

undertook considerable research. Last contributed to this by opening an EEG department which provided a service for the area. He became responsible for the EEG department at the London Hospital also, as well as the secretary of the newly-formed EEG society. In 1951 he was appointed medical superintendent of St John's Hospital, Aylesbury. An extensive upgrading and extension of this hospital had been prepared and agreed but was frustrated by World War II. The hospital was well used during the War under Ian Skottowe, Last's predecessor, but in the early '50s it was an overcrowded, overstretched institution. The advent of the National Health Service, however, began to make itself felt and with his wide knowledge and experience it enabled Last to co-operate with and guide the Regional Board's plans for considerable upgrading and extension of the hospital's services, which included the establishment of an EEG department and district service.

He made a considerable contribution to the legislative reform consummated in the Mental Health Act (1959). This he did by organising an all-party parliamentary Mental Health Committee which provided competent, responsible exponents of the differing viewpoints in psychiatry.

In 1962 Last was appointed consultant at London Hospital and gave more time to the extended work of the EEG department, particularly in co-operation with the neurosurgery department. On his retirement he became an Open University student and later graduated in *litterae humaniores*.

He is survived by his daughter, Judith.

DCW

**JOHN (JOCK) D. SUTHERLAND, CBE, formerly
Medical Director, Tavistock Clinic, London**



John Sutherland, a foundation Fellow of the College, died on 14 June 1991, aged 86. He first read Chemistry and then Psychology at Edinburgh University and later studied medicine at Glasgow where he qualified in 1937.

As a student, he came under the influence of Ronald Fairbairn and as a result was determined on becoming a psychoanalyst himself. At the outbreak of War, he joined the staff of a hospital for the expected psychiatric war casualties, and in 1942, joined a team of colleagues, predominantly from the Tavistock Clinic, to develop the War Office Selection Boards for Officers. Here he played a prominent part, in the design, planning and

methodology, but also in demonstrating a significant leadership and influence within the professional/military group itself. This later led to his being chosen as Director of the Tavistock Clinic, a post he held from 1947–1968. With his war-time colleagues, among whom were Henry Dicks, John Bowlby and Wilfred Bion, he led the Clinic into its pre-eminent national and international position in psycho-analytically oriented psychotherapy and related health endeavours. In 1948, he and his colleagues decided that the Clinic should play its part in the new National Health Service, and until his retirement he strove successfully to establish the Clinic in its unique combination of post-graduate training and clinic practice for children, adolescents, families and adults in group as well as individual treatment.

In 1968, in recognition of these services, he was appointed CBE.

After the War he continued his psycho-analytic training while fulfilling his leadership role and conducting clinical work himself both for individuals and groups. As a member of the British Psycho-Analytical Society, he played an equally prominent part, and edited the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* from 1960 to 1968.

On his retirement from the Tavistock Clinic, Sutherland returned to Edinburgh and, from a clinical base in the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, taught psychotherapy, psychopathology and the elements of community psychiatry to the University Department of Psychiatry.

In 1970, along with a number of colleagues, including the late Professor John Spencer, Sutherland, bent on integrating the psycho-social professions by providing them with opportunities not available elsewhere in Scotland for advanced education and training, founded the Scottish Institute of Human Relations, which now has centres both in Edinburgh and in Glasgow.

"Working is fun", he used to say as he devoted himself to furthering the development of the Scottish Institute, using his great skills, as an educator and facilitator, to make psycho-dynamic insights available to doctors, nurses, social workers, educationalists, voluntary workers, religious leaders and others.

More recently, besides his many articles and papers on psycho-analytic matters and health affairs, Sutherland fulfilled a life-long determination to pay tribute and acknowledgement to the work and fundamental ideas of Fairbairn. His book, *Fairbairn's Journey into the Interior* (1989) reflected Sutherland's own lifelong exploration of those fateful inner and outer influences whose interaction shapes our development as human beings.

Jock is survived by his staunchly supportive and ever-gracious wife, Molly, by his daughter Anne, and by four grandchildren.

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