

having aetiological or therapeutic implications that eluded the rest of us.

Gerald was born in 1928 in Grammont, Belgium. His father, Daniel George Russell, who was awarded a Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the First World War, was a British Military Attaché in the Embassy in Brussels for 13 years; his mother was Belgian. After the capitulation of Belgium in May 1940, his father succeeded in evacuating his wife, three children and relatives via Dunkirk in the face of constant bombing and machine-gun fire. An indelible impression was made on the 12-year-old boy on seeing death at close quarters. He remembered kissing the ground on reaching Dover.

Gerald's early education was in French. He finished his last school, George Watson's College in Edinburgh, in 1945 as dux and took first place in the Edinburgh Open Bursary Competition. After reading medicine at the University of Edinburgh, he served as a regimental medical officer in Germany and then, in 1954, he commenced training in neurology. Soon after, he became a Medical Research Council Clinical Research Fellow (1956–1958). John Marshall, later professor of neurology at Queen's Square, suggested that 6 months of psychiatry would stand him in good stead as a neurologist. Gerald was allowed, unusually, 6 months at the Maudsley Hospital. There he came under the powerful influence of the hugely eminent Aubrey Lewis. While still a Fellow, Gerald was allowed to switch to psychiatry, nevertheless completing his doctoral dissertation in neurology on the nervous control of the pupil. In 1959, Gerald became first assistant to Aubrey Lewis and, in 1961, he became senior lecturer at the Institute of Psychiatry and consultant at the Maudsley Hospital.

Shortly following his retirement from the Institute of Psychiatry, Gerald admitted that he missed his patients. He recommenced clinical practice, this time in the private sector, and continued into his 80s.

Apart from his family and his rose garden, there was another great passion: art. His encyclopaedic knowledge of the subject was acquired over a lifetime of inquiry. If, in a city hosting a conference to which he had been invited, there was a gallery previously unvisited or not previously comprehensively explored, he might slip out of a session or two to visit. Surprisingly at odds with this highly principled man were the cat-and-mouse games engaged with gallery attendants in his attempts – usually successful – to photograph paintings surreptitiously despite its prohibition by the gallery. Behind his straight-laced, though imposing demeanour there were occasional small forays against what he judged to be gratuitous authority.

In 1950 he married a fellow student in Edinburgh, Margaret Taylor, whose death in 2017 came as a harsh blow. He is survived by three sons whose devotion he deeply appreciated.

In a paper on Philippe Pinel, Aubrey Lewis quoted Esquirol's summation of his character. It fits Gerald Russell equally well: he was '... the La Fontaine of Medicine—"the same nicety of observation, the same quickness in seeing relationships, the same knowledge of the human heart, the same simplicity and good nature, the same disinterestedness"'.<sup>3</sup>

## References

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## Dr Peter John Bowers, FRCPsych

Formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Tameside and Glossop Mental Health Trust, UK



Dr Peter John Bowers died on 15 May 2018 at the age of 71 years from complications of pneumonia. He was for many years a key senior leadership figure and driver for mental health services across the North West of England. His entire consultant career was spent as National Health Service (NHS) consultant in child and adolescent psychiatry across Tameside and Glossop (the now-combined Pennine Care NHS Specialist Mental Health Trust), where he was Medical Director from 1993 to 2000. He was dedicated and highly effective both as a medical leader, with patient care at the forefront of his concern, and as a manager. He was Chair of the Regional Group of Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists for many years, presiding over countless quality improvements, strategies, developments and delivery. Peter held strong team values and, in his clinical work, energetically applied medical and neurological frameworks of understanding alongside a systemic and family therapy ethos.

The breadth and depth of Peter's skill set made him a uniquely popular trainer in child and adolescent psychiatry across the North Western deanery. Nationally, he served on the Child and Adolescent Faculty Executive. Many consultants in child and adolescent mental health services remain ever grateful for his wise supervision. His own special interests included working with children with neurodevelopmental disorders and intellectual disability. Before and following retirement, he performed an extensive range of expert witness and medico-legal work, including work with local authorities in family court proceedings. Throughout his life he was characterised by his passion and love of learning, his generous sharing of his knowledge and his humanity, integrity and eloquence.

Peter Bowers was born in Sunderland. As a child, he attended Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, where he excelled in both science and arts. He first took a degree in chemistry in the University of London and then attended Manchester University Medical School, graduating in 1973 with double honours. He remained in the North West to complete post-graduate training in paediatrics and psychiatry, and then completed higher specialist training in child and adolescent psychiatry.

From his childhood, Peter had a passion for the performing arts. His mother had instilled a love of theatre in him. Throughout his career, along with his wife and children, he was highly active in theatre work, performing or directing all year round in productions for the Northenden Players and for the South Manchester Operatic Society. The family home 'Bowers Towers' is bedecked with posters and photographs from innumerable productions, in which he played key roles in comedy, Shakespeare, musicals and drama. His last role, performed only 4 months before his death, was as Sergeant Wilson in *Dad's Army*. He also worked tirelessly for the South Manchester local community. Using his considerable charm, persistence and superbly persuasive public speaking, he secured real positive change for the area through his work with the South East Fallowfield Residents Group, of which he was Chair.

His family life was the ultimate source of pride and joy to him. In 1970, he married Lesley, whom he had known since childhood. They had three children, Juliet, Jonathan and Anthony and he had one grandchild, Harry. He will be

remembered with love and affection by his family, by their innumerable friends, work colleagues and by former patients.

**Anna Kushlick and Sue Bailey**

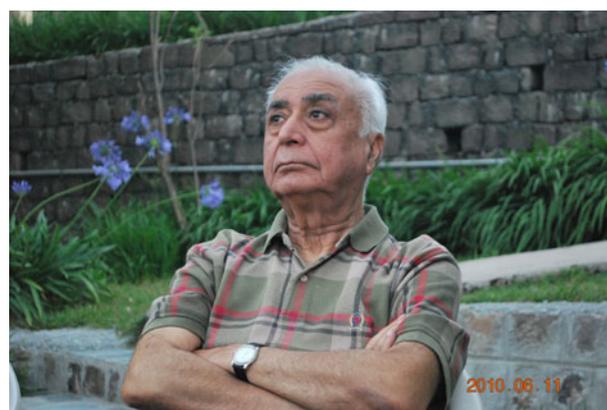
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### **Narendra Nath Wig, MD, FRCPsych (Hon.), DPM**

**Formerly Professor of Psychiatry, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India and Regional Advisor for Mental Health, Eastern Mediterranean Region, World Health Organization**



During the late 1970s, Narendra Wig, who died at the age of 88 years on 12 July 2018, led a highly successful community mental health initiative in rural areas of India from the Postgraduate Institute, Chandigarh. His pioneering work in this field led to significant changes in the approach to mental health services, not only in India but in many other economically developing countries. He organised national level meetings in Delhi in 1982, which produced a National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) that insisted on mental health forming a part of the total health programme. He wanted to see psychiatric wards moving out of mental hospitals and developing in general medical hospitals. So passionate was he in advocacy of a community psychiatric approach that, after the Delhi meetings, he and some colleagues called on the then Health Secretary, waking him late at night and still in his nightclothes, to urge him to incorporate the NMHP into the national health strategy.<sup>1</sup>

This work led to his appointment as Regional Advisor in Mental Health to the World Health Organization (WHO) Middle East Region, where he spread his philosophy to the 22 countries, from Morocco to Pakistan. In particular, he