College. He served as Secretary of the South Western Division from 1958–61 and as Chairman from 1964–67.

Galbraith retired from his post as Physician Superintendent in 1969. Like many of us he felt sad that the concept of care in the community was leading to the neglect of the needs of the chronic mentally sick for a sheltered therapeutic environment which the mental hospital had provided; that with the closure of wards and hospitals too many were being abandoned to social rejection, homelessness and vagrancy.

After retirement he continued part-time clinical work for the next six years. He also served as Vice-Chairman of the West Hants Community Health Council. In a different field he took the Chairmanship of Bramshaw Parish Council and was a member of the New Forest Consultations Panel.

Angus Galbraith was always a keen sportsman. In school he played rugby and cricket and remained a competent all round cricketer during his hospital career. He played golf until the last year of his life. His somewhat direct and gruff manner concealed a personality of great kindness and sensitivity. A man of strong principles and courage he was nonetheless tolerant and understanding. He was devoted to his family and to his home. His wife Margaret has been his loving, loyal and supportive companion for 57 years. He leaves three daughters, Elizabeth, Fiona and Catriona, and one grandson, James.

J. F. DONOVAN

JUAN JOSÉ LÓPEZ IBOR, formerly Professor of Psychiatry, University of Madrid

Professor López Ibor, who died on 1 October 1991, was born near Valencia on 22 April 1906. He received his education at the famous Colegio de Burjasot, where other great Spanish medical polymaths, such as Marco Merenciano and Pedro Lain Entralgo, were also schooled. After reading medicine at the local Medical School, and spending a period under Vicente Peset, the professor of Legal Medicine and great medical historian (at the time there was no Chair of Psychiatry at Valencia University), López Ibor went to Germany to work under Lange, Rüdin, Bumke, and Goldstein, and later in France under Guillaum and Alajuanine.

In 1932, he was elected to the Chair of Legal Medicine at the University of Santiago de Compostela. After failing to obtain the chair of Psychiatry in Madrid, López Ibor returned to Valencia as a psychiatrist. During the Spanish Civil War, he changed his allegiance from the Republican to the National side, and after a period in Pamplona, was elected to the Chair of Psychiatry at Salamanca. From there he transferred to Madrid, where he soon became a powerful figure and the leading light of official Spanish psychiatry. A generation of academics trained under him including two major figures, Carlos Castilla del Pino and Luis Martín Santos.

His 25 books and more than 500 articles cover a wide clinical compass, ranging from an early study on war neurosis, to sexual behaviour, psychoanalysis, corporal schema, and a theory of the neurones. It is likely that the latter may prove to be his most original contribution as expressed in books such as La Angustia Vital and Las Timopatias Ansiosas, and his development of the concept of 'masked depression' which constituted the core of the 45th Maudsley Lecture which he delivered in 1970.

A somewhat controversial figure, López Ibor elicited from his psychiatric fellow countrymen both great adulation and criticism. His relationship with great men returning from the external exile, such as Gonzalo Lafora, and with those trapped in the internal one, such as Bartolomé Llopis, was not always a happy one. Towards the end of his life Professor López Ibor was affected by Alzheimer's disease, knowledge of which condition he had helped to introduce in Spain.

Perhaps the best known Spanish psychiatrist of his generation, he received many honours including doctorates from seven foreign Universities, the Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, and the Presidency of the World Psychiatric Association, of which his eldest son, Professor Juan José López Ibor Aliño is currently the Secretary.

G. E. BERRIOS