

TABLE II  
Breakdown of Senior Registrar Posts by Speciality\* (January, 1984)

	Graduates of UK Medical Schools		Graduates of Asian Medical Schools		Graduates of Eire Medical Schools	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
General Psychiatry	46	(61%)	6	(30%)	4	(67%)
Child Psychiatry	17	(28%)	5	(25%)	2	(33%)
Mental Handicap	2	(3%)	8	(40%)	0	(0%)
Other Specialities			Small numbers			

\* $\chi^2$  Comparison between graduates of UK and Asian Medical Schools = 22.46 df2,  $P < 0.001$ .

many will share the widely held belief that such training is inferior to that provided in the UK. If this bias exists then the PLAB examination does not appear to have reassured UK consultants about the basic medical knowledge of overseas doctors. The overrepresentation of overseas graduates in Mental Handicap compared with UK graduates is also broadly consistent with the view that overseas doctors tend to be channelled to the less popular branches of medicine.

It is important to realise, however, that in recent years there has been a marked change in the job market for all doctors, and that the spectre of medical unemployment now becomes a real possibility. There will therefore be more applicants competing for posts in future so that, if racial discrimination does occur to the extent that we think it does, the opportunity for doctors to obtain more senior posts will become substantially worse.

The Policy Studies Institute's earlier report, and the more recent publication by Colin Brown<sup>3</sup>, confirmed that racial discrimination continues to have a great impact on the employment opportunities of 'black people'. They also argue that those who discriminate will continue to do so, as there is only a minimal risk of being detected. There is, therefore, a need for a more definitive study of racial discrimination within the medical profession, and also the

need to increase awareness of the legal powers of the Race Relations Commission. The Overseas Trainees Subcommittee would welcome correspondence and detailed documentation from doctors who believe they have been discriminated against on the grounds of race.

Our study suggests, but does not prove, that such racial discrimination may have occurred within our own speciality.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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#### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>SMITH, D. (1980) *Overseas Doctors in the National Health Service*. Policy Studies Institute. London and Thetford: George Berridge.
- <sup>2</sup>PLATT REPORT (1961) *Report of the Joint Working Party on Medical Staffing Structure in the Hospital Services* London: HMSO.
- <sup>3</sup>BROWN, C. (1985) *Racial Discrimination: 17 years after the Act*. No. 646. London: Policy Studies Institute.
- <sup>4</sup>CAWLEY, R. H. (1986) Overseas graduates and the MRCPsych. *Bulletin of the Royal College of Psychiatrists*, **10**, 60-63.

## The College Library

The Librarian would like to thank those Members of the College who have so generously donated copies of their works to the Library. Books have been gratefully received from the following:

- Professor T. D. H. Arie *Recent Advances in Psychogeriatrics*  
 Dr S. Bloch *Therapeutic Factors in Group Psychotherapy: An Introduction to the Psychotherapies*

- Professor W. G. Dewhurst *Neurobiology of the Trace Amines; Pharmacotherapy of Affected Disorders; Models of Mental Illness; Laterality and Psychopathology*  
 Dr M. Greenberg *Making Sense of Psychiatric Cases*  
 Dr J. Howells *A Reference Companion to the History of Abnormal Psychology*  
 Professor K. Jones *After Hospital: a study of long term psychiatric patients in York*

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Dr M. R. Trimble *Interface between Neurology and Psychiatry*

Dr A. Villeneuve *Brain Neurotransmitters and Psychiatry*

Professor H. Walton *Education and Training in Psychiatry; Dictionary of Psychiatry*

Dr G. Wilkinson *Mental Health Practices in Primary Care Settings*

## Obituary

**SAMUEL MILLAR ALLAN, formerly Medical Superintendent, Exminster Hospital, Devon.**

Samuel Millar Allan died on 1 January 1986, aged 84. Samuel Allan qualified at Glasgow University in 1923. He then spent two years in a busy general practice in a mining valley in South Wales before taking a post at the Whittingham Psychiatric Hospital. Subsequently he devoted his career to the study and practice of psychiatry, in which he acquired a high professional stature and reputation. To his colleagues in the early days at Whittingham he was 'the doctors' doctor' and it was an indication of our regard and esteem for his clinical ability that he was always the first to be called on when illness struck any of our families. In 1959 he was appointed senior consultant at Exe Vale Hospital.

He was a keen all-round sportsman, and a useful performer at many ball games. But golf was his abiding love and he enjoyed a close-fought game; he had a wonderful record at match play off his single figure handicap.

In the NHS he was a consultant psychiatrist of outstanding merit. He did much for the Health Service and he served on various Committees. He was Chairman of the South Western division of the RMPA from 1951-1953.

DP

**JONATHAN HORACE GOULD, formerly Consultant Psychiatrist, Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth, London**

Dr Gould was an unusual and unusually versatile psychiatrist. His interest in general medicine, which attained for him First Class Honours in the BSc, and the membership of the Royal College of Physicians, enabled him to pioneer interest in the relationship between nutrition and psychiatry, particularly the use of vitamins: I understand that the formulation of Parentrovite was based on his work.

His interest in the philosophical and religious interfaces of psychiatry stemmed out of his close association, both as medical student at Barts., and later as Chief Assistant there in the Department of Psychiatry, with Dr Eric Strauss. Dr Strauss was a convert from Judaism to Roman Catholicism and remained a close friend of Dr Gould throughout his life. Dr Gould himself was half-Jewish and

practising Church of England until he and his wife entered the Church of Rome some time after their marriage.

Clinical experience in a wide variety of regional psychiatric hospitals, and particularly All Saints' Hospital, Birmingham, where he came under the influence of the then Superintendent, Dr J. J. O'Reilly, also a Roman Catholic, gave him a deep and widespread experience in general clinical psychiatry, and also led to his becoming consultant at the Lady Chichester Hospital, Hove, before it entered the National Health Service in 1973, when Dr Gould left it.

He also had a special interest in forensic psychiatry for years, and served periods both at Wormwood Scrubs Prison and Broadmoor Hospital as Visiting Psychiatrist.

His hospital appointments after his return to London were at Roman Catholic institutions, but particularly the foremost Catholic hospital in London, St John & St Elizabeth, St Johns Wood. The majority of his clinical time, however, from 1973 onwards was spent in private practice, in which he remained until his retirement, when the ill-health which finally caused his death began to dog him in 1984. It is sad, indeed, that his retirement to Somerset was to be so short-lived.

He was probably the most far-sighted and innovative member, in the last ten years, of the Guild of Catholic Doctors, of which he became Master from 1976 to 1979. An active and outspoken member also of the Catholic Union, the body behind the political lobby of the Roman Catholic church, he founded and chaired the Joint Ethical Committee of the Union and the Parliamentary sub-Committee (which he had earlier founded) of the Guild, so that the Parliamentary sub-Committee's representation of doctors was strengthened with such other disciplines as the Law, the Trade Unions and other concerned laymen. He was also a founder member of the Legislation Committee of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, on which he served until his retirement. At a personal level, he was one of the psychiatric advisers of the last two Cardinals. For all his work for the Church he received a Papal Knighthood, bestowed on him by Cardinal Hume on behalf of the Pope.

Dr Gould combined a rich spiritual life with social élan, and a wonderful capacity, with his wife Marguerite, to entertain his friends. Many psychiatrists will remember his