columns

# obituaries



## Max Berthold Clyne

Formerly General Practitioner, Southall, Middlesex

Dr Clyne was born in Leipzig, Germany, in 1910 and came to England in 1936. As his degree was not recognised, he initially worked as a pharmaceutical representative, but following naturalisation, he was commissioned into the Indian Medical Service in 1940 and served in India until he was demobbed in 1946. On returning to civilian life in England, he worked as a locum in London until he became a partner in a general practice in Southall in 1947, where he remained until retirement. He belonged to the Royal Army Medical Corps of the Army Emergency Reserve and was called up for the Suez emergency, retiring with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel when the Reserve was reorganised in 1961.

His introduction to psychiatry happened in 1951 when, in his search for an understanding of 'neurotic' patients, he made contact with the Tavistock Clinic, London. Following correspondence with the then Director, Dr John (Jock) Sutherland, he was invited to attend lectures by two psychiatrists, Drs Dicks and Luff. This led him to join the first discussion group on psychological problems in general practice given by Dr Dicks, together with a Dr Michael Balint, in April 1951.

The few general practitioners in this group were in awe of these men, who were not just psychiatrists, but were also psychoanalysts. However, this was the beginning of his fascination with psychiatry and Balint groups, with which he was involved until his retirement in 1990. These doctors at the 1951 meeting formed the first Balint group, and by the time of Balint's death, in 1970, about 300 doctors had gone through training in such groups. Following Balint's death, the Balint Society of Great Britain was formed and Dr Clyne was President from 1974 to 1976.

A number of publications, both by Balint and members of this group emanated from their early work. His own publications included two books: *Night Calls* (1961) and *Absent: School Refusal as an Expression of Disturbed Family Relationships* (1964). In addition he published over 70 articles, in British and foreign medical journals, on the application of psychiatric and psychotherapeutic thought in general medicine.

He successfully combined his interest in psychiatry with his main field of general practice. He was a founding member of the (Royal) College of General Practitioners, was awarded the James Mackenzie Prize in 1967 and obtained Fellowship in 1969. He was a clinical assistant in group psychotherapy at St Bernard's Hospital, Southall (1963–1975) and at Wembley Hospital (1966–1973). In 1975 he was a member of a joint Royal College of General Practitioners' and Royal College of Psychiatrists' Working Party considering the training of general practitioners in psychiatry. He was also a member of Council of the Royal College of Psychiatrists from 1976 to 1979 and was awarded a Fellowship in 1986.

In his final few years he suffered increasing physical and mental frailty, having to reside in a nursing home for the last 2 and a half years. He died on 24 January, 2000. Predeceased by his wife, he leaves a son (a doctor, myself) and twin grandsons.

## References

CLYNE, M. B. (1961) *Night Calls*. London: Tavistock Publications.

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**Michael J. Clyne**

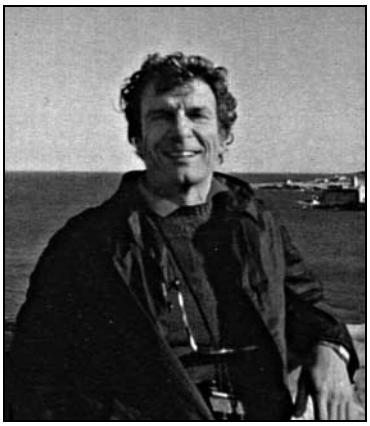
## Tom Pitt-Aikens

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Cassel Hospital, Surrey

Dr Tom Pitt-Aikens died on 16 May 1999 after a long fight against cancer at the early age of 59 years. He was a child and adolescent psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who specialised in the causes and treatment of delinquency in young people. He became a recognised authority in this field in London and the Home Counties where he worked. He was also more widely known because of his writings, especially two books he wrote in collaboration with the novelist Alice Thomas Ellis, *Secrets of Strangers* and *Loss of the Good Authority*. He graduated from Bristol in 1963 and entered psychiatry 4 years later. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists in 1984 and Associate Member of the British Psychoanalytical Society in 1976. He was a consultant at the Cassel Hospital, Finnart House, Stamford House and the Feltham Borstal, as well as having a private psychoanalytic practice.

He conceived of 'the good authority', a complex benign presence in families, institutions and other organisations, whose understandings and controls encompass the lives and awareness (both conscious and unconscious) of their members. The good authority shields them from the tendency of historical and contemporary family and other pressures to distort or limit self-perception and behaviour. Its absence or loss, which is invariable in delinquency, he believed to be the underlying cause of antisocial behaviour, and his treatments attempted to re-establish this integrative presence in the families and close associations of his patients. He used group methods, which included the child's social worker as his primary client, and an agreed 'focus' rather than an individual as a reference point. He also did individual and marital therapy with the child's parents, and individual work with the child. With the same aim he worked with groups of young offenders and in institutions of various kinds dealing with them. In this work he was flexible, imaginative and effective.

His awareness of the possibility of losing this sense of an accompanying good and saving presence may have arisen in part from the many moves he experienced during his school years. In his own family though, he was clearly experienced as the embodiment of his ideal, its mainstay after his father's death, despite





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the very wide range of his personal and professional activities.

Tom had rebellious, even mischievous characteristics mingled with his seriousness. He was intolerant of what he saw as hypocrisy or inconsistency, particularly in the workings of the institutions in which he found himself, and impatient with anything he saw as pretentious. This made him sometimes an uncomfortable, but always a challenging and refreshing, colleague. He was probably happier working independently, in situations where he was unrestricted by the demands to conformity that an organisation makes on its members. And yet he was always the first to arrive for a meeting, the first to point out a departure from the rules. He believed in order, when it was not bearing down too harshly on himself! Away from work, where he was free to express his exuberant nature, his best qualities showed most clearly. He was adventurous and interested in almost everything, both physical and intellectual, not sparing himself or his friends. He was restless and rarely still, even when at work. This expressed itself in a more general way in that he had never finally decided who or what he was, or wanted to be. He had won the anatomy prize during his medical training, and hankered after a surgical career for the rest of his life. But there were other possibilities: sailor, athlete, builder and laird (at his house on Arran), collector, vintage car expert. . . . It is a cruel irony that his own life proved shorter than most. He will be missed by many.

## References

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**John Denford**



## Ernst Jacoby

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Highcroft Hospital, Birmingham

Ernst Jacoby was one of that historically important and influential group of refugee physicians who came to Britain in the 1930s and contributed so much to patient care and medical, intellectual and social life during the following decades. He was a highly respected and well-known Birmingham psychiatrist for many years.

Born on 25 October 1908 in Berlin, where he was educated, he graduated MD Basle in 1934 at the age of 26, following in his father's footsteps. For the next 5 years he worked as an ear, nose and throat specialist and in general practice. However, the authorities began to restrict his freedom of practice in a Jewish old people's home so he fled to England in 1939 to join his mother and brother Fritz (who later became a distinguished academic and professor of histology at Cardiff). Arriving with only one pound in his pocket and unable to practise medicine for many years, he resorted to a variety of menial jobs to survive.

During the war, he was interned on the Isle of Man and when he was finally able to be included in the Medical Register he began the career climb from junior medical officer to consultant psychiatrist. He was now in a position to volunteer for the Army and became a captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He served mostly in India where he was in charge of West African patients.

After demobilisation, he completed his training in psychiatry at All Saints Hospital in Birmingham, where he met his wife Barbara, a social worker, whom he married in 1948. In due course he became a consultant at Highcroft Hospital, Birmingham, where he was a popular colleague and a dedicated clinician who put his patients first and spent little time on committees. The sole exception was the Parole Board, on which he was proud to have been invited to sit for two terms. He became an influential member, particularly valued for his shrewd judgement. He very much enjoyed those years and the friendships he made with members of the judiciary, probation service and criminologists who served with him. He became increasingly interested in forensic psychiatry and on retirement he developed a second career in that speciality, working for many years on a sessional basis together with Barbara at the Midland Centre for Forensic Psychiatry, which at the time was housed in a bungalow at All Saints Hospital, until he retired again in his late 70s.

Ernst was a frequent and well-known expert witness in the Birmingham Courts on major criminal cases. He was a staunch supporter at the time when forensic psychiatry was struggling to establish itself in the West Midlands and he contributed much wisdom to the training of young forensic psychiatrists, which they long remembered and appreciated. He was, for instance, frankly sceptical of psychological hypotheses mitigating responsibility and insisted that his junior colleagues thought long and hard about what they were proposing before a report was completed and they committed themselves in court.

He finally retired to a contented home life with Barbara and his family and he kept in touch with a few close colleagues. Until a few months before his death he enthusiastically followed his interests in music and opera, read widely and was a keen bird watcher. But then Parkinson's disease overtook him, culminating in a heart attack, which he survived for 2 months. He died on 8 December, 1999. He leaves his wife, son and daughter and four grandchildren.

**Robert Bluglass**



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