

Correspondence

Brook House immigration removal centre

The findings of the public inquiry into the immigration removal centre (IRC) known as Brook House (BBC News, 19 September 2023) are alarming but in my opinion not altogether surprising.

In 2011, I was employed to undertake a pilot study at the IRC on behalf of my then employer, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, with a view to improving services. The study lasted a total of 6 months, and detailed proposals were made; however, my recommendations were shelved.

I am glad to hear about the suggestion made by the inquiry chair Kate Eves that the law be changed to limit the duration of detention at IRCs such as Brook House.

I have for many years as a consultant psychiatrist and expert witness in immigration cases recommended that where the authorities are unable to make a decision about the future of a claimant in a timely fashion, the claimant should be released immediately.

It appears from the inquiry that services at Brook House are substandard at every level and that better services are needed in this critical area of practice. Psychiatry should lead as it once did in the prison service.

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Declaration of interest

None

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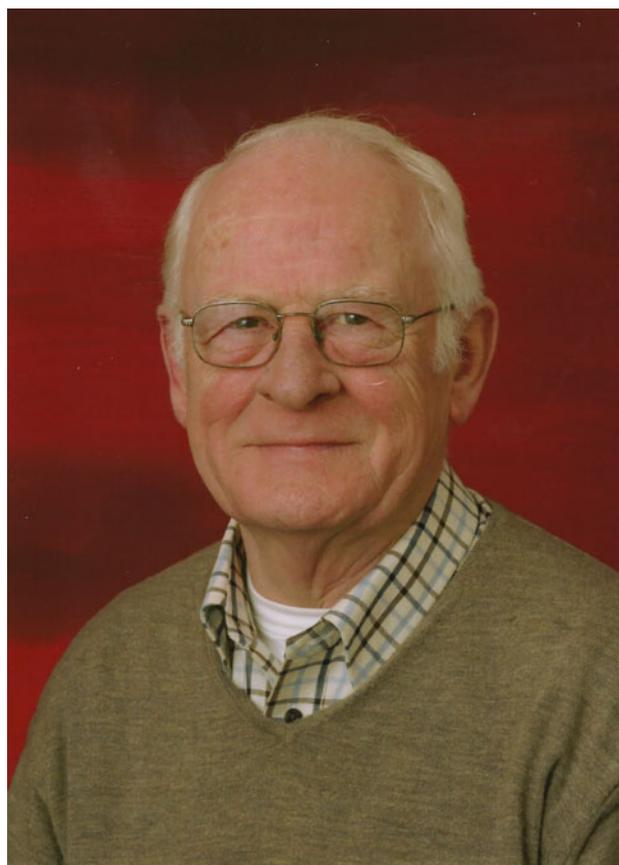


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Obituaries

Thomas James Fahy, MD, FRCPsych

Formerly Professor of Psychiatry, University College, Galway, Ireland



Thomas James Fahy, who died on 9 January 2023, aged 86, following a long illness, made enormous contributions to the development of psychiatry in England and Ireland. A Foundation Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, Tom was deeply involved in College activities and was Founder Chairman of the Irish Psychiatric Training Committee. He was Professor of Psychiatry at University College, Galway, from 1975 to 2001 and served on the Irish Medical Council and Medical Research Council, among other bodies.

He led the modernisation of clinical services in Galway and linked his academic work with the development of evidence-based care. In 1982, he co-authored a substantial study, *Electroconvulsive Therapy in the Republic of Ireland*, which showed that Irish psychiatrists' attitudes towards ECT were broadly similar to those in Great Britain, although there was less emphasis on complex issues of informed and valid consent in Ireland, and premises and equipment varied considerably across the country.¹ The report presented recommendations to the Irish Division of the Royal College of Psychiatrists relating



to both training and clinical practice, with particular emphasis on informed consent.

Tom was born in The Curragh, County Kildare, to Peter, an Irish army ophthalmologist, and Kathleen, a housewife. After education in Castleknock School in Dublin, he read medicine at University College Dublin and qualified in 1959. He pursued further training in medicine and psychiatry in Birmingham with Professor Sidney Brandon and then Newcastle upon Tyne with Professor Martin Roth, where he met Ann (née Colvin), an anaesthetist, whom he married in 1967. He returned to Dublin as Clinical Director at St Loman's Hospital in 1968. He received his Doctorate in Medicine (MD) in 1969 for work on the phenomenology of depression in hospital and the community.

Tom spent a sabbatical year at White Plains Hospital, New York, in 1971, after which he was offered an Associate Professorship with a guaranteed Chair of Psychiatry at Cornell University within 2 years. Instead, he took up the Chair of Psychiatry at Galway in 1975. Over the course of his career, Tom made substantial contributions to clinical practice, undergraduate teaching, postgraduate training and academic research in the areas of head injury, anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder and suicide.

A gifted speaker, Tom brought extraordinary creative and critical rigour to academic psychiatry in Ireland and was responsible in no small part for the high academic standards in Irish psychiatry at the start of the 21st century. In September 2001, he retired as Clinical Director of the West Galway Psychiatric Service and from the Chair of Psychiatry in Galway.

He loved living in the West of Ireland with Ann and his family. He took great pleasure in a number of activities, including travelling wine regions of France, horses and the Galway Blazers, fishing rivers and Lough Corrib for salmon and trout, golf, gardening, watching rugby and reading Irish history. His family remember how grateful he was to have had the opportunity to work and live in an area he called 'a great part of the world'.

He is survived by his wife, their daughters Kathleen, Bebe and Alice and four grandchildren, Aoife, Orla, Joseph and Lilian.

Reference

- 1 Latey RH, Fahy TJ. *Electroconvulsive Therapy in the Republic of Ireland, 1982: A Report to the Irish Division of the Royal College of Psychiatrists*. Galway University Press, 1982.

Brendan D. Kelly

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Robert (Bob) Buglass, CBE, DPM, FRCPsych., FRCP (London)

Formerly Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry, University of Birmingham, UK



Robert Buglass, who died aged 91 on 1 August 2022, was a pioneer of modern forensic psychiatry in the UK. He was one of the first consultants in forensic psychiatry, establishing the Midland Centre for Forensic Psychiatry at All Saints' Hospital Birmingham as the first regional forensic psychiatry service. He became the Clinical Director of the Reaside Clinic when it opened in October 1987 as the regional secure unit for the West Midlands region. Reaside Clinic was and remains a centre of excellence, providing a modern forensic psychiatry service. Buglass remarked in his valedictory address that 'it took fourteen years of monthly project team meetings and planning conferences to design and build the Reaside Clinic' and he credited the 1975 Butler Report (*Report of the Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders*) for its vision and considerable influence on the development of secure units.

Jointly with Paul Bowden, Buglass edited *Principles and Practice of Forensic Psychiatry*, which was published in 1990. This was a monumental work of 1500 pages, with contributions from 150 psychiatrists and scholars. It is widely regarded as the first comprehensive textbook of the field. In the Preface,