

ation, in addition to being a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Canada. He continued to see patients, teach, and publish research findings and scholarly commentaries up till the time of his death.

Dr Kral was profoundly esteemed and respected for his penetrating intellect, and his unparalleled knowledge of neurology and psychiatry in the 20th century. He seemed to have known, or have been taught by, almost every neurologist or psychiatrist of distinction, both from continental Europe, and the English-speaking world. If they had not taught him, he had taught them. As a clinician, he was a highly skilled psychotherapist and developed a wide range of services for elderly patients. He was also a pioneer in the delivery of psychogeriatric care and in its scientific development, and the founder of psychogeriatrics in Canada. His courage, tenacity, and dignity were alike respected.

His wife, Dr Katherine Kral, survives him.

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**THE LORD TAYLOR OF HARLOW, Plas-y-garth, Clyn Ceirog, Llangollen, Clywd, Wales**

Lord Taylor, an honorary Fellow of the College, died on 1 February 1988, at the age of 77. He was described in *The Times* as 'psychiatrist and sociologist, with a parliamentary career in the House of Commons in the first post-war Labour government, and, later, in the House of Lords'. He was a distinguished politician, developer of a new town, doctor, medical writer, research worker, sociologist, educationalist and administrator.

Lord Taylor was perhaps the founder and certainly the most prominent person in dealing with mutual interests between general practice and psychiatry. He trained in psychiatry both at Bethlem Royal Hospital and at the Maudsley Hospital. His important work on psychiatric aspects in the community and in primary care included his book *The Suburban Neurosis* in 1938. He also wrote *Mental Illness as a Clue to Normality* and *The Psychopath in our Midst*.

After his important contribution as a parliamentarian and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the inauguration of the National Health Service, he was involved with the provision of health services in Harlow New Town and made far-reaching contributions to the epidemiology of psychiatric disorder in his book *Mental Health and the Environment* in 1964. This remains a classic and was seminal both to the link between mental illness and primary care, and

also in epidemiological studies in neurotic disorders. He was a good friend to psychiatry and advocated the highest standards of psychiatric practice by psychiatrists themselves and by general practitioners. His contributions to psychiatry were made from outside direct psychiatric practice. He was made an honorary Fellow of the College in 1986.

During his long and extremely varied career, after postgraduate specialist studies in industrial medicine and psychiatry, he became assistant editor of *The Lancet*. At the outbreak of war, in 1939, he became a neuropsychiatric specialist with the RNVR, and in 1941 he moved to the Ministry of Information where he was Director of Home Intelligence. He established the Wartime Social Survey. At this time he was developing his ideas for what subsequently became the National Health Service. In 1945 he resigned his ministerial post to stand as a Labour candidate and was elected in the post-war Labour administration. He had a part in the formulation of the government's health and education programmes until he lost his seat in 1950.

From 1950 to 1964 he was a member of Harlow New Town development corporation and during that time he was Medical Director of Harlow's industrial health service. During this time he wrote his classical work *Good General Practice*.

He was made a Life Peer in 1958. He was involved in resolving the doctors' strike in Saskatchewan in 1962 and he was Vice-Chancellor of the Memorial University of Newfoundland from 1967 to 1973.

Throughout this time Lord Taylor was writing regularly in medical journals and elsewhere. He had a particular gift for novel and practical ideas and describing them with lucidity. He was a most delightful person in private life; frank, straightforward and generous in his comments about other people. He was a most entertaining conversationalist and a superb correspondent. He was a great encourager of those junior to him in the profession and he managed to convey the notion that anything is possible if one applies oneself, like him, with sufficient energy and enthusiasm.

Lord Taylor is survived by his wife, Lady Charity Taylor, who, as well as being medically qualified, was previously governor of Holloway Prison, and his daughter and two sons. In the death of Lord Taylor the College has lost a good friend, a distinguished and most unusual psychiatrist involved actively in public life, and an honorary Fellow of great prestige.

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