. When he 'retired' in 1974 he joined the Faculty of Dartmouth Medical School and was actively teaching there until his death.

Walter Barton was president of several major psychiatric organisations in the

USA. He was honoured by being elected a Life Fellow by the American Psychiatric Association, the American Medical Association, and the American College of Physicians, as well as elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists of England and of the Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists. He received a number of prestigious awards including the Salmon Medal for Achievement in Psychiatry by the New York Academy of Medicine in December 1974 and in 1975 he received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Psychiatric Association. In 1975 he was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Science by the University of Illinois Medical School, and in 1983 the American Psychiatric Association awarded him their first Administrative Psychiatry Award for outstanding contributions in the field.

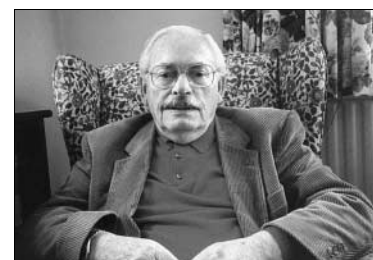
During his career in the 1930s he was in the Massachusetts National Guard and saw active service in the Second World War in the Philippines, for which he was awarded the Legion of Honour.

In the 1950s and 1960s he was appointed the Superintendent of Boston State Hospital in Massachusetts which he transformed into a leading service, teaching and research centre. There, through the Barton Mental Health Center he conducted one of the first community demonstration programmes out of which grew the Community Mental Health Movement.

From Boston he moved to Washington, DC and from 1963–1974 became the Medical Director of the American Psychiatric Association with great success. In the 1960s he helped to fashion the Veterans Administration's Physical Medicine Rehabilitation Program and led scientific exchanges to Japan, Scotland, Mexico, Scandinavia and the former USSR. His work has been published extensively, including 12 books and over 180 articles.

Walter Barton died on 26 January 1999, aged 92. He is survived by two children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Gail M. Barton



Matthew Radzan

Formerly Honorary Consultant, Bexley Hospital Kent

Dr Matthew Radzan (Hugh) died aged 85 on 1 May 1999 from a myocardial infarction at this home in Bexley Kent. Hugh was born on the 5 January 1914 in Bethnal Green and lived in the London area most of his life. His father, an immigrant from Russia, settled in East London and followed his profession of jeweller and watchmaker. Hugh attended Raine's School, Stepney.

He obtained his MB BS (Lon) in 1939 from King's College, London, followed by a DPM in 1940. In 1971 he was elected FRCPsych. In the Second World War he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps in the Middle East from 1939 to 1945 achieving the rank of Major (specialist psychiatrist).

His first civilian psychiatric appointment was to Hellingly Hospital, Sussex and in 1948 he was appointed to Bexley Hospital, Kent. I met him in 1949 under happy circumstances and our association continued for a further 50 years until his recent death.

In those days Bexley Hospital, with over 2000 beds, served a large area of south-east London, to which was added an adjacent piece of Kent. The medical Superintendent then was Dr L. C. Cook whose Deputy was Dr Comerford. They were both distinctive characters and complemented each other in a way that led to a smooth running hospital. Many changes were taking place both in the



treatment and management of patients with an increase in staff at all levels. When Dr Comerford died, Hugh took his place as Deputy, and when Dr Cook retired in 1958, Hugh became Medical Superintendent. He enjoyed his new position, but due to his sometimes brutal frankness and his exacting disposition he became, on occasion a controversial figure.

Many clinical psychiatrists at this time had become dissatisfied with the existing management structure and there was much discussion about the possibility of changing the way mental hospitals were administered. There was a proposal that a Medical Advisory Committee be set up to advise the Hospital Management Committee. A transition of this nature did begin to take place about 1960 and it affected the position of the Medical Superintendent. Hugh was not pleased, but accepted the change, uttering gloomy prognostications about the future of clinical freedom. No doubt, in later years, he did have the satisfaction of being able to say "I told you so!". He continued to pursue the goals he had set himself and was responsible for planning and organising the opening of Castlewood Day Hospital and re-instate, an industrial unit for patients. Both these projects are alive and active to this day.

He decided to exercise the option to retire from his post at Bexley Hospital in 1968 and then held various locum posts as well as jobs with local authorities with the emphasis on children's care. He was also appointed for two consecutive terms of three years each to be a member of the Mental Health Review Tribunal, South-East Metropolitan Region, expiring October 1975. This work satisfied him immensely. Above all, he loved to have family and friends around him and would discuss and give advice on all manner of things. He was, in fact, very knowledgeable on many matters besides medicine.

He enjoyed good health and was able to follow his hobbies and pursuits fully until about 1982 when health problems arose. But with considerable ingenuity and resourcefulness he overcame most of his difficulties and was still able to enjoy motoring, watching car racing and holiday

travel. It was only in the last year or two of his life that he became more house-bound. He leaves a wife, two daughters, a son, nine grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Harbans Capooore

Major General Ishrat Husain

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Karachi, Pakistan



Major General Ishrat Husain was born on 25 December 1928 in Gwalior, India and graduated in medicine from the King Edward Medical College, Punjab University in 1951. He entered the Armed Forces of Pakistan in 1952 and in 1957 specialised in Psychiatry.

He gained the DPM (Lon) in 1965 and became a Founder Member of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1971 and was elected to the Fellowship in 1984.

He was a major force in developing psychiatry in Pakistan and an eminent and leading psychiatrist in the Pakistan Armed Forces. The Pakistan Armed Forces recognised him as a true veteran by awarding him the *Sitara-e-Imtiaz* (Military) in 1978 and *Hilal-e-Imtiaz* (the highest award for meritorious services) in 1984. He was the Commandant, Armed Forces Medical College Rawalpindi, Pakistan from 1982–1986. As Commandant he arranged the first regional meeting outside the UK of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in Rawalpindi. He was also the Adviser in Psychiatry to the Armed Forces of Pakistan.

His influence in education was enormous, eventually becoming Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Quad-e-Azam University, Islamabad and Chairman of the Board of Studies for the MHSc (Medical Administration) in 1985. He took an active part in teaching psychiatry to medical students, junior doctors and postgraduate students. He was an inspiration and a role

model to a number of his students who are now practising as consultants in psychiatry. Some of the key appointments he held were Chief Instructor in Psychiatry at Armed Forces Medical College, Professor in Psychiatry and Honorary Consultant at Agha Khan University.

His key research was into the psychological factors in military aviation and the use of psychotherapy. He was involved in the rehabilitation and psychological well-being of prisoners of war in 1971 on their return to Pakistan. He was instrumental in ensuring that the prisoners of war were allowed to continue their armed forces careers and, in addition, he conducted a study of their psychological and mental state.

In recent years he had been involved in developing Pakistan Institute of Learning and Living, an institution created with the object of promoting the state of mental well being with special emphasis on people with low income. This work reflects Ishrat Husain's qualities as a person and his passionate, enthusiastic approach. He was a deeply religious person who found great solace and wisdom in all religions.

On a personal level, he was noted for his gentle demeanour and his soft-spoken manner. He was a guide, a mentor and a great physical and emotional support to his children and grandchildren.

I. B. Chaudhry

book reviews

A Beautiful Mind: The Life of John Nash

By Sylvia Nasar. London: Faber & Faber. 1998. 459 pp. £17.99 (hb). ISBN 0-571-17794-8

The story of John Nash offers interest and encouragement to patients, relatives and psychiatrists. He is a highly respected mathe-

matician who as a young man published from Princeton an analysis that is relevant to economic bargaining, to governments, nuclear strategy, interpersonal relations and animal behaviour. Subsequently he developed schizophrenia and was disabled by his illness. His slow and impressive improvement enabled him to travel to Stockholm in 1994 to receive, in honour of his youthful work, the Nobel Prize for Economics. Some readers may

recall that later he addressed a plenary session at the World Congress of Psychiatry in Madrid.

Nash derives from a stable American home with no history of schizophrenia. Yet at the age of 30 years he told colleagues that he was receiving encoded messages through newspapers. He noticed that men wearing red ties were signalling to him. Nash complained that his career was threatened by aliens from