



columns

the course of his career he has made an enormous contribution to the research agenda, to teaching and encouraging young psychiatrists and to increasing the profile of the College. It is certain that he will continue to make major contributions to international psychiatry in his work with the World Health Organization and in his review of College links with other countries throughout the world.

Professor Israel Kolvin

Professor Issy Kolvin is one of the most eminent child and adolescent psychiatrists of his generation in Britain. After initial training in South Africa, Professor Kolvin quickly established himself as a leader in his field; during his first consultant appointment in Newcastle, his research on cycles of deprivation in families in the north-east became – and remains – a classic. Indeed, his research activities have gained him an international reputation, and the results of the Newcastle study have been of considerable importance in the way in which the pattern of mental health services to children has developed. He moved in 1990 to the post of John Bowlby Foundation Professor of Child and Family Mental Health, and his enormous influence on the development of child and adolescent psychiatry is apparent not only in Britain but in many other parts of the world. Professor Kolvin has also published on a wide range of other topics, including epidemiological studies on the effects of deprivation and disadvantage, speech and language disorders, enuresis, temperament and the psychoses of childhood. He has always held a strong ethical position on behalf of his patients, and all under-privileged people, and has been a major influence upon the thinking of the generation of psychiatrists who followed him. Professor Kolvin has also made a highly significant contribution to the College, most conspicuously in his Chairmanship of the Child and Adolescent Faculty, Vice-Presidency and, over recent years, as Treasurer, a role from which he has only recently retired.

Professor Juan Lopez-Ibor Alino

Professor Juan Lopez-Ibor occupies the leading Chair of Psychiatry in Spain at the Complutense University in Madrid. The World Health Organization have established a research and training centre for Spain at San Carlos Hospital and Dr Lopez-Ibor has been its Director since it was created. He is generally recognised as the most eminent clinical psychiatrist in Spain, and has also made significant contributions to research with his studies of anxiety disorders and psychosomatic medicine. As Secretary-General of the

World Health Organization, Professor Lopez-Ibor has made important contributions towards unifying the organisation and enhancing its policies, and has succeeded Professor Norman Sartorius as President of the World Psychiatric Association. Professor Lopez-Ibor is highly respected in European psychiatry, regularly participates in scientific meetings and has an influential voice in the activities of the Association. He is fluent in many languages including English, French, German, Italian and Catalan. His duties as Secretary-General entail frequent visits to many parts of the world; he has a particular attachment to the UK and British psychiatry, and could play an important role in developing the relationships which already exist between the College and psychiatrists in the European Community. Professor Lopez-Ibor has an extensive list of publications, and is a man of great energy and dynamism whose philosophical approach to psychiatry encompasses its biological, psychodynamic and social dimensions.

Professor Toma Tomov

Professor Tomov is the leader of the psychiatric reform movement in Eastern Europe, not only in his native Bulgaria, but also in countries of the former Soviet Union. He has considerable international experience, making many collaborative links with the West, including the UK, and with Africa. He worked for five years as the World Health Organization Consultant for the Tanzanian Mental Health Programme (and more recently as coordinator of a World Health Organization Collaborating Centre in Sofia). Professor Tomov is particularly valued as an inspiring trainer of all sorts of mental health professionals, and he has concentrated upon those aspects of training which were neglected during the Soviet times – in particular, various types of psychotherapy and 'active learning' for students. He has been an influential member of the Geneva Initiative on Psychiatry's 'Group of Reformers in Psychiatry' which first met in 1993 and now has some 400 members. Professor Tomov has been the leader of three important programmes: (a) the Attitudes and Needs Programme, where six centres are assessing the attitudes of psychiatrists towards the mentally ill and their treatment, and are learning to plan services based on the needs of the population; (b) training a group of young mental health professionals to devise community-based services for the seriously mentally ill; and (c) a training programme for psychiatric nurses – the first in the former Soviet Union. In 1998, the Group of Reformers set up a formal organisation, the Association of Reformers in Psychiatry (ARP) and, at its first

election, Professor Tomov was elected President. Many members of the College, and UK-based nurses have been involved in the Geneva Initiative on Psychiatry which will continue to support the ARP for many years to come.

4. Report of the Registrar.
5. Resolutions (if any).

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Belgrave Square in the 20th century – the first 50 years

At the beginning of the 20th century, 17 Belgrave Square was lived in by Pandeli Ralli, who, like the Royal College of Psychiatrists 100 years later, was already a long-standing tenant. At this time most of the houses in the Square were occupied by private tenants and their domestic staff, with the coachmen, grooms and their families living in the mews houses at the rear. As the 20th century went on this changed, and by the 1990s most of the tenants were companies or organisations. The Voters' list shows that there are very few private individuals living here and the names of occupiers displayed at the entrances to buildings indicate that some have three or more organisations as tenants. Number 17 is one of the few that has a single occupier.

Pandeli Ralli, who was born in Marseilles, was a British subject whose family had come to England from the Greek island of Scio in the early 1800s. He became an MP and it is said that his house was used by Lord Kitchener as a social headquarters during the First World War. His family, who were very wealthy, helped finance the Greek struggle for independence from Turkey. He died in 1928, having been a tenant of Number 17 for about 60 years.

The next tenant was Leontine, Lady Sassoon. She too had overseas connections, for her husband's family, the Sassoons, came originally from Baghdad. She lived here from 1929 until 1942 and, like Pandeli Ralli and Lord Kitchener during the previous war, kept an open house for the troops during the Second World War. During that war, part of the property was used as a supply depot for the Red Cross. Lady Leontine left in 1942 but retained the tenancy until she died, aged over 90, in 1955.

Examples can be found in 20th century novels of Belgrave Square as an area where the wealthy lived. A couple



described by Nancy Mitford in *Highland Fling* (1931) were "in many ways extremely economical. Unlike the type of young married couple who think it essential to have a house in the vicinity of Belgrave Square and a footman, they preferred to live in a tiny flat with no servants except an old woman and a boy". Nicholas, the narrator in Anthony Powell's *A Dance to the Music of Time* (1962) finds that one evening he is asked to two dances "And both of them in Belgrave Square" where the one he chooses to go to is "densely packed with girls and young men . . . even on the way up the stairs". And the poverty stricken heroine in Charlotte Bingham's (1983) *Belgravia* flees from her very rich would-be seducer's "house in Belgrave Square back to Mary's, with the knowledge that it was at such times, when life was at its most real, that she most disliked it".

Finally, not in fiction but in reality, Christobel Bielenberg in *The Past is Myself* (1968) records an evening in wartime

Germany where she meets an old acquaintance "in the best of form, as British as the flag . . . We might have been back in Belgrave Square".

It is clear from Kelly's *Directories of London* that until the 1950s not only were most of the houses occupied by families but that many of these families were members of the aristocracy or gentry. In the 1909 *Directory*, for example, nearly half the occupiers listed have titles. Although some of the houses were put to other uses in the First World War, for example Number 13 was used by the St John Ambulance and Numbers 19 and 43 were annexes to King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, it was not until after the Second World War that the modern pattern of occupation by embassies and organisations developed.

Number 17 was taken over by the Institute of Metals in 1956 and the College came to Number 17 in 1974. Thus in the 160 years since it was first occupied in

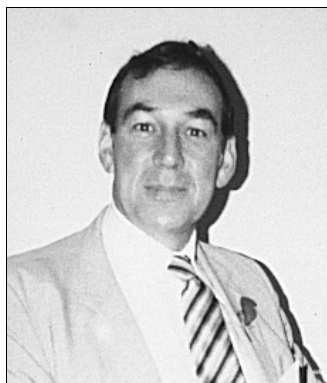
1839 17 Belgrave Square has only had five different tenants.

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obituaries



Dennis Harry Morgan

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn, Norfolk

Dr Morgan was born in Ely in 1930. He went to a small primary school where he won the Knitting Prize – the first of his many distinctions in life! He was a King's Scholar at King's School, Ely, and during that time he was an enthusiastic, but undistinguished, goalkeeper for Ely United. At King's he won the English-Speaking Unionist Scholarship which took him to St George's School, Rhode Island, Newport, USA.

Originally he was destined to read classics, but it was during his time in America that he decided to read medicine. On his return, he gained a place at St Catharine's College, Cambridge, where he won a University Scholarship to St Mary's,

Paddington. In addition to his academic prowess, he was a very good all-round sportsman and, as an undergraduate, swam for Cambridge.

His interest in psychiatry was aroused when he was a House Physician at St Mary's and he took up posts first at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital and then subsequently, in the Royal Infirmary, Manchester. During his time in Manchester he met his future wife, Jackie, who was a newly qualified staff nurse at Gaskell House. They married six months later and subsequently Jackie devoted much of her time to looking after their four children and supporting Dennis in his career.

Dennis moved to the Middlesex Hospital where he was a senior registrar, and then moved to Birmingham where he was appointed Senior Lecturer and First Assistant in 1969. He was an inspirational teacher and many future psychiatrists found their initial interest ignited by his lectures when they were undergraduates. He was elected MRCP in 1961, MRCPsych in 1972 and proceeded to be elected FRCPSych in 1981.

In 1976 he decided to return to his East Anglian roots and took up a post as consultant psychiatrist at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn. He worked tirelessly to heighten the profile of psychiatry in East Anglia: was Deputy Adviser and also worked as a Second Opinion for the Mental Health Commission.

He was a man of many talents and had a wide range of interests. He took a

leading role in King's Lynn where he lived. He had always been active in local matters, but, following his retirement three years ago, he devoted his energy and gifts to researching local history, music (which was always one of his great loves) and ornithology. He was a keen bridge player. At the time of his death he was Vice Chairman of the Lynn Civic Society and Chairman of the Governors at Springwood High School.

He collapsed and died on 11 April 1999. His funeral in St Margaret's Church was attended by an enormous congregation representing people from all walks of life. His wife Jackie and their four children and two grandchildren survive him. He will be remembered, by all of us who knew him, as a man of great compassion and humanity.

M. D. O'Brien

William T. McClatchey

Formerly Physician Superintendent, Murray Royal, Perth, Scotland 1965–1982

William (Bill) McClatchey was born in Belfast in 1917. He qualified for the MB (Belfast) in 1940 and MD in 1971, the same year as he was elected to the foundation Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.