



15 & 16

The Royal Society of Medicine

The Virtual Wall of Honour

Panels 15 & 16

Panel 15

	Dates	Honoured by	Testimonials
Professor Deborah Jane Baker PhD	1949-2009		Read testimonial
Dr Sydney Leslie W. Erskine MD	1909-1993		Read testimonial
Miss Luba Epsztejn FRCOG	1920-1989		
Sir John Crofton	1912-2009		
Mr Malcolm Coptcoat FRCS	1955-1999		Read testimonial
Professor Per-Ingvar Branemark	1929-		Read testimonial
Professor A.R. Bonvallat MD	1960-		
Professor Nigel Baber FRCP	1945-		Read testimonial
Dr Anna Gilmore PhD	1967-		
Mr Jerry Gilmore FRCS	1941-		
Dr Owen Dermot Gilmore MA	1912-2000		
Mr Owen Gilmore FRCS	1862-1950		
William Harvey	1578-1657		
Professor Michael Kalisman MD	1945-		
Mr O.V. Lloyd-Davies FRCS			
Sir Arthur Massey CBE	1894-1980		
Dr M.R. Guruswamy Mudaliar MD	1880-1958		Read testimonial
Mr Ken Owen FRCS	1920-		
Dr Kumarasamy Ramamoorthy MBBS	1938-1999		Read testimonial
Dr Andrew H. Reid FRCPsych	1940-		
Catherine Royce MS	1950-		
Dr Douglas Shaw FRCPED	1932-		
Professor Nils Stormby MD	1929-2010		
Sir Ian Pelham Todd FRCS			Read testimonial
Dr Subramaniam Vigna Rajah FRCS	1941-		
Dr Tharumadevi (Ram) Vigna Rajah FRACGP	1947-		
Mr Thomas William Matthew Patterson	1916-1981	Dr Linda J. Patterson OBE FRCP	Read testimonial
Alison V.M. Campbell BA	1954-2012	Mrs Jennifer Dickson	Read testimonial
Mr Alan G. Gibb FRCS	1919-	Professor Richard Ramsden	
Dr George Csonka FRCP	1916-2000	Clare Csonka	
Mr Laurence Dopson	1924-2012	Stella Shorthouse	Read testimonial
The Tamoxifen Team		Dr V. Craig Jordan	
Dr Stephen Arthur Roberts FRCPCH	1947-2011	Professor John Ashton CBE	
Dr Stanley G. Browne CMG FRCP			Read testimonial
Dr Rita Rakus		Dr Galyna Selezneva	
Mr Gamal H. Barsoum FRCS			Read testimonial
Mr Graham E. Venn FRCS	1954-2013	Mr Julian Venn	
Professor V. Craig Jordan OBE FMedSci			
Dr Vijay Talaulikar MD	1946-	Dr Vikram Talaulikar	Read testimonial
Dr Alan McGlashan DPM MC	1898-1997	Mrs Sasha McGlashan	

Dr James McGlashan DPH	1866-1940	Mrs Sasha McGlashan	
Professor Hilde Ginsberg			
Professor Samuel Wayburne			
Dr Keith Charles Robinson	1920-1994	Joan Robinson	Read testimonial
Dr John Godfrey 'Dickie' Fairer FRCA	1926-2018	Joan Robinson	Read testimonial

Panel 16

	Dates	Honoured by	Testimonials
Mr C.W.F. Burnett FRCOG	1906-1971		
Dr Stephen O. Boldy MD	1920-1994		
Mr Kassam H.N. Adatia	1902-1996		
Mrs Rahematbai K. Adatia	1912-1970		
Brigadier Ivan Houghton FRCA	1942		
Dr I.R.G. Jones FRCS	1949		
Helen Kate McKay	1903-1998		
Mr John Donald McKay	1909-1991		
Dr Maurice (Monty) Murray FRCGP	1913-2007		
Dr Jessie Norman LRCP	1883-1969		
Dr Sankar K. Panniker MBCHB	1900-1980		
Dr Norman Peters FRCP	1934-2007		Read testimonial
Dr Len Price MD	1935-2001		
Dr James Randall	1917-2012		
Dr Chester White MBE PhD	1934		
Professor J.N. Swallow MDS	1931-2010	Dr Barbara Swallow	
Dr Binkoh Saitoh	1925-2002	Mrs Reiko Dean	Read testimonial
Dr Herbert Bach MD (Vienna)	1913-1971	Dr Philip Marriott	
Dr Hongi Chen MD	1949		
Professor Benito Gerolamo Miotti MD	1923-2005	Dr Antonio M. Miotti	Read testimonial
Professor Michael Patton	1950	Mrs Jacqueline Patton	
Dr John Heber 'Jack' Rees	1911-1993	Dr Diana Rees	
Linda Newton MCIPR	1951-2009	Dr D.E.F. Newton	
Dr John Spencer FRCPSYCH	1936	Mrs Pat Spencer	
Dr Rosemary J. Chambers FRCEPED	1935	Sir Terence English	
Dr Geoffrey Duckworth MRCP	1900-1947	Ms Louise and Mr Peter Gibson Teare	
Professor Martin J.K. Blomley FRCR		Julia Chapman	Read testimonial
Mr Bernard Meggitt FRCS	1938	Mrs Brenda Meggitt	
Dr William Wilson Turner	1933	Dr Patricia E.M. Turner	Read testimonial
Dr Pratap Narayan Pathak FRCS	1937-2007	Dr Prem Lata Pathak	Read testimonial
Professor Francesca Ada Miotti MD	1951-2013	Professor Antonio Maria Miotti	Read testimonial

Professor John Andrew Hobkirk DR MED HC	1944	Mr Andrew Hobkirk	
Mr Raj Behl FRCS			
Professor Marinos Elia FRCP			
Mr Donald E. Seymour FRCS			Read testimonial
Professor David Hadden FRCP			
Mrs Indumati Anant Jog	1926-2005	Dr Anita Damle	Read testimonial
Dr Walter Wiechetek MPH	1945		
Mrs Joan S. Jenkins SRN	1933	Dr Graham W. Jenkins	
Dr Diana G. Rees	1948-2017	Dr Spyros Retsas	
Dr N.P. Jewell OBE MC FRCSI	1885-1973	Dr Tony Jewell	Read testimonial
Dr J.H.A. Jewell FRCSI	1912-2011	Dr Tony Jewell	Read testimonial
Ms Mary Tirrell English RN	1918-2002	James English and Victoria English Ellington	Read testimonial
Dr Leslie Ray Matthews MD	1963		
Dr Jeremy Pfeffer FRC PSYCH	1946		

Panel 15 - Testimonials

Professor Deborah Jane Baker PhD

Published on guardian.co.uk, Tuesday 15 December 2009 by Ruth Wright

Deborah Baker, who has died aged 60 of lung cancer, was a world-renowned expert on inequalities in health. Working latterly, and until her death, as professor of public health and director of the Centre for Public Health Research at Salford University, she developed research networks that led to national and international policy developments. In her work with primary care trusts in Greater Manchester, she brought theoretical flair to the process of practice development and evaluation, enabling such work to punch well above its weight in terms of its publication profile and influence.

Deborah was born in Hammersmith, and brought up in Southall, both in west London. After a period working with young people in the care system, she studied at the school of social sciences at Brunel University, and subsequently qualified as a psychologist in 1973. While bringing up her three children in Wiltshire, she completed her doctorate at Bath University in 1985. Typically innovative, this research, which involved a large sample of women, drew directly upon her own experience and broke new ground in its analysis of the factors influencing how first-time mothers form their new identities.

Research contracts at the department of social medicine at Bristol University followed, and she then gained a lectureship in psychology at Bath University in 1988. There she contributed to the work of the social policy group and published in collaboration with two of the leading authorities in health inequalities and health services research, Professor Raymond Illsley and Professor Rudolph Klein. From Illsley she acquired an international perspective, a re-engagement with sociology, and a talent for working with large data sets. From Klein she developed the skill of reviewing critically the established narratives of professional elites. And the influence on Deborah of her time in student politics was never lost in her work.

While at Bath, she was invited to take up a senior research fellowship at Bristol University to bring to fruition the analysis and publication of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC), with Professor Jean Golding. More than 14,000 mothers had enrolled for the study during pregnancy in 1991 and 1992, and the health and development of their children was followed in great detail, providing a vast amount of genetic and environmental information. Deborah spent five happy and productive years at Bristol, before taking up another senior research fellowship at the National Primary Care Research and Development Centre at Manchester University, in 1998.

There, she started establishing practitioner and professional networks within the north-west region to help explore health inequalities within its communities and to assess the impact upon these of public policy and service developments. This work was consolidated in her move to Salford University in 2003 as professor of public health.

There, both Deborah's own and the university's extensive links with a number of primary care trusts within Greater Manchester secured both local funding and the support of agencies as diverse as the Department of Health, the Economic and Social Research Council and the Scottish executive. These provided support for projects to evaluate cardiovascular disease screening, the development of population-based risk profiles for cardiovascular disease, the impact of urban regeneration upon social exclusion and health, and the formation of a fuller picture of the health of children and mothers in different communities, so that public health interventions could address their needs in context.

Deborah worked tirelessly to ensure that the perceptions of service users were sensitively elicited and that these informed the quantitative methods generally associated with population-based

analysis. Thus, the voice of her participants was heard, and gave a reality and richness to her work. Much of this work had a direct influence on health policy in Greater Manchester, particularly in relation to the development of effective provision to address the lasting problems that can arise as a consequence of poor health among pregnant women and young children. The evaluation of interventions designed to reduce inequalities in child health constituted a large part of the work in publication at the time of Deborah's death.

Her colleagues at Salford remember a woman who was utterly committed to her work. She was also a committed friend – supportive, quirky, very kind and with a great sense of humour.

Deborah is survived by her husband, Matthew, their three children, Zoe, Hannah and Jamie, her niece Lizzie, and two grandchildren, Isabella and Daniel.

Deborah Jane Baker, public health researcher, born 23 September 1949; died 14 October 2009

By Matthew Baker

Dr Sydney Leslie W. Erskine MD

Uncle Leslie contracted TB as a medical student following the death of his brother from TB meningitis. He vowed to eradicate TB from the north of Ireland. Following a voyage round the world on Blue Funnel Line as a medical officer and serving as medical officer in the RAF during WWII he returned to Northern Ireland and became medical director of the Forster Green Hospital for chest diseases. He was a kind, concerned and modest doctor.

Dr Phyllida Lawes (20 February 2011)

Mr Malcolm Coptcoat FRCS

After qualifying, Malcom took up a short service commission with the Royal Air Force from 1980 to 1985, and did his urological training at the Institute of Urology and St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth. At the institute he investigated advanced endoscopic techniques for tissue removal, which led to his ChM thesis on endoscopic liquidisation of the prostate bladder and kidney. He was appointed a consultant to King's College Hospital in 1991 and was director of surgery from 1992 to 1994. He was also an honorary senior lecturer at King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry.

Malcolm was a pioneer in laparoscopic urology and in 1992 performed the first laparoscopic nephrectomy for renal carcinoma, which stimulated the development of laparoscopic urology in Britain.

Malcom was stimulating to work with, an outstanding teacher and a great lateral thinker who often challenged established practice. He was a member of the council of the British Association of Urological Surgeons and singlehandedly edited the association's new magazine, *BAUS Today*. He was much in demand as a visiting speaker and surgeon in other countries, was consultant adviser in urology to the Royal Air Force, and wrote three books, several chapters and many papers.

Malcolm played rugby for the England under 16s and loved tennis. He had a disarming charm and courtesy with a dislike of pomposity. He died in his sleep from a heart condition on 30 December 1999, leaving a wife, Alice, and two sons.

By the family of Malcolm John Coptcoat

Professor Per-Ingvar Branemark

Professor Per-Ingvar Brånemark, who is an Honorary Fellow of the RSM, obtained his medical degree from the University of Lund in 1956. In 1963 he was appointed Director of the Laboratory of

Experimental Biotechnology at the University of Göteborg, Sweden and later became Director of the Institute for Applied Biotechnology in Göteborg.

It was Professor Brånemark who provided the scientific basis and demonstrated the clinical applications for successful dental and other reconstructive implants. He was the first to describe the long-term functional relationship between bone and the surface oxide layer of commercially pure titanium. This phenomenon he described as one of “osseointegration.”

His discovery was founded on long-term in-vivo research. It was also based on an appreciation of the need for meticulous preparation of the implant site itself, minimising thermal trauma to the bone when preparing the site and scrupulous decontamination of the implant surface.

Professor Nigel Baber FRCP

Nigel shared his tremendous enthusiasm for clinical pharmacology and wisdom with many throughout his distinguished career.

By Professor David Millson (15 December 2011)

Dr M.R. Guruswamy Mudaliar MD

Dr Guruswamy Mudaliar was a famous physician from Madras, India, who was very highly regarded for his diagnostic skills and success in curing patients. He practised at a time when physicians used their stethoscopes and percussion techniques to diagnose ailments rather than x-rays and a battery of tests.

He was born in 1880 in a village called Nelamangala, near Bangalore. His father was a building contractor, working for the British Government in India. The village had no school and Guruswamy had to walk several miles every day to the adjacent town to attend school. He lost his father at a very early age when he was still in school. After this life became extremely difficult as the family had no regular income. His mother, along with her sister, who also had a son by the same father, somehow managed to support the family. Guruswamy was determined to complete his education and ensure that his mother, aunt and brother would be able to lead a comfortable life in the years to come.

He excelled in his school and college exams and graduated in 1902, from the Central College in Bangalore, with a first-class degree in BA. He was also a classmate of Mr C. Rajagopalachari, a leading lawyer turned politician, who held many high offices in India, including that of the last Governor General. After gaining his BA degree, he joined the Madras Medical College, on a scholarship sponsored by the Government of Mysore. He was an outstanding student and graduated from the college winning the Chipperfield Gold Medal for surgery. In 1920 he took the doctorate in medicine from the University of Madras, when the degree was first introduced. In 1957 the University of Madras awarded him the D.Sc. for his significant contribution to medicine.

Guruswamy Mudaliar had a varied and interesting medical career. In 1909 he worked for the Mysore Government as Officer-in-Charge of the anti-plague campaign. He joined the Madras Medical Service in 1910, standing first in the competitive examination for recruitment, and served until his retirement in 1937. He was first posted to Dehra Dun to specialise in radiology. He later served as a lecturer in anatomy at the medical school in Tanjore where he taught anatomy. He also taught physiology, ophthalmology, surgery and midwifery! In 1915 he was transferred to Madras as assistant to the reputed physician, Col. Elwis. He was appointed Professor of Materia Medica in 1920, the first Indian to occupy that chair. In 1927 a chair in therapeutics was created for him. In 1929 he was deputed to England to study the teaching of therapeutics. When he reached England, he found the standards and the practice of medicine there to be no different to what they were in Madras. As

he felt that he was unlikely to gain much and not wanting to waste public funds, he informed the government and returned to India before the stipulated time.

Although he was educated and trained through the allopathic system of medicine, he often thought that the indigenous medicine had a lot to offer and needed much research. After his retirement from government service, he was appointed as Honorary Director of Indigenous System of Medicine and held the post until June 1955. During his tenure, the School of Indigenous Medicine in Madras attained the status of a college and a degree course was initiated.

He was a distinguished physician with intuitive powers of diagnostics, highly regarded by his peers, patients and students and considered as an excellent bedside teacher. He gave his students the freedom to challenge him on his methods of examination and treatment. He combined a spiritual outlook with his clinical knowledge. He was held in such high regard that he was consulted by the elite in government.

A man of few words, he expressed his views in a soft voice and was brief and to the point. He was pious and observed a strict daily routine including a day of silence on Fridays. He was an early riser, getting up before 5am every morning. After a shower and a prayer lasting 30 minutes, he would personally open his consulting room often before 6am to receive his patients. The poor and rich consulted him at the same clinic at the same time. He did not charge a fee and patients would leave whatever they could afford on his table. He knew how difficult it was for the poorer patients to pay a fee. He never knew how much was left on the table by each patient as the money was dropped into a box. It is said that on one occasion when a patient arrived in a rickshaw to see him, he not only saw this patient but also the rickshaw puller who wanted to consult him. After his morning clinic he would attend hospital and return home only at 2 or 3pm for a late lunch. After lunch he would check his mail and go through his British Medical Journal. He would then consult again between 4 and 5pm followed by evening prayers and early dinner at 7pm. He would read the evening newspaper before retiring to bed by 9pm. This practice continued long into his retirement until ill health prevented him from seeing patients in the end.

Dr Guruswamy Mudaliar took a leading role in the formation of The Association of Physicians of India in 1944 and served as its first President. The Association which was formed in Madras was later shifted to Bombay. He was connected to the Medical Council of Madras for a lengthy period of time. He was well known in the city of Madras and held other distinguished positions.

- He was a Director of the Indian Bank, one of the leading banks in India.
- He served as a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the University of Madras.
- He was nominated as a member of the Legislative Council, the upper house of the Government of Madras.
- As President of TTV High School he was a major benefactor contributing land and significant funds to the school. Under his leadership a free school meal service was introduced for poor students and a programme for the improvement of educational standards.
- As President of the Temple Renovation Committee he was responsible for the improvement of the physical fabric of many temples in the region.

He was a deeply religious man and well versed in the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit. As a philanthropist he supported many causes. His significant career progress and his lifetime achievements, despite so many challenges, have been an inspiration to many people. He died in 1958 at the age of 78 leaving two sons, four daughters and many grandchildren. To this day many of his old patients continue to sing his praise. Examples of 'miraculous' cures based on his intuitive diagnoses abound in and around the city of Madras.

The citizens of Madras have marked their high regard and love for this outstanding physician in many ways. His statue stands at the entrance to the Madras Medical College and his name is borne

by the road where he lived. A key road bridge in the city and a block in one of the hospitals where he had worked are also named after him. His philanthropy continues to enable poor students to have access to education and employment to this day.

By K.Badrinath (6 February 2011)

Dr Kumarasamy Ramamoorthy MBBS

In honour of Dr Kumarasamy Ramamoorthy, a much loved and respected father, husband and family GP who is sorely missed by his patients and family alike.

By Fatima Martindill (24 September 2010)

Sir Ian Pelham Todd FRCS

In 1976 Sir Ian, then Mr, saw me through Ca Colon and Ca Liver at Bart's. I shall always honour his name.

By Jack Aspinall (14th October 2013)

Mr Thomas William Matthew Patterson

My father Thomas William Matthew Patterson was not a doctor. Brought up in Liverpool with 2 brothers, he left school at 16. He became a skilled shop floor engineering worker, taking qualifications at night school. I remember him having a slide rule! Sadly, with redundancy and changes in the engineering industry he finished his working life in an office.

He was a self-educated man, who always wanted his children to take advantage of education, and to take the opportunities that had not been open to him. He was an avid reader, and would take 3 books a week from the public library-a biography, a book about some aspect of 20th century politics or history and a crime novel.

We were not well off. We lived in a council prefab until I was 13, then moved into a council house on the edge of Liverpool. I managed to get a place at a grammar school, passing the 11 plus so was one of the few who were able to take advantage of the social mobility that brought.

I was the first person in the family to go to university - I started at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, University of London in 1970. When my father was asked at work why he was bothering to educate a girl, his firm reply was "She's a human being, isn't she, and deserves every chance she can take".

I want to honour my father for the support he always gave me in my education, and ambition to do better, to have the opportunity to move into a wider world.

From very humble beginnings, I have had an immensely rewarding and fulfilling career – medicine really is the best job in the world – I would never have had that without the support of my father. I am especially pleased, as a physician, that his name is inscribed on the Wall of Honour on the same panel as William Harvey.

By Dr Linda Patterson OBE FRCP, Consultant Physician, Past Vice President Royal College of Physicians, London

Alison V.M. Campbell BA

Clever, kind, funny - a constant friend for 40 years. Dearly loved; greatly missed.

By C. Scott Quinney (8 January 2013)

Mr Laurence Dopson

Laurence Dopson, nursing journalist and historian, died in Musgrove Park Hospital in June 2012 at the age of 88, after a short illness. His career lasted over sixty-five years, and his last pieces appeared in the week after his death. Originally intending to pursue a medical career, Laurence had to leave Edinburgh University for health reasons before he qualified. The chance appearance of an advertisement seeking a reporter for the *Nursing Times* led to some freelance work followed by a post on the staff. He was proud to have been the first man employed in the editorial department of a nursing journal in Britain. He soon made his mark. In the first week of July 1948, the *Nursing Times* published an edition marking the inauguration of the National Health Service.

Further freelance work in the UK and abroad took Laurence into medical journalism. His book *The Changing Scene in General Practice*, published in 1971, was influential in drawing attention to the seismic shift from single-handed practice in a private house to team working in health centres. This book helped to secure Laurence's appointment as editor of the *BMA News Review* in 1974. The decision to appoint a medical journalist rather than a doctor reflected the BMA's desire to communicate more effectively with its members. Despite the success of Laurence's stewardship in broadening its appeal, rumblings about 'lay' editorship continued.

Laurence was a supporter of the RCN History of Nursing Society (as it became) from its inception. An important paper published in its *Bulletin* 9 (1985/6), displayed his detailed knowledge of the development of nursing journals and their impact on the profession. In more recent years, he was best known for his nursing obituaries in *Nursing Standard* and the *Independent*. Laurence was always generous in sharing his sources and contacts, and I am only one of many nurses who have benefited from his kindly assistance with research and publishing projects.

In his final article, published in *Nursing Standard*, Laurence wrote that, 'an obituary writer has to be a researcher, historian and detective'. He had these qualities in abundance and together with generosity, humility and cheerfulness, they describe the man.

By Dr John Adams (2 August 2013)

Dr Stanley G. Browne CMG FRCP

CMG (1976), OBE (1965), MB BS Lond (1933), MRCP (1934), FRCS (1935), DTM (1936), MD (1954), FRCP (1961), FKC (1976), KU (1984).

Stanley Browne, a world authority on leprosy and a lifelong medical missionary, was born in New Cross, London, the second son of Arthur Browne, a Post Office clerk who was also secretary to the local Baptist church. Stanley's early education was outstanding; at Brockley Central School he obtained many of the school prizes. He left school at the age of 15 and obtained the post of junior clerk in the Town Clerk's department at Deptford Town Hall. His desire, however, was to become a medical missionary and go to university. He matriculated at 18 having gained the first non-vocational scholarship of the London County Council for two years at King's College. He succeeded in intermediate BSc and second MB, and gained a three-year scholarship at King's College Hospital, qualifying in 1933.

In his student days at King's, he was awarded the Barry, Leathes and Warneford prizes and the Warneford gold medal, and at King's medical school he was awarded the Jeff medal, and prizes in obstetrics, urology, orthopaedic surgery, surgical pathology and hygiene. He obtained distinctions in surgery, forensic medicine and hygiene in the graduation examinations. He combined house appointments at King's with postgraduate study, obtaining his MRCP in 1934 and his FRCS in 1935, and the Murchison scholarship of the college as the outstanding medical graduate. After being accepted by the Baptist Missionary Society for work in the Belgian Congo, he went to Antwerp to study French and tropical medicine, obtaining the DTM diploma in 1936. His MD thesis was on onchocerciasis.

In April 1936 he arrived in Yakusu, on the upper reaches of the River Congo, and threw himself into the work of a medical missionary. This involved playing an active part in the control of trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis over a wide area. His rural surveys showed a high incidence of leprosy, particularly in the Kombe district, and he endeavoured to find the cause and cure for this disease and built a leprosarium across the River Congo at Yalisombo. On his first furlough he met Marion (Mali), eldest daughter of the Rev Dr H.R. Williamson, who had been a missionary in China. They became engaged prior to Browne's return to Yakusu in April 1940, and six months later Mali joined him and they were married in Yakusu on 15 November. They had three sons: Derek, Alastair and Christopher, all born in Yakusu. Two of them became doctors.

By this time, the Yalisombo leprosarium had been established and Browne's interest in leprosy was increasing. He was one of the first to use Dapsone in the treatment of leprosy and continued his research in the use of Chaulmoogra oil and Dapsone from 1947-58. Other interests while he was in Yakusu was the filming of the leprosy scene of the Nun's Story with Audrey Hepburn, Dame Edith Evans and Peter Finch, and discovering the breeding place of the larvae of the fly *Simulium* *Damsonum* as the host for onchocerciasis.

As principal of the School for Medical Auxiliaries at Yakusu he helped develop a rural health service which later become a model. Whilst on leave in England in 1958 he resigned from the Baptist Missionary Society. He had no clear idea of what his next step would be. The deciding factor was an invitation from the government of the eastern region of Nigeria to succeed Frank Davey as senior leprologist at Uzuakoli, and one month later he arrived in Nigeria. He was to make a contribution second to none in his fight against leprosy and was known in West Africa as 'Mr Leprosy', and sometimes as 'Bonganga'.

From this time onwards he devoted all his energies to combating leprosy. At Uzuakoli, he pioneered the use of a new anti-leprosy drug B663 now known as clofazimine, and used in multidose treatment of leprosy. He published numerous research papers on leprosy and continued his interest in rural health work and the use of rural dispensaries for field surveys.

Stanley Browne returned to England at the end of 1965 to assume the directorship of the Leprosy Study Centre in London where he succeeded Robert Cochrane (q.v.). From his base in London, he was able to advise many governments on their leprosy control programmes. He was invited by Sir George Godber to succeed Robert Cochrane as consultant adviser to the Department of Health and Social Security in leprosy, an appointment he relinquished in 1979. He was the medical consultant to the Leprosy Mission from 1965-78, and for several years was medical secretary to LEPRO and editor of the Leprosy Review.

His organisational abilities were widely sought, and he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the International Leprosy Association from 1966-84. He was president of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene from 1977-79, and WHO consultant on the training of medical auxiliaries, and adviser on its onchocerciasis programme in West Africa. Being fluent in French, he was visiting professor at the Antwerp Tropical Medicine Institute and the universities of Strasbourg and Rome. He was a member of the Leprosy Expert Panel of the World Health Organization and chairman of the medical commission of the International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations.

As a highly respected Christian doctor, Stanley Browne was president of the Christian Medical Fellowship of Great Britain from 1969-71, chairman of its overseas committee 1966-77, president of the International Congress of Christian Physicians 1982-86, president of the Ludhiana British Fellowship, and became the first doctor president of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1980.

He was a gifted teacher and writer, adding over 500 learned articles to scientific journals, mainly on leprosy, tropical dermatology, and tropical medicine. He became president of the International Association of Physicians to the Overseas Services from 1982-84, and his wide interest in

ecumenical matters was shown in his appointment to the executive committee of the International Schweitzer Fellowship, and adviser to Mother Teresa's leprosy hospital in Calcutta.

Stanley Browne was an outstanding advocate of cooperation between missions and governments on health matters and was responsible for initiating programmes in which leprosy was integrated into general health services. His important contributions to tropical medicine have been recognised by the award of the Stewart prize for epidemiology from the British Medical Association, the medal of the Royal Africa Society, the Ambuj Nath Bose prize for tropical medicine from the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the JN Chaudry gold medal from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. He was also awarded the Damien Duton award for outstanding contributions to leprosy. As a Fellow of King's College London, he became one of the first three Fellows of King's College Hospital medical school in 1978. He was elected a Fellow of the College in 1961. Among the many other honours he received, apart from the CMG and OBE, there were three from the King of the Belgians: The Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal du Lion, Officer de l'Ordre de Leopold II, and the insignia of Commander of the Order of Leopold - the highest honour accorded in Belgium to a civilian.

His wife Mali, and sons, survived him.

By Derek Browne

Mr Gamal H. Barsoum FRCS

I am very proud to be honouring my husband Jimmy (as he is known since birth to his friends and family).

After leaving Egypt his country of birth as a qualified doctor in 1978 he re-qualified in England in 1979 before following a career in general surgery. Most of his training was in the West Midland's Higher Surgical training scheme. He also won a fellowship to visit and train in the world's famous Cleveland Clinic in Florida. He obtained FRCS (Ed) in 1984 and MD degree in 1991 and has continued to pursue a very successful career in general surgery specialising in laparoscopic and colorectal surgery.

He was appointed a consultant surgeon in 1994 at Heart of England NHS Foundation Trust working at Solihull and Birmingham Heartland's Hospitals. He is an immensely dedicated Surgeon and a person of great empathy, expertise, commitment, and integrity which he has shown to all his patients and colleagues over the last 36 years.

By Jane Barsoum

Dr Vijay Talaulikar MD

Dr Vijay Talaulikar was born in the village of Cuncolim in South Goa, India on 12 August 1946. Coming from a humble background, he went on to study medicine at Goa Medical College and was awarded the MD degree in obstetrics and gynaecology in 1972.

He continued working at Goa Medical College as an Assistant Professor in Obstetrics and Gynaecology until 1976. He was a popular member of the team and extremely liked by students and junior colleagues for his excellent teaching. He travelled the length and breadth of Goa to participate in health awareness and health provision camps. He was an excellent surgeon and trained a large number of junior colleagues during his time at the medical college and in the private sector.

He started his private practice in obstetrics and gynaecology in 1976, and worked at the Laxmibai Memorial Hospital in Panaji, Goa until 1987. He married Mrs Ritha Talaulikar in 1977 and has two children - Mrs Chitra Bhandare and Dr Vikram Talaulikar.

In 1987, he opened his own private clinic and hospital (Talaulikar Nursing Home and Vatsalya Infertility Clinic) at Santacruz in Goa. He retired from active clinical practice in 2009 after 35 years, but continues to take active interest in research, teaching and charity work related to the specialty.

By Dr Vikram Talaulikar

Dr Keith Charles Robinson

Born in London on 16 June 1920, Dr Keith Robinson was educated at Highgate School and went on to study at Cambridge University (Peterhouse). He qualified at Westminster Hospital and subsequently took his MD at Cambridge.

During the Second World War he served as medical officer to the King's Own African Rifles in Kenya. He was appointed consultant physician to Watford and Hemel Hempstead Hospitals, and set up the geriatric medicine service in that part of Hertfordshire.

He was knocked down by a car while crossing the road in Highgate, and died of his injuries a few days later in January 1994.

By Joan Robinson

Dr John Godfrey 'Dickie' Fairer FRCA

Born in Leicester on 20 March 1926, Dr John Godfrey Fairer was educated at Worksop and King's College London University. He qualified at Charing Cross Hospital and was appointed consultant anaesthetist at Charing Cross Hospital in 1955.

In the late 1960s, he resigned this post and worked abroad, mainly in Uganda, Germany, the Seychelles, Nepal, U.A.E. and Cyprus. Dr Fairer was awarded the Pask certificate of honour for services to anaesthesia in January 2004.

He was a Life Member of the RSM. He died of a heart failure on 27 June 2018.

By Joan Robinson

Panel 16 - Testimonials

Dr Norman Peters FRCP

A treasured friend and brother whom we knew for over sixty years. We shared many jokes and happy moments over the years, and he will forever be sadly missed.

By Alec and Marcus (26 November 2010)

We will miss his friendship of many years, his sense of humour and his kindness.

By Monte and Monica (11 December 2010)

Dr Binkoh Saitoh

Inspired by Albert Schweitzer and Japanese equivalent, Hideyo Noguchi, he joined medical school in 1943. His dream was to join the navy to rescue soldiers in the World War II, but the war ended before he started his medical career. Instead, he set up his own clinic in a village in northern Japan, and saved thousands of local people's lives during the 50 years of his practice, as the only doctor in the area, working 7 days a week and often overnight as well. He passed away when he was 77, only two years after his unwilling retirement.

By Reiko Dean (27 October 2010)

Dr Binko Saitoh was an excellent doctor and grandfather and is missed!

By Alice Dean (27 October 2010)

Dr Binko was a very good doctor and deserves this honour for his lifetime work helping many people.

By Elizabeth Dean (23 November 2010)

He was the archetypal, dedicated rural doctor who was available night and day.

By John Dean (26 November 2010)

Professor Benito Gerolamo Miotti MD

Professor Benito Girolamo Miotti left us on 22 October, 2005.

Benito was born in the ancient, fortified town of Cittadella near Padova, on 7 April, 1923. He was married to Maria Luisa and they had two children, Francesca and Antonio.

His curriculum is as follows:

- 1947 Degree in Medicine and Surgery at the University of Padova.
- 1948 Honorary Clinical Assistant in Oral Surgery at Beretta Institute of Bologna.
- 1949 Specialisation in Dental Surgery at the University of Bologna.
- 1950-1957 Honorary Clinical Assistant in Orthodontics at Beretta Institute of Bologna.
- Since 1950 Visiting Assistant and/or Professor at the Orthodontic Department of USA Military

Base in Munchen, at the Institutes of Dental Surgery of Utrecht and Leiden, Vienna, Innsbruck and Graz, London, Paris, Madrid, Moscow, Leningrad, Pittsburgh and New York.

- 1957 Head of the Department of Orthodontics of the Institute of Dental Surgery of the University of Padova.
- Professor of Dental Surgery and Orthodontics, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Padova.
- 1968 Founder Member of the Italian Society of Orthodontics (SIDO).
- 1969-1992 Professor of Orthodontics, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Padova.
- 1975 Specialist in Orthodontics at Cagliari University.
- 1975 Founder of the School of Orthodontics of the University of Padova. 1975-1995 Head of the School of Orthodontics of the University of Padova.
- 1978-1979 President of the Italian Society of Orthodontics (SIDO).
- 1980-1981 Head of the Institute of Dental Surgery and of the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Ferrara.
- 1982-1988 Head of the Institute of Dental Surgery, University of Padova.
- 1983-1995 Head of the Postgraduate School of Dental Surgery, University of Padova.
- 1983-1995 Head of the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Padova.
- Professor at the Schools of Plastic Surgery, Emergency Surgery and Casualty, Pediatrics, within the University of Padova.
- 1983-1995 Professor of Dental Surgery, Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, University of Padova.
- 1984-1988 Professor of Orthodontics, School of Dental Surgery, University of Padova.
- 1992 President of the European Orthodontic Society (EOS).

Before his research projects in Orthodontics, he developed many experimental studies in biology, microbiology, dental surgery, periodontology, oral surgery, prosthetics, and he also produced relevant studies on the history of dental surgery.

In orthodontics, his major contributions were on diagnostic methods and cephalometric analysis, growth, and development of the craniofacial complex, with a genetical approach on the aetiology and epidemiology of malocclusion and their prevention. Important were his electromyographical studies of masticatory function, histological studies on bone sutures and applied forces, on experimental models, and on the analysis of iatrogenic lesions during orthodontic treatment. Of utmost importance were his analysis of orthodontic appliances, especially functional ones, and some modifications in their design for which he was called in many international seminars.

At the beginning of the seventies, Professor Miotti had also developed some interesting experimental studies on animal models for orthopaedic gradual and controlled elongation of the mandible after osteotomies. He was the first to describe such technique, and he suggested its clinical application on humans twenty years before the now well known 'distraction osteogenesis' was applied.

Teaching had a major role in his everyday life and he always offered his pupils an open and generous dialogue, to give them a complete formation, thus also becoming for them a master of life.

Professor Benito Miotti definitely left his print with his daughter Francesca, also a Professor of Orthodontics at the University of Padova, Head of the School of Orthodontics, member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Orthodontists (WFO), President of the European Federation of Orthodontics, president-elect of the European Orthodontic Society, and his son

Antonio, Head of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery - Center of Reference for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Skeletally Based Malocclusions of the Regional University Hospital of Udine, Clinical Professor at the University of Padova, National Coordinator of Consultants Maxillofacial Surgeons.

Benito Miotti loved arts in all its forms, enjoying classical music and paintings, and he also was an accomplished watercolour and oil painter. He enjoyed sports activities too, such as sailing, skiing, hunting and travelling, not just as a tourist but as an explorer of different areas and cultures.

By Antonio Maria and Francesca Ada Miotti (15 November 2010)

Professor Martin J.K. Blomley FRCR

On 3 May, Reporter 164 announced that Martin Blomley, Professor of Radiology in the Division of Clinical Sciences, had died on 11 April 2006. Joint Head of Department and Professor of Imaging Science, Jo Hajnal, writes of the loss to the college.

Martin Blomley passed away peacefully after a long illness earlier this year. He is, and will continue to be, sorely missed by his friends and colleagues at the College and Hammersmith Hospitals NHS Trust. His dual strengths as a radiologist and a leading researcher, working on critical developments in imaging and therapy delivery, gave him unique knowledge in a field that is increasingly being recognised as of pivotal importance. He will be missed, not just for his research leadership, but for his ever-cheerful encouragement of others to excel, the lead he gave young scientists and clinicians alike, and his efforts in building both scientific and personal relationships.

By Julia Chapman

I agree completely with the comments on Martin's personality in the obituary notice but would like to add a comment on his intellectual power. He entered Cambridge on an economics exhibition, but switched to mathematics and graduated with a First. When he became a doctor, this background became very useful in his chosen specialty. He was full of novel ideas and could work out their implications. What more might he have achieved if he'd been spared! He was a brilliant, humorous and lovely man still much missed by his family and friends.

By Dr David Blomley, Martin's Father (22 October 2012)

Dr William Wilson Turner

My uncle, Dr William Turner, a wonderful man, humanitarian and doctor. I am very proud he has been honoured in this way and wish him all congratulations.

By Kati Teague (14 October 2013)

A very well respected and admired consultant ENT surgeon at Trafford General Hospital in Greater Manchester. He had a magnetic personality and was a delight to be with, both with fellow health care professional and friends in general.

Mr Pathak was well known within the community in Manchester as well as within the medical field. He was a member of various organisations, president of the Overseas doctor's association, a member of Stretford Masonic Lodge Manchester and he ran two private clinics in St Johns St Manchester and in Altrincham.

He was an impeccable person and true gentleman. In addition to the above - he was a very loving father.

By Amar Pathak (8 October 2013)

Dr Pratap Narayan Pathak FRCS

Dad, Pa and even Pops were the three names I used for Mr. P.N. Pathak.

Medicine seemed to sum up his whole life to me - he was a doctor through and through and his life as a consultant surgeon was the result of sheer hard work and determination that I have rarely seen emulated in others, with the exception of my mother.

My father loved his work in a pure and simple way, he loved being in a position to actually help people. As the younger of his two sons, my earliest memories of my father were always medically related. Having to leave the cinema half way through Bambi as dad's name flashed up on screen due to an emergency case at one of his hospitals. I was a toddler, and there were no pagers or mobile phones in those days!

Those early days were all about hospitals and I loved it on the odd occasion I would find myself there with him. I was often struck by the rapport and friendship he had with his colleagues - doctors, nurses, support staff - he was charming, humorous and considerate, and just as much with his patients.

Dad was exceptionally strong willed and it's not too much for me to say that his presence was somewhat commanding. However, what often went unnoticed was the side of his nature that was the ultimate in kindness and sacrifice. Of course, as his son, I was privier to this than others, but after his passing many stories came to light of his goodwill. Many of these were told by the very people he worked with over the years, who recounted numerous times where dad had given up his time to help treat their family and friends.

In the later years, it was only ill-health that unfortunately pushed him into retiring from hospital medicine, otherwise I feel he would have gone on for very much longer. But whatever areas of medicine he could still utilise, he did so, again using his years of expertise to assist with friends and family, which was always at the core of his medical life.

There was never a single doubt in my mind whilst my father was alive with us that he loved our family and me more than anything else - it is this that stays with me absolute and forever.

Dr Pathak's son (8 October 2013)

I am lost for words, I do not know where to start but I will try.

Dr Pratap Narayan Pathak was born in Umaria, a small town in Madhya Pradesh in India on the 7.01.1937. He was the youngest of four brothers and one sister. He passed away peacefully and gracefully in the early hours of the 2.09.2007.

Recalling details of Pratap's life at this moment in time is an overwhelming responsibility. Thankfully my other class fellows and Bhopali colleagues including Pitalia Rishi, DP and Manju Shrivastava and many more are amidst to support and echo my words.

Pratap's medical life's journey started when he joined Ghandi Medical College at Bhopal in 1956. It is very tempting to portray Pratap's life as a seamless progress. I will share with you a few anecdotes which will give you a glimpse of Pratap's uniqueness.

Bhopal was the place where he met the love of his life, his classmate, his wife to be, Prem Lata Gupta. And it was in Bhopal that he first displayed the qualities that would make him a leader in his field in years to come.

I recall a time when we were first year students and the professor of anatomy had organised a seminar, we were six speakers and Pratap spoke on the 'ball and socket joint' for which he collected first prize, not only that but the professor declared that had he the authority he would appoint Pratap as a lecturer in his department then and there.

Pratap's journey from Bhopal to Britain is itself a fascinating story. After qualifying in 1961 he worked for a couple of years in hospital in Delhi India. He had already chosen ENT to specialise in at this point and he married in 1964 and arrived in the UK the same year. In 1968 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and in 1973 was appointed as a consultant ENT surgeon locally.

It is no exaggeration to say that Pratap really flourished in the more egalitarian environment of Manchester. Talented in his profession he focused enthusiastically in his work. He had all the time and compassion for his patients, and he was loved for that. He also showed sincere interest in the welfare of his juniors and he helped many of them build a career for themselves.

He sat on numerous committees in his health authority where he made constructive and positive contributions on numerous occasions, was a popular man amongst his friends and colleagues and he served the NHS for 36 years before taking early retirement.

Pratap also had several other interests outside his NHS work. He was one of the founder members and an ardent supporter of Bhopal Medical Graduates Association in the UK. When he passed away, he was ready to join the annual celebration of the association the following week in Birmingham.

Alas it was not meant to be and he will be sadly missed.

By Dr P.L.Pathak (8 October 2013)

Professor Francesca Ada Miotti MD

Professor Francesca A. Miotti, died April 22, 2013, at the age of 61. Like her father, Benito Miotti, Professor Miotti was born in the beautiful medieval castle town of Cittadella, Italy, near Padova, on June 30, 1951.

From 1988 until her death, Dr Miotti was a Professor of Orthodontics at the School of Dentistry, Postgraduate School of Orthodontics at the University of Padova in Padova, Italy. She was also the director of the Postgraduate School of Orthodontics, a Professor of Community Dentistry and a Professor of Orthodontics for the postgraduate course in Maxillofacial Surgery at the University of Padova. As a long-time teacher, Dr Miotti was devoted to her students. Her teaching and academic life played a major role in her everyday life, and she spent considerable time with her students, offering an open dialogue on many subjects.

Professor Miotti, herself, was a lifelong student. She earned her degree in medicine and surgery in 1976 from the University of Padova. She then earned her Master's degree in orthodontics from the University of London in 1979. In 1980, she earned her specialisation in dental surgery, followed by her specialisation in orthodontics in 1981, from the University of Padova. In 1986, she earned her diploma in the History of Medicine at the University of Padova.

In 1986, she was awarded National Accreditation as Head of the Department of Dental Surgery. Prior to her appointment as a Professor of Orthodontics, she had served as a Lecturer in Orthodontics and Children's Dentistry at the University. From 1991 to 1999, she served as a Professor of Orthodontics and Children's Dentistry at the Postgraduate School of Paediatrics at the University of Padova. From 1997 to 2000, Dr Miotti was a Professor of Dentistry and Maxillofacial Orthopaedics at the Postgraduate School of Plastic Surgery at the University of Padova. During her career, she also served as a Visiting Scientist and Visiting Professor at the University of Toronto in 1981, 1990 and 1998, as well as a Visiting Scientist at the University of Stockholm Orthodontic Department, Karolinska Institute in 1988.

Dr Miotti held numerous leadership appointments within the University of Padova, serving as a Member of the Office for Foreign Affairs, the Dean's Council of the Faculty of Medicine and

the Committee for Education in the Dental School, among many other committees. Within the Venetian community, she was a Consultant in Orthodontics at the District General Hospital Cittadella and the District General Hospital Padova for several years.

In addition to her devotion to teaching, Dr Miotti was involved in numerous orthodontic organisations throughout her career. From 2000 to 2010, she represented orthodontists from Europe while serving on the WFO Executive Committee. As a long-time supporter of the WFO and its mission, she was involved with several planning committees for the International Orthodontic Congress (IOC), the official meeting of the WFO that is held every five years. Most recently, she was the co-chair of the Scientific Program Committee for the 7th IOC that was held in 2010.

“Professor Miotti was the only person within the WFO who was initially and continuously involved with the scientific committees of the International Orthodontic Congress since it was reinstated in 1995,” said Dr William DeKock, secretary-general of the WFO. “She was always a vital part of the group and the planning process. Professor Miotti spent many hours recruiting and organising the faculty for four different IOC meetings, which contributed greatly to the success of each IOC. She was highly dedicated to the WFO and will be greatly missed.”

Along with her work on behalf of the WFO, Dr Miotti was President-elect of the European Orthodontic Society (EOS). Her 2014-15 presidential term was to conclude during the 91st EOS Congress in Venice, Italy. Professor Miotti had served as Vice President of the European Federation of Orthodontic Specialists Associations since 2002, and was also a member of the Council of the Società Italiana di Ortodonzia (SIDO) where she was responsible for international affairs. In addition, she had served as a member of the SIDO Scientific Committee that planned the organisation’s annual congresses. She had also been involved with the planning of scientific programs for many other international orthodontic meetings.

Accreditation and recognition of the orthodontic specialty were important to Dr Miotti. She was the Italian representative on the international project that established the European Orthodontic Quality Assurance System (EURO-QUAL). She served on the Comitato Intersocietario di Coordinamento delle Associazioni Odontostomatologiche Italiane (CIC) for the identification of the guidelines in Orthodontics within the new accreditation system. In addition, she was a Consultant to CESPÉR (Centro Studi per la Formazione e la Ricerca in Pediatria Territoriale) for the continuous education and accreditation of the General Practitioner in Paediatrics in the Venetian region. Professor Miotti had also been the expert on professional recognition within the Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office (TAIEX), the Commission Office, the Phare Programme, the EU Directorate and the General Enlargement (Bruxelles). She was also a member of the Interdisciplinary Study Group on Oral Health within the Italian Ministry of Health and Chair of the Commission on the Training of Orthodontic Specialists in Europe.

Dr Miotti was the author of more than 255 publications, 205 of which were in refereed publications. She was a member of several editorial boards, including those for *Ortognatodonzia Italiana*, *Minerva Ortognatodontica*, the *Journal of Orthodontics*, *Progress in Orthodontics*, *Clinical Orthodontics and Research*, and the *Hellenic Orthodontic Review*. She also served as the Associate Editor for *Progress in Orthodontics* and was a referee for several scientific journals.

Throughout her career, Dr Miotti thoroughly devoted herself to her projects and interests. Her passion, enthusiasm and commitment inspired and guided those with whom she worked.

“Professor Miotti had a passion for Orthodontics and the people with whom she shared the specialty,” said Dr Lee Graber, past president of the WFO. “Bright, engaging and multilingual, Francesca was able to relate with fellow academics, students and colleagues around the world. Her love for orthodontics began as she saw her father practice as an orthodontist, and, initially through him, she began her service as a volunteer leader. Outside her profession, she was fond of the arts, participated in sports and was always willing to experience something new and different. She was

extremely devoted to her family and friends. Her multiple talents were admired and appreciated by those with whom she worked, and thus she was in ever-increasing demand nationally, regionally and internationally. Professor Miotti loved her work, and the many who benefited loved her for it.”

She is survived by her mother, Maria Luisa Miotti, and her brother, Professor Antonio Miotti, a Maxillofacial Surgeon, Orthodontist and Head of the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery, Center of Reference for Diagnosis and Treatment of Skeletally Based Malocclusions at the University Hospital S. Maria della Misericordia in Udine, Italy. (modified from www.wfo.org)

By Antonio Maria Miotti (1 July 2013)

Mr Donald E. Seymour FRCS

Donald Seymour was born in Stockport then Cheshire in 1919, just one year and one week after the end of the First World War in which his father had served and survived. Don was educated at Stockport college and later at Owens College Manchester University in the School of Chemistry under the then Professor Alexander Todd later to be Lord Todd.

After graduation, Don secured the post of Chief Chemist at Herts Pharmaceuticals in Welwyn Garden City which had been acquired by The British Custodian from the German healthcare company Beiersdorf. At this time Herts had very little experience in the pharmaceutical industry, mainly concentrating on healthcare products such as wound dressing and Plaster of Paris. Don quickly got to work building a team of young graduates developing new products.

One of these developments was the first successful treatment for tuberculosis. This put Herts into another dimension and was soon acquired by the healthcare company Smith & Nephew. In those days S&N was purely a healthcare company but were eager to enter the pharmaceutical industry. This gave Don, now the Director of R&D for the group, the opportunity to develop the research company at Hundsden in Hertfordshire and then Gilston Park which became the template for the science park R&D sites so common today. Here at Gilston many products in drug development particularly in ophthalmics and dermatology were developed, also polymer research which is present today in so many wound healing products that still make up for a great deal of S&N's market share. Don was responsible for the North American side of S&N and created numerous joint ventures with large pharma in the USA.

He finally stepped down as CEO in 1982 but continued to be involved mainly as Non-Executive Chairman of many companies in the new biotechnology field. He eventually retired at the age of 84. He still retained his interest in science, his great love and advised several venture capital companies on investments in the business of scientific development. After Don died, I received a letter from the then Chairman of S&N who stated that Don's involvement and foresight made S&N the company that it is today. Don was a charming, charismatic man with the most incredible way of looking at life in a totally three-dimensional way – perhaps this was the secret of his undoubted success. He died on August 8th 2014 at the age of 94 still reading the RSM Journal. He was married to me for 40 wonderful years and had four daughters.

By Mary Seymour

Mrs Indumati Anant Jog

Aai, my late mother was a great advocate of education for girls at a time when boys were favoured over girls in India in late 1950/1960s. Despite the financial constraints, she was the inspiration behind my medical qualifications in India and my successful career as a doctor in the UK. She inspired her granddaughter, Sonia, who is also a doctor in UK.

As a mother, she gave unending, selfless love and encouragement to her family. As a wife, she assisted my father in his charitable bone setting practice, dealing with fractures, dislocations and sprains which he often did almost free of charge. Later in her life, she was a completely devoted nurse to my father after he had a severe stroke and was paralysed and bedridden. She nursed him with much love, commitment, and dedication for almost four years without complaints or grumbles. He passed away in December 2003.

She did not have formal qualifications but her dedication, love, and encouragement as a devoted carer is what above all I wish to honour. She was the most inspirational hero in my life. This is my personal way of saying “thank you” to her. My father, whose name she took as her middle name, as is the custom, always supported her. He was a man of few words.

My Aai passed away suddenly 10 years ago on 26 September 2005. We all miss them both, my Aai and Appa, terribly but we know that their blessings are always with us.

Dr Anita Damle (Pratibha Jog)

Dr N.P. Jewell OBE MC FRCSI

Norman Parsons Jewell was born in County Antrim and entered Trinity College Dublin (TCD) in 1903. He was an outstanding athlete in boxing, athletics and rugby and completed his medical degree and hospital training in Dublin. In 1910 he joined the Colonial Medical Service (CMS) and was posted to the Seychelles. At the outbreak of WWI, he joined the East African Medical Service with the rank of Captain and was eventually awarded the Military Cross. Post-war he moved to Kenya where he continued to work for the CMS until his retirement from government service in 1932. He was made an OBE in 1929. On his return to the UK, he worked at Harrow-on-the-Hill hospital and in private practice on Harley Street.

Jewell was born in Larne, County Antrim in 1885 and, following the untimely death of his father, was raised by his grandparents in Dublin. He entered the TCD Medical School in 1903, completing his medical registration and early training in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital and at the Children's Hospital in Harcourt Street. At Trinity he became Middleweight boxing champion, competed successfully in athletics and played rugby for the 1st XV. Later he captained the Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Rugby XV. In 1910 he applied to join the Colonial Medical Service and was sent to the Seychelles. Sydney Elizabeth Auchinleck, his fiancée and fellow TCD graduate (one of the first women undergraduates and the first female to graduate in chemistry), joined him there in 1911 where they married.

When war was declared, Jewell was permitted to travel to enlist in the British Army in East Africa. In 1914 in Nairobi, he joined the East African Medical Service at the rank of Captain. Following his first posting to Kisumu on Lake Victoria, he was transferred to lead the 3rd East African Field Ambulance (EAFA) on the front line.

The East African campaign was different to the static trench warfare in Europe. It became a fast-moving bush war in which the outnumbered German forces sought to occupy as many Imperial resources as they could. At its height, the campaign saw 125,000 Allied troops pitted against 25,000 German troops with the theatre of war moving through German East Africa (Tanzania) and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique), ending up in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) with the eventual surrender, after Armistice Day, of the undefeated German commander, General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck. Deaths from diseases such as malaria and dysentery far outnumbered deaths from war injuries and the African bush and tropical conditions were a challenge to supplies and logistics. Fatalities were particularly high in the African carriers.

Despite being invalided at times from the front line with malaria, malnutrition and debilitation, Jewell was present throughout the campaign in German East Africa. He made one convalescent trip to Seychelles in 1917 where he saw his wife and two sons, after a separation of more than two years,

and met his daughter Norah for the first time. He was awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

Back in East Africa he re-joined the 3rd EAFA and at one point was Officer Commanding the First Combined Field Ambulance. In 1918 he was transferred back to Kisumu and describes being immediately confronted by the global Flu Pandemic. Jewell returned to Dublin in 1920 to complete his fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland) and Diploma of Public Health. He narrowly escaped assassination on Bloody Sunday 1920 appearing on the list of alleged British Army agents due to his war service in Africa. This influenced his decision to return to the Kenya Colony with his family as a member of the Colonial Medical Service his career taking him from Mombasa to Nairobi. He was made an OBE in 1929.

On his retirement from government service in 1932 Jewell settled in England working as a general surgeon at Harrow-on-the-Hill hospital and maintaining consulting rooms on Harley Street.

Jewell co-authored with W. Kauntze a Handbook on Tropical Fevers (pub. 1932) and drafted a memoir entitled 'On Call in Africa in War and Peace 1910-1932' published by his family in 2016 (see www.oncallinafrica.com). There has been a continuous family connection with TCD; Norman's eldest son John Hugh Auchinleck Jewell graduated in Medicine in the 1930s, his grandson David Jewell in Engineering in the 1960s and his great grandson Jo Jewell in European studies in 2007.

By Dr Tony Jewell

Dr J.H.A. Jewell FRCSI

John Hugh Auchinleck Jewell was a medical scholar at Trinity College Dublin (TCD), winning the Cunningham anatomy medal on successive years and the Haughton medal for clinical medicine, as well as obtaining part 1 of the FRCS while a student. He qualified as a doctor in 1933. He was also a successful sportsman - a TCD Knight of the Campanile - winning a final trial for Ireland at rugby at fly half.

After house jobs in Dublin and England, he obtained his fellowship in 1939 and joined the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. He became surgeon lieutenant commander on HMS Glengyle, seeing action in the Mediterranean theatre, particularly the evacuation of Crete.

After demobilisation, despite the offer of a chair in Anatomy in Dublin, he moved to work as a general surgeon in St Joseph's Mercy Hospital in Georgetown, Guyana. In 1956 he moved to Mombasa, Kenya, to join a group practice where he was the general surgeon.

He was born in the Seychelles and had visited Kenya as a child during the time his father, Norman Jewell, who also a surgeon, was working there. He spent 30 years in Mombasa and authored three local history books: Dhows of Mombasa (1969), Mombasa the Friendly Town (1976), and Mombasa and the Kenya Coast (1987).

He retired to the UK, living in North Lancing and latterly in Stockcross, near Newbury in West Berkshire. He leaves Madelon, his wife of 68 years who he married in 1942; three sons (one of whom is a doctor); and a daughter.

By Dr Tony Jewell

Ms Mary Tirrell English RN

Mary "Polly" Tirrell English was the staff nurse at the former Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, US from 1967 to 1986, providing support for scientists working in reproductive endocrinology. She previously worked at St. Vincent's Hospital in the nearby city of Worcester.

She started her career as an instructor in surgical nursing at the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, having trained at Columbia University's School of Nursing during the Second World War. She obtained a degree in biology from Pembroke College, Brown University and remained devoted to the natural sciences throughout her life.

Polly is remembered on the Wall of Honour by her two children, James English and Victoria English Ellington.

By James English and Victoria English Ellington