AT A MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY
held at Brighton in July 1956, it was
RESOLVED

"That there be instituted a BOOK of VALOUR,
to be permanently on view at B.M.A. HOUSE,
in which there shall be recorded, by decision of the Council, heroic deeds performed by medical practitioners."
BOOK OF VALOUR

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
ROBERT ERNST DUNN
BORN 12th. SEPTEMBER 1906
M.B.E.,
M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond., 1940
D.P.H. Cape Town, 1948
Medical Officer, Livingstone,
Northern Rhodesia.
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

On 6th. February, 1955, during the night, a man fell over the edge of the eastern cataract of the Victoria Falls. When day broke he was seen lying on a ledge some 150 feet down the gorge face.

The Warden in charge of Victoria Falls National Park, John Charles Tebbitt, put on a lifeline and was able to descend to the injured man and tie a lifeline round him. He then climbed up the rock face and called for medical assistance.

Dr. Dunn arrived and, followed by Tebbitt, descended the rope ladder on a safety line. Still holding on to the rope ladder, Dr. Dunn gave the man medical attention, and signalled for a stretcher to be lowered.

Dr. Dunn and Warden Tebbitt then began the extremely dangerous operation of transferring the injured man to the stretcher, which had to be rigged in a vertical position. This task took fully an hour, the hazards being increased by rocks and stones falling from the face of the gorge. Eventually the stretcher was raised to the top and the rescue completed.

For his gallant deed Dr. Dunn was appointed a Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in April 1956.

Dr. Rhodes, who was then serving as a Temporary Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, entered the ship after the explosion and, despite the total darkness and dense smoke, succeeded in rescuing one of the injured. Then, after putting on an escape apparatus, he re-entered the submarine with morphia to attend to other injured men. As he was not a submarine officer, he was not acquainted with the lay-out of the vessel; nor was he accustomed to using the breathing apparatus. Despite these difficulties, his rescue efforts, carried out in most dangerous conditions, enabled two more men to escape before the submarine sank, but Dr. Rhodes himself was not saved.

The Albert Medal for gallantry in saving life at sea was awarded posthumously to Surgeon-Lieutenant Rhodes in recognition of the courageous act which saved the lives of others but cost him his own life.
In the morning, two workmen went to a well on a farm near Ticknell in Derbyshire to continue pumping out foul water.

The pump was driven by a petrol engine, set on a platform 40 feet down the well. One of the workmen, on going down the well, was quickly overcome by fumes from the pump. The other, after shouting for help, went to his aid, but he also was overcome by the fumes.

Dr. Mark Baker, a general medical practitioner in Ashby-de-la-Zouch, responded to a telephone call for help. Despite attempts to restrain him, he went down the well after tying a rope round his waist and giving one end to two women to hold. At a depth of 25 feet he began to be overcome by fumes and asked to be hauled up, but the rope became entangled with the cross supports of the well ladder and Dr. Baker could not be got out until firemen arrived with breathing apparatus. When his body was recovered, artificial respiration was applied without success.

The Albert Medal was awarded posthumously to Dr. Baker in recognition of his gallant deed, in which he showed "courage of the highest order."
N 17TH. JUNE, 1956.
IN THE PAPHOS AREA OF CYPRUS.
MANY SOLDIERS LOST THEIR LIVES
OR SUFFERED SEVERE INJURY IN A FOREST FIRE.

D R. SUTTON, then a National Service Medical Officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps, on hearing of the disaster, drove towards the scene in his Land Rover ambulance. He was caught by the fire, which completely destroyed his vehicle and equipment, but despite burns on his right arm he continued on foot. Having found a stranded vehicle, he used this in an attempt to seek help, but again he was cut off by the flames and again he proceeded on foot. With the help of other survivors he got water from a spring and carried it to the injured. After a further narrow escape in the fire he continued for five hours to treat and move burned soldiers until they had all been evacuated.

L IEUTENANT SUTTON, whose “brave conduct and devotion to duty were beyond praise,” was appointed a Member of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
WILMOT FENWICK
BORN 30TH. MARCH 1891
M.B., 1915
UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

N 27TH. AUGUST, 1956,
AT GRENFELL, NEW SOUTH WALES,
A BOY AGED 9 YEARS FELL DOWN A
MINE SHAFT TO A DEPTH OF 150 FEET.

DR. FENWICK, the local Government Medical
Officer, was early on the scene and volunteered to
go down the shaft on a rope to attempt the rescue of
the boy. Although foul air made it necessary for him to
be hauled to the surface, he insisted on making a sec-
ond descent, but again had to be brought to the
surface — in an exhausted condition and with facial
injuries. Later the boy was rescued by Mr. Vincent
Phillips, who went down the shaft, equipped with
a gas mask, in an improvised bosun’s chair.

IN A COMMUNICATION to the New South Wales
Branch of the British Medical Association, the
Mayor of Grenfell expressed high commendation of
the action of Dr. Fenwick, in which he displayed
"great courage and determination."
On 3rd December, 1956, at the Royal Air Force Station at Changi, Singapore, a message was received that the wife of the resident doctor on Christmas Island was gravely ill and that another doctor, supplies of blood and transfusion apparatus were urgently needed to save her life.

The weather conditions prohibited the landing of a flying boat and the only alternative was a descent by parachute.

Flying Officer Wilkinson immediately offered his services. He had made 21 training descents but none at a wind speed greater than 10–12 knots, the maximum acceptable for training. When Christmas Island was located, the surface wind was estimated at about 18 knots, the maximum accepted by the Army for operational drops. The flight had been delayed by refuelling difficulties at Djakarta, and Flying Officer Wilkinson, when he made his descent, had been without sleep for thirty hours. The dropping area, only 200 yards wide, was bounded by volcanic rock on one side and thick trees on the other. The descent was successful and the patient's life was saved.

For this brave deed, in which he 'set an outstanding example of devotion to duty and to his profession,' Flying Officer Wilkinson was awarded the Air Force Cross.
N 5TH. MARCH, 1957,
A TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT, CARRYING
ROYAL AIR FORCE PERSONNEL AND
POLICE DOGS, CAUGHT FIRE IMMEDIATELY
AFTER CRASHING ON THE VILLAGE OF SUTTON
WICK IN BERKSHIRE.

FLYING OFFICER EVANS, who was then stationed at Abingdon, took part in rescue operations led by Wing Commander Harrison, the Chaplain attached to the Abingdon Station. In the hope of finding survivors the two men worked for three hours in conditions of great danger. Fourteen bodies were extracted from the wreckage and one of the dogs was rescued alive. Undeterred by the explosion of a calor gas cylinder, which added to the conflagration, Wing Commander Harrison and Flying Officer Evans refused to give up the search until it became clear that there could be no survivors.

FOR THIS GALLANT DEED, in which he displayed "courage and resourcefulness of a high order," Flying Officer Evans was appointed a Member of the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.
N 30th September, 1960,
the Fordton area of Crediton was
flooded. One of the consequences of this was
that a cottage wall collapsed and three elderly ladies in ad-
joining cottages were trapped in their bedrooms. Dr. Markby,
chest deep in water, stood at the end of this terrace of cott-
ages and reassured the marooned ladies.

Many of the flooded houses were occupied by elderly &
infirm persons. Dr. Markby, whose own house had
been flooded, continued to walk about, often shoulder deep
in water, consoling and reassuring the flood victims until
they had all been extricated. In addition to this, he and the
local sergeant of police succeeded, with the aid of a boat, in re-
scuing another old lady just before her cottage wall collapsed.

The Police report described the action taken by Dr. Markby
as 'outstanding.' The report continued, 'He not only at-
tended to those distressed and those who may have suffer-
ed through immersion in the water, as one would expect
from a member of his profession, but he assisted in saving
life at great risk to himself. All this was done at a time
when his own house was submerged to a depth of six feet
and the contents on the ground floor, much of which were
valuable, were ruined.'

Dr. Markby spent more than five hours in the water. Many of the flood victims testified with admiration
to Dr. Markby's conduct in these distressing and hazard-
ous conditions.

For his brave deed Dr. Markby was appointed a Member
of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of
the British Empire in June 1961.
In August, 1962, Dr. David Spencer was acting as locum tenens for Dr. Ian L. Clark, a general practitioner of Reading, who lay acutely ill with kidney disease.

Dr. Clark had already lost a kidney some years earlier, and his life was now in grave danger from failure of the kidney that remained.

Upon hearing of his colleague's condition, Dr. Spencer volunteered to give one of his own kidneys for transplantation. The grafting operation was successfully performed at the Hammersmith Hospital, London, on 13 August 1962.

Dr. Spencer was well aware of the risk to his own health and livelihood in this sacrifice. This risk he disregarded in order to save the life of a colleague. His selfless action was in the highest tradition of his profession.
ON THE 20TH APRIL, 1964

IN SARAWAK CAPTAIN CRAWFORD WAS FLYING BY HELICOPTER TO VISIT TROOPS OPERATING DEEP IN THICK JUNGLE NORTH OF THE INDONESIAN BORDER. The aircraft crashed on landing, overturned, and bounced down a hillside until it was stopped by tree stumps.

THE heat was intense, the fumes from spilt fuel almost unbearable and the risk of fire imminent but, not thinking of his own safety, Capt. Crawford immediately saw to the escape of the six Gurkha soldiers aboard.

EXT he went to the help of an officer whose arm had been shattered by a tree stump piercing the cabin. Using a hastily sharpened clasp knife, he amputated the arm and worked on the officer’s injuries for nearly an hour in dangerous and very difficult conditions.

BECAUSE of the tilt of the cabin, Capt. Crawford had to support most of his patients weight while completing the dressing of the wound and awaiting the arrival of a stretcher. Although exhausted, he insisted on staying with the officer during the subsequent evacuation by relief helicopter.

CAPT. CRAWFORD’S bravery, fortitude and devotion will rank high in the annals of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

CAPTAIN CRAWFORD, R.A.M.C., has been awarded the George Medal for Gallant and Distinguished Service in the Borneo Territories.
On 24th December, 1965,
Michael Graham Johnson, M.B., B.S.,
Surgical Registrar, went to the
help of a ward sister, Miss Fiona Janet
Maud Chard in saving a mentally disturbed man,
just admitted as a patient who was threatening
to leap from a narrow ledge high up on the Middle-
sex Hospital.

For over half an hour, until the patient was
persuaded to return inside the building: Dr. Johnson
and the ward sister stood one on each side holding
on to him and endeavouring to dissuade him
from jumping.

This was done at great risk to themselves as
there were no handholds on the ledge which
was some twenty inches wide and one hundred feet
above the hospital courtyard. The patient was
known to be in a disturbed mental state and armed
with a knife. Darkness and rain added to the danger.

Recording the award of the George Medal to
Dr. Johnson and Sister Chard the London Gazette
states “There is little doubt that they saved this
man’s life. It is beyond all doubt that at the same
time they were putting their own lives in great
jeopardy.”
N 1ST JANUARY, 1966,
PENDING THE NIGHT, DR. W. RUDDOCK, M.B., B.CH.,
A GENERAL PRACTITIONER AND DR. S. G. BROOK,
M.B., B.CH., A GYNAECOLOGIST WENT TO THE HELP OF
A WOMAN SERIOUSLY ILL FOLLOWING A MISCARRIAGE
AND MAROONED BY A STORM ON LUNDY ISLAND.

DARKNESS and severe weather conditions made it
impossible to use a helicopter so Dr. Ruddock asked
the aid of the Appledore life-boat. With a westerly gale
gusting to hurricane force in squalls and a rough sea
the life-boat "Louisa Anne Hawker" set out from Appledore
with the two doctors on board. A three hour journey brought
her to Lundy Island half an hour before midnight. A
dinghy which put out from the slipway to fetch the doctors
capsized and the two occupants escaped with a severe soaking.

THE official report records what then took place:

"It was then decided to put the two doctors ashore using"
the South lighthouse stores hoist. This consists of a wire
and cable anchored on the sea bed and secured to shear legs on
the cliff near the lighthouse. An open box was lowered down
the cable by a winch. The crewman anchored and veered down
close enough to the cable to pass a rope around it from the star-
board bow of the life-boat. The two doctors and their equipment
were disembarked into the box, which was then hauled some-
two hundred and fifty feet up the cliff top, swinging danger-
ously in the wind."

DOCTORS and patient were later taken to Barnstaple
by helicopter while the life-boat stood by.

THE Inspector of Life-boats wrote: "It is considered
that both doctors showed courage and determination
of a high order. Coeswain Carter handled his boat well
and in a seamanlike manner. His crew... supported him
throughout and there is no doubt that their combined
effort resulted in the satisfactory outcome..."
On 26th February, 1966, at four o'clock in the morning, Dr. G.B. Stephenson was summoned to an old age pensioner who thought he had heard his neighbour in the flat above fall to the floor and who had also noticed smoke coming from the building.

Dr. Stephenson hurried to the house, broke down the door and in spite of dense smoke went in. At first he had to retreat but on his second entry, covering his face with a wet handkerchief, he crawled along the floor and up the stairs and into the bedroom of an elderly lady, whom he found after feeling his way still crawling on the floor. He dragged her out of the building down the stairs and into the fresh air.

The fire brigade by this time was arriving and the fire officer commented that it was the densest smoke he had seen. After resuscitation and admission to hospital the lady survived. Dr. Stephenson was extremely ill and also required resuscitation and was admitted to hospital for a few hours but returned to his practice and attempted to conduct his morning surgery at the end of which he collapsed.

The fire officer was convinced that Dr. Stephenson's prompt and courageous action, without regard for the very great danger to himself, was responsible for saving the patient's life.

Dr. Stephenson was subsequently awarded the Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct.
The cliff was too close by for the helicopter to take anyone from the beach and the boat could not be relaunched. Meanwhile the lifeboat 'Earl and Countess Howe' arrived at 1.30pm to find Dr. Broadbent and his companions on the beach where they had been for nearly an hour. The official report records 'it was essential to get them off as soon as possible since it was approaching high water when the swell increased appreciably on this part of the coast.' The life-boat, at one time completely submerged by the waves, found it impossible in the extremely difficult conditions to put any lines ashore. Eventually the coastguards were able to bring the men on the beach up the cliff face.

A framed letter of appreciation from the chairman of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was given to Dr. Broadbent.
ON THE EARLY HOURS OF 10TH JANUARY 1971
DR. D.S. VALENTINE ACCOMPANIED THE APPLEDORE LIFE-BOAT "LOUISA ANNE WALKER," IN A SOUHERLY GALE, AND WENT TO THE AID OF AN INJURED SEAMAN ON THE CONTAINER SHIP "MANCHESTER MERIT," IN BARNSTAPLE BAY.

At 0531 hours, after a passage in the life-boat of six miles in rough seas, Dr. Valentine and a member of the life-boat's crew succeeded in boarding the "Manchester Merit." They had much difficulty in climbing the Jacob's ladder up the side of the ship, due to the fifteen foot rise and fall of the sea alongside and the crew member saved the doctor from being crushed between the two vessels.

The injured seaman was transferred to the life-boat and with Dr. Valentine in attendance returned to the station, where an ambulance was waiting at 0530 hours.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution it was decided that their thanks, inscribed on vellum, be accorded to Dr. D.S. Valentine and crew member—J. Pavitt.

DESMOND SEDGLEY VALENTINE
BORN 8TH NOVEMBER 1903
M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. 1931
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
DAVID GEORGE SWAINSTON
BORN 13th FEBRUARY 1942

ON A DAY IN JULY 1973

DR. DAVID SWAINSTON, A GENERAL PRACTITIONER, WAS ON EMERGENCY DUTY AT THE GUERNSEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, when a cliff rescue team put out an urgent call for medical help. A young man holidaying on the island was lying seriously injured but still conscious at the foot of a cliff after a 200 foot fall. As night approached, the weather grew worse and neither boat nor helicopter could be brought in. The only means of rescue was by stretcher up the cliff face. Wearing a crash helmet and lashed up to climbers' ropes, Dr. Swainston, with two bags of medical equipment under one arm, was lowered down the cliff. The patient's fall had ended at a huge granite boulder along which he had slipped before finally becoming wedged in a small narrow ledge. Dr. Swainston set up a drip of saline solution and two bottles of plasma and gave a morphine injection.

Later, with two ambulance men strapped alongside his stretcher, the injured man was carried along slippery boulders to a place at the base of the cliff whence he could be lifted to safety.
ON 23rd DECEMBER 1974
AN ARGENTINIAN WARSHIP SUFFERED AN EXPLOSION ON BOARD AND REQUIRED MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. HASTINGS LIFE BOAT LAUNCHED WITH THE STATION HONORARY MEDICAL ADVISER, DR. DAVY, INTO A STORMY SEA. AFTER GOING FOR ONE AND A HALF MILES A HELICOPTER JOINED THE LIFE BOAT AND DR. DAVY WAS ASKED TO TRANSFER TO IT FOR QUICKER TRANSIT TO THE INJURED SEAMEN. ONE OF THE HELICOPTER CREW LANDED ON THE LIFE BOAT AFTER SEVERAL ATTEMPTS AND PUT DR. DAVY INTO THE OTHER STRAP TO BE WINCHED UP. THE CREW MAN AND DR. DAVY WERE DRAUGHT OFF THE DECK INTO THE WATER AND DR. DAVY WAS SMASHED AGAINST THE SIDE OF THE BOAT. IT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LEARNT THAT SEVEN OF HIS Ribs WERE THEN BROKEN. THE HELICOPTER RECOVERED DR. DAVY AND TOOK HIM TO THE WARSHIP WHERE HE TENDED THE INJURED MEN, FINALLY ACCOMPANYING ONE PATIENT TO HOSPITAL IN THE HELICOPTER.

DESPITE BEING IN GREAT PAIN THROUGHOUT THE RESCUE, HE REFUSED ALL TREATMENT FOR HIMSELF UNTIL IT WAS COMPLETE. FOR HIS COURAGE AND DEDICATION TO DUTY, DR. DAVY WAS AWARDED THE SILVER MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY OF THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.
N 12th SEPTEMBER 1975

A DISTURBED FEMALE PATIENT

absecded from her ward in Fair Mile Hospital, Wallingford, and climbed up a fixed ladder to a narrow platform surrounding the top of the hospital water tank. From there she managed to scramble up on to the roof of the water tank. Dr. Cook and a male nurse, Charge Nurse Robinson, then climbed up the ladder and after half an hour were able to persuade the patient to slide off the roof of the tank on to the narrow platform. Had she slipped or misjudged the distance she might have fallen to the ground, possibly dragging her helpers off the platform. When she was on the platform Dr. Cook and Mr. Robinson looked after her until the fire brigade arrived and rescued all three from the water tower. Dr. Cook and Mr. Robinson thus spent about two hours on the top of an 80ft tower on a narrow ledge in the company of a frightened and unstable patient, and they showed great tact and resource in bringing her down to safety.
On 24th June 1976, Dr Radley and a companion, a young man who was a physiotherapist, had attempted to escape the incoming tide on the Isle of Eigg by climbing a cliff. Both fell on to the boulders below and were at first unconscious. When they recovered consciousness the man realised from his training that his back was broken. Dr Radley, despite an injured shoulder and a broken wrist, made her way along the shore, having to swim in several places, climbed a steep slope, and finally reached a house inland. Dr Maclean was summoned to the house, treated Dr Radley and, with a search party, set off for her friend. He was finally located, and in exceedingly difficult conditions Dr Maclean and the helpers reached him. Finding it impossible to move the casualty safely they made him comfortable on a stretcher, summoned a helicopter, and waited beside him until it could arrive some hours later. It duly came at first light and took off the injured man together with Dr Radley.
ISOBEL JOYCE
PREECE
BORN 8th NOVEMBER 1945
M.B., B.S. London 1968;
M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P. London 1968;

On 14th February 1977
A 28-year old man held ten police
men at bay for two hours while he smashed
up his home with an axe. With exemplary coolness Dr.
Preece entered the house, talked him into a calmer state,
and persuaded him to surrender the axe. For this brave
deed 'beyond the call of duty' she received the commend-
ation of the magistrate who subsequently heard the case.
ROBERT GEORGE MAIR
BORN 10th JULY 1919
M.B., Ch.B., Aberdeen, 1947

N 5th AUGUST 1977
DURING THE AFTERNOON
Louise Campbell, aged 15, and Catriona Brittain, aged 18, were swimming in relatively shallow water off Parkend, Ballantrae, Ayrshire, when they were swept out to sea by the current. Both girls were fair swimmers but the sea was very rough and there was a strong north-west wind. Louise Campbell managed to struggle ashore but Catriona was carried further out. On reaching shore Louise shouted for help. The only person to respond was Robert Mair. He and Mrs. Mair often exercised their dogs on the shore. On this occasion Mrs. Mair was on the foreshore near the north of the village when she saw two girls out at sea. A few minutes later she again saw two persons in the water but noticed that one of them was a man. Her husband’s jacket lay on the sand and she realised he must have gone into the sea to help the girl. He reached Catriona and helped her for a short time. But he was swept away by the strong ebb tide. Mrs. Mair lost sight of him. A local fisherman, Mr. F. McLennan, and his 14 year-old son, Eric, hearing that someone was in difficulty, immediately set out in their small boat. They found Catriona about 200 yards offshore. She collapsed unconscious and completely exhausted when pulled into the boat. She later recovered. On their return to harbour the McLennans heard that another person was still in the water. They returned to sea & after about 30 minutes found Robert Mair’s body floating face down 400 yards from the shore. The Chief Constable, Strathclyde Police, in recommending the award of the Strathclyde Regional Medal for Bravery to the McLennans and, posthumously, to Robert Mair, stated that he displayed tremendous courage in his efforts to save Catriona Brittain. He showed complete disregard for his own safety in an act of supreme bravery.
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JENNIFER HELEN TAOR
BORN 18th DECEMBER 1950

and

EDMUND PETER WYCLIFFE HELPS
BORN 28th SEPTEMBER 1921
M.B., B.S. London 1947;
M.D. London 1950;

9th NOVEMBER 1977
DR. TAOR, A SENIOR HOUSE OFFICER
AT THE CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Fulham, London, accompanied her consultant, DR. HELPS, to his office after a ward round. While she was speaking to the secretary of the unit in a nearby room a man entered Dr. Helps’s office. He identified Dr. Helps as a doctor and then angrily accused him, among others, of being responsible for some injustice that had adversely affected the man’s interests. After an exchange of words, the man rushed at Dr. Helps, pinning him against the wall in the corner. Hearing a commotion, Dr. Taor ran into the office. To his very great credit & regardless of the danger which he was facing, Dr. Helps urged Dr. Taor to keep away for her own safety. She ignored his plea & though of only slight stature, struggled with the man to try to disengage his grip on Dr. Helps. She succeeded to some extent but not before Dr. Helps had been stabbed in the arm & she continued her efforts to restrain the man. He was too strong for her, broke free, & again knifed Dr. Helps, this time in the abdomen. Realising she could do no more on her own Dr. Taor went for help. Meanwhile the man ran out of the hospital. He was found close by & handed over to the police. Later it emerged that he suffered from paranoid schizophrenia & had been discharged from Broadmoor Hospital in 1975. He had no connection with Dr. Helps or the Charing Cross Hospital. Dr. Taor showed extreme bravery in the face of great danger and put her life in peril to protect Dr. Helps, who survived thanks to her valiant efforts. The judge at the man’s trial said that her conduct deserved the highest commendation. Dr. Helps also showed great courage in thinking primarily of Dr. Taor’s safety despite the desperate situation with which he was faced.
ON 22nd MARCH 1978

DR. BUTLER, A SENIOR HOUSE OFFICER, SHOWED OUTSTANDING COURAGE IN DANGEROUS CIRCUMSTANCES in giving medical attention to a man trapped by a roof fall in a newly dug tunnel. One of the first on the scene, Dr. Butler was faced with the need to descend 25 feet and then crawl some 50 yards along a three-feet square tunnel through mud and rubble to reach the man, Mr. John Friel. Though she had never been underground before, Dr. Butler embarked without hesitation on a journey made additionally perilous by the possibility of further collapses of earth and additionally difficult by having to carry first-aid equipment. She found her patient buried up to his waist and pinned face down by a fallen roofboard. He was conscious but unable to speak. Under emergency lighting, Dr. Butler gave analgesic drugs and, despite the cramped conditions, set up a saline drip. She stayed for 15 minutes before making way for rescue to build a network of beams to prevent further falls. Nevertheless, she remained within reach until, three hours later, she accompanied Mr. Friel to hospital. He was later discharged. The leader of the rescue team, an experienced man, stated that Dr. Butler showed "marvellous bravery in terrible conditions. We cannot praise her too highly."
IN THE MORNING OF
16TH JANUARY 1978

DR. WRIGHT, A GENERAL PRACTITIONER OF
ST. NEOTS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, SHOWED OUTSTANDING
BRAVERY IN GOING TO THE AID OF A WOMAN SHOT BY
A GUNMAN who was still standing threateningly over his
victim. Called urgently from his surgery to a nearby
supermarket, Dr. Wright, on entering the shop, saw a
man at the end of an aisle waving a shot gun. At the
man's feet a woman shop assistant, Mrs. Janice Townsend,
lay bleeding from a gaping wound in the left loin. With
great courage Dr. Wright approached the gunman, who
allowed him to give emergency treatment to Mrs. Townsend.
Meanwhile the man continued to hold the premises to
siege. After some 15 minutes Detective Chief Superintendent
Charles Naan, head of the Cambridgeshire C.I.D., entered
the shop and persuaded the man eventually to surrender.
Later it transpired that Mrs. Townsend was the estranged
wife of the gunman, whose attack was the culmination
of several threats he had made on her life. She recovered
in hospital. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison for
attempted murder. Mr. Justice Melford Stevenson
referred at the trial to the "outstanding bravery of Dr.
Wright and the 'heroic courage' of Chief Superintendent
Naan. Dr. Wright was reported to have said after the
incident, 'I was too busy to be frightened.'
JOHN CHARLES FRANKLAND

BORN 28TH FEBRUARY 1938

B.Sc 1961; M.B., Ch.B 1964
Manchester
D.Obst. R.C.O.G. 1967
F.R.C.G.P. 1978 (M. 1970)

DR. FRANKLAND,
A GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN A PARTNERSHIP IN HALTON-ON-LUNE, LANCASHIRE, HAS DISPLAYED THE GREATEST COURAGE—
over a period of 10 years as medical officer to the Cave Rescue Operation team for the Settle, Ingleton and Mallerstang areas of North Yorkshire. Himself a keen and experienced caver, he has special knowledge of the problems and dangers of cave exploration. He was called to many accidents in his area, some of which required bravery and endurance of a high order among the rescuers. In September 1975, for example, Dr. Frankland had to crawl along a tunnel surrounded by falling rubble to reach an injured man in Crackpot Cave, Swaledale. Among other difficult and dangerous rescues in which Dr. Frankland played a major role was one at Long Kin West Pot in August 1978. There he had to descend 300 feet inside a vertical shaft to reach the victim. In another rescue, in April 1979, at Swinsto Hole near Ingleton, he had to crawl for a distance of half a mile along a narrow tunnel. In Dr. Frankland’s own words “a cave is the worst place in the world from which to extract an injured person.” Characteristically, he avoided publicity as much as possible. But his continuing bravery and devotion to the special branch of accident medicine in which he is so skilful is fully known to his medical colleagues and greatly valued by those who work with him in rescue operations.
10th January 1985,
Mr B.W.E.M. Powell, a senior house officer and a member of the 44
Emergency Medical Team at St. Mary's
Hospital, Roehampton was called to the scene of a gas
explosion at the Manorfield Estate, Putney Hill, London, SW15.
As a result of the explosion, which occurred at 7.40 a.m., six
flats in the centre of a three-storey block collapsed and the
remainder of the building still standing on either side was
so severely damaged that there was a constant danger of falls
of overhanging masonry. This hampered rescuers and prevented
the use of any mechanical means of removing wreckage in bulk.
It was not known how many people were trapped but certainly
some of the occupants must have been at home at the time
of the explosion. Removal of rubble and wreckage proceeded
as speedily as was possible by hand, and at regular intervals
work was stopped and silence imposed so that calls from any
victim buried alive might be heard. Soon after 9 a.m. tapping
noises indicated the presence of a person trapped somewhere
under the collapsed roof structure which was resting on top of
the remains of the flats beneath. Rescue workers began tunnelling
towards the sound, but the difficulties under which they
worked in a restricted area were such that it was over three
hours before the victim was released and taken to hospital.
Mr Powell was present during the whole operation and on
three occasions entered the tunnel himself to assess the medical
aspects of the work, to reassure the casualty, and on the
third occasion, to give treatment and to advise on the safety
of a particular manoeuvre.

In his official report on the incident, the officer in charge of
the fire services noted the extreme difficulty and danger of
the conditions under which the rescue was conducted. The
rescue tunnel stretched about nine feet under the roof
slab and nowhere was the headroom more than two feet.
Referring to Mr Powell, the officer in charge wrote that he
was calm and efficient and was always ready to assist or
advise on the medical condition of the casualty.

He carried out his duties under adverse conditions
without considering his own safety.
STEPHEN
CHRISTOPHER
BAMBER

BORN 23rd SEPTEMBER 1950
M.B., Ch.B., Birmingham 1984

On 11th June, 1985, Dr. S.C. Bamber, a house surgeon at the Birmingham General Hospital was attending to a patient in the casualty department when he heard an explosion in a nearby room. He at once went to investigate and saw through an open door a man reloading a revolver. Without hesitating, Dr. Bamber entered the room, grabbed the gun, and disarmed the man, who, it transpired, had absconded from a local psychiatric hospital where he was a patient. He had presented himself at the General Hospital after taking an overdose of paracetamol, and when nurses were preparing to wash out his stomach, he had produced the gun and fired fortunately without hurting anybody.

After disarming the man, Dr. Bamber talked to him for some time and refused to allow the police to intervene in what he regarded as a case of a patient needing medical treatment. In due course, the man was returned to psychiatric hospital. The cartridges in the gun were later found to be blanks but Dr. Bamber did not know this when he so courageously risked his life.
N 7TH. NOVEMBER, 1971
AT 6 P.M. ON SUNDAY, DR. D. J. MACKENZIE,
HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE
CLOVELLY, NORTH DEVON, LIFEBOAT STATION,
was informed of a seriously injured man in need of
medical assistance on board a German vessel, the
Embdena, some 50 miles west of Hartland Point.
At 6.30 p.m. Dr. Mackenzie and a crew of five put out
from Clovelly in the lifeboat Charles H. Barrett
into a force eight west south-west wind and a rough
sea. After three and a half hours the German vessel
was located hove to and rolling and pitching heavily.
With difficulty the lifeboat got alongside, and,
despite the danger, Dr. Mackenzie seized a moment-
ary opportunity to jump across to the Embdena,
where he landed on all fours. The injured man was
dead. Dr. Mackenzie was unable to re-embrace on
the lifeboat until both vessels had moved to the lee
of Lundy Island. He was landed back at Clovelly
at 8 a.m.

In February 1972 the Committee of Management
of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution
accorded its thanks to Dr. Mackenzie inscribed
on vellum in recognition of his gallantry.
N SEPTEMBER 1986
THE TWO PALESTINIAN REFUGEE CAMPs IN BEIRUT, LEBANON, WERE ATTACKED WITHOUT WARNING AND BESIEGED BY THE SHIA MUSLIM AMAL MILITIA.

Dr. Pauline Cutting at that time was in the larger of the camps, Bourj al Barajneh, working voluntarily for a British based charity, Medical Aid for Palestine, as a surgeon in the camp’s hospital. The siege was to continue for six months. During that time no one was allowed to enter or to leave the camp in which there were about 19,000 people. Shelling was frequent and indiscriminate and the hospital was hit several times. In all, 135 people were killed and 800 wounded. As time went on and conditions in the camp worsened, operations had to be carried out in almost primitive circumstances since there was no electricity for light or power and no domestic water supply. Stocks of essential drugs ran out. Lack of food forced everybody on to a diet that included rats, cats, dogs and grass, and which at its lowest point was estimated to average only 400 calories a day. Dr. Cutting, starving like everyone else, was often too weak to complete a ward round without sitting down to rest.

Nevertheless, despite the appalling deprivation and the danger, she continued under the increasingly adverse circumstances to carry on her medical duties with the utmost determination, skill and compassion. Her unfailing courage was an example to all. In the words of an observer she was “very human, very calm and very inspiring.” She earned the devotion of all who were in the camp for she devoted herself to them.
PHILIP ROBERT
RAYNER
BORN 15th MARCH 1950
M.B., Ch.B. SHEFF. 1975
F.F.A., R.C.S. (L), 1980

IN 18TH JANUARY 1987,
DOCTOR RAYNER, A CONSULTANT
ANAESTHETIST TO THE CHESTERFIELD
AND NORTH DERBYSHIRE ROYAL HOSPITAL
AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE BRITISH
MOTOR RACING MARSHAL'S CLUB, was lecturing
at a training session for marshals being held at
Donington Park motor racing circuit when his
discourse was interrupted by a crash landing of a
British Midlands Airways aircraft on a training
flight from Castle Donington airport.
Quickly loading rescue equipment onto a truck,
Dr. Rayner and some of the marshals set off through
deep snow to the scene of the accident on the bound-
dary of the race track. They found that both wings
of the plane had been torn off and the consequent
escape of a large quantity of aviation fuel was
presenting a threat of imminent explosion.
In the face of this peril Dr. Rayner led a team into
the wreckage to institute urgent medical treatment
to the three seriously injured crew and to free them
from the cockpit. The rescue operation, directed
by Dr. Rayner and the chief marshal at Donington
Park, took 90 minutes. The prevailing freezing
temperature on the day of the incident was said
later to have diminished the risk of the aviation
fuel exploding, but this was not known at the time
to Dr. Rayner and his team. Their courage and
skill in carrying out their life saving work in
such circumstances was acclaimed as outstanding.
In Good Friday
First April 1994

Doctor David Parry, Honorary Treasurer of Mid Glamorgan Division
attended a serious incident at Coney Beach, Pleasure Park, Porthcawl. An accident on a water chute had occurred at 12 noon, minutes before he arrived, when hurricane-force winds blew down a steel lighting gantry in the path of the ride and a nine-year-old boy was hurled from the ride onto the roof of the building below. Dr Parry was the first to arrive on the scene. To gain access to the boy, he climbed up the track of the chute against the force of the wind and then suspended himself from the track to reach him. When the fire brigade arrived, Dr Parry assisted with attempts at resuscitation but the boy died of multiple injuries. Dr Parry also attended to the other injured and distressed people.

In the confusion, he was the only one who managed to obtain the name and address of the next of kin of those injured and this enabled the police to contact their families.
ANTHONY INWALD
BORN 25th MAY 1936

ON 12 DECEMBER 1995

DOCTOR ANTHONY INWALD, A
GENERAL PRACTITIONER IN
LONDON AND PAST CHAIRMAN
OF THE CITY DIVISION

was in his surgery when one of his partners, Dr Judy Sharpey-Schafer, was threatened by a mentally ill patient who was wielding a carving knife. In going to her assistance he was stabbed twice in the back and, as a result, sustained a serious injury and was hospitalised.

Since his recovery, Dr Inwald has been campaigning for a reform of the Mental Health Act (1983) as the assailant, who had a history of violence, had been discharged from a psychiatric hospital less than a month before the incident.
On Bank Holiday Monday 26 August 1996

Doctor Roy Sharma, a GP in the Forest of Dean,

was returning home from an afternoon on call when he noticed smoke billowing from his neighbour's house. Mrs Sharma telephoned the fire-brigade while Dr Sharma tried to enter the house knowing that his friend and neighbour, who lived alone, was inside. Dr Sharma managed to crawl into the lounge but was beaten back by the smoke. He fetched a filter mask from his workshop and tried again but this time he was stopped from entering more than a few feet into the room by the intense heat. Sadly when the fire-brigade arrived and gained entry Dr Sharma's neighbour was dead.

Dr Sharma waited with the fire-brigade for the fire to be brought under control and then identified the body to spare any of his neighbour's family the gruesome task.

Dr Sharma was praised by the coroner at the inquest for his courageous efforts.
ROM SEPT. 1986 TO MAY 1987

FOLLOWING THE COMPLETION OF GP TRAINING, DR. JANE AND SIMON ROBINSON SHARED THE POST OF MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE CHATHAM ISLANDS (NEW ZEALAND, 500 MILES EAST OF CHRISTCHURCH).

At about 10.00 pm on 31st November 1986, Jane received a call from the nurse on Pitt Island (25 km to the south east—population 50). A female resident of Pitt, aged 25, had experienced sudden onset of abdominal pain worsening over three to four hours. The nurse was very experienced, the Pitt Islanders are very stoical and clearly the matter had to be taken very seriously.

At night there is no prospect of air link between the two islands, as there is only a grass landing strip on Pitt with no lighting. It was also a very stormy night. The only way to get to Pitt was to commission one of the local fishermen to take his boat. Jane was on call that night and she negotiated with Nelson King, a fisherman at Owenga (the nearest port to Pitt). Nelson had about the best boat available (a small fishing vessel called Taitko—38 ft). Nelson felt it was too rough to take a boat out unless it was a matter of life or death. Clearly this was a possibility, although it was impossible to judge prior to having access to the patient. On this understanding Nelson agreed to go.

It may be different now but feminism had not had much impact on the Chathams in 1986. Jane felt very strongly that she would be abandoning the cause to hand over to Simon so she drove to Owenga in the Land Rover Ambulance with Sister Margaret, one of the Catholic nursing sisters, to meet the crew: Nelson, his crewman and his brother Jimmy manned the boat; Pitt Strait which separates the two islands is about 25 km across and is a turbulent bit of water as Pacific currents are funnelled between the two islands.

There was a NW gale of 45 knots and there was a very big sea running—about five metres. The Taitko has an open rear
deck with a small wharehupe. The 28km journey to Pitt took about two hours during which time vomiting over the side was out of the question because of the risk of being washed overboard.

On arrival at Pitt it was too rough to approach the small jetty so another small boat came out to meet the Taiko and Jane and Margaret transferred to this with their gear. She was taken to the farm where the patient was being looked after by Eva Lamanu, the Pitt Island nurse. The patient was in extreme pain and shocked. Although there was history of a menstrual period three weeks before, Jane felt it was likely that she had ruptured an ectopic pregnancy. She established IV infusion, gave analgesia and radicomed Simon, her husband, back on Chatham to mobilise an airlift to the mainland of New Zealand. He contacted the RNZAF base at Christchurch where it was decided to dispatch a surgeon and anaesthetist rather than just aim to bring the patient to Christchurch.

The patient was then loaded on to the back of a pick-up truck and driven back to the jetty. The wind and rain continued unabated making assessment of pulse very difficult and blood pressure impossible. The patient was loaded on to the Pitt Island vessel and taken to the Taiko which had been standing off shore. The boat to boat transfer was repeated and the journey made to Chatham. Jane was in the wheelhouse again but had to make repeated checks on the patient who was lashed to the deck outside.

On arrival back at Owenga at about 6:00am, Jane drove the ambulance back to the hospital where the nurses and Simon had done their best to organise the small operating theatre and had made contact with potential donors on the island (all the residents have been blood typed). By the time of arrival at the hospital the patient was quite well perfused and not in so much pain raising the thought that it might have all been a futile exercise!

At dawn the RNZAF plane arrived. It was an extremely welcome sight. Jane assisted at the laparotomy at which the diagnosis of ruptured ectopic was confirmed. The patient made an uneventful recovery in the Chatham Island hospital.
THURSDAY
7th JULY 2005

AT 09.47 ON THURSDAY 7 JULY 2005
A DOUBLE-DECKER BUS OUTSIDE THE FRONT OF BMA HOUSE, LONDON, WAS BLOWN APART BY A TERRORIST BOMB. Although some passengers were able to walk off the bus relatively unharmed, there was considerable loss of life and many passengers were seriously injured. BMA doctors who were attending meetings in BMA House that morning went to the aid of the victims along with a number of BMA staff who rushed out to the front of the building to help. Evacuation procedures were used to divert most staff members to safety at the rear of the building. For the rest of the morning the courtyard and adjoining ground floor rooms at BMA House became a treatment centre and casualty clearance centre. Without thought for their own safety, doctors and staff comforted the injured and cared for their injuries as best they could with only the most basic materials to help them. There is little doubt that lives were saved thanks to the skills of the two dozen or so doctors who worked side by side that morning. Their efforts were coordinated and controlled using special expertise in dealing with emergency situations. This knowledge of the procedures required to link up effectively with London’s Emergency Services meant that the BMA site received official recognition as a casualty centre. By around mid-day the wounded passengers and passers-by who needed further treatment had been transferred to local hospitals and the less seriously injured had received first aid. A large number of casualties were treated at BMA House.

The bomb on the number 30 bus was one of a series of four terrorist explosions that morning, the other three being on underground tube trains. Also inflicting loss of life and serious injury to passengers. All over the world people wanted news of the events and broadcasters sought interviews with the
BMA doctors involved. In the hours that followed many of the doctors who had helped the bus victims gave interviews on radio and television in a compassionate non self-seeking way. Their words helped people understand what had happened and drew praise and testimonials for the value of the medical profession.

In the 10 days following the bomb blast, BMA House was an official crime scene and unavailable for the most part to the Association while police forensic experts examined the premises in detail. BMJ staff removed to temporary accommodation and the Journal was published as normal, as was BMA News, and the Association's headquarters work continued with a core staff team working from a suite of offices at the back of the building supported by the wider BMA network. During this time the scheduled BMA Council meeting took place in a nearby hotel. Pastoral care and professional counselling was made available to any doctor or staff member who was in need during the weeks and months following the tragic event.

On Thursday 21 July a memorial service was held in the courtyard of BMA House where the victims had been treated. It was attended by BMA staff and members, representatives of the emergency services, police, the Secretary of State for Health, the Chief Executive of the NHS and by some recovering victims and the family and friends of some of those who lost their lives. Prayers were led by representatives from different faiths and the opera singer Lesley Garrett was part of the dignified and moving musical programme. The service was broadcast live on national television.

In memory of those who were injured or killed outside BMA House on 7 July 2005, the Council of the Association arranged for a permanent memorial to be placed on site. In addition, the BMA is sponsoring training for more doctors who wish to gain expertise in the field of volunteer emergency medicine. Our thoughts are with the people whose lives were changed forever by these events and we record our thanks to the staff and doctors who helped them.
On 22 March 2017, Rajiv (Jeeves) Wijesuriya, a GP trainee and the chair of the BMA Junior Doctors Committee, was alerted to a stream of people running away from the Houses of Parliament. Suspecting a terrorist incident, but with no knowledge of the details, he immediately offered assistance. He ran towards parliament, and was the first doctor to treat Khalid Masood and PC Keith Palmer. Masood had driven a car at speed over Westminster Bridge, targeting pedestrians and killing four. He had entered the grounds of parliament and stabbed PC Palmer, before being shot by an armed officer. Dr Wijesuriya lacked basic equipment, but was able to triage, and provide immediate care and continuing life support. He worked in the presence of armed officers securing an uncertain environment, a high movement of frightened pedestrians, and the world’s media. After the incident, Dr Wijesuriya said there was ‘something beautiful’ about the skill, compassion and teamwork demonstrated by the many NHS staff involved in responding to these events. The prime minister praised those, like Dr Wijesuriya, who run not towards safety, but towards danger. He could not have known the risk he was taking. He acted selflessly, and in the best traditions of his profession.
N 22 MAY 2017, A MAN ENTERED THE MANCHESTER ARENA NEAR THE END OF A CONCERT ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, MANY OF THEM CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. HE DETONATED AN EXPLOSIVE DEVICE ATTACHED TO HIS BODY. DR MICHAEL DALEY, A CONSULTANT ANAESTHETIST, WAS OFF-DUTY AT HIS HOME, CLOSE TO THE ARENA. DR DALEY IS A MEMBER OF THE NORTH WEST AMBULANCE SERVICE'S MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE INCIDENT TEAM, FROM WHOM HE RECEIVED A CALL A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE EXPLOSION. DR DALEY READILY AGREED TO HELP, AND WHEN HE HEARD THERE MIGHT BE A DELAY IN GETTING A RAPID RESPONSE VEHICLE TO HIM, HE INSTEAD RAN TO THE INCIDENT SITE. IN DOING SO, HE HAD NONE OF THE NORMAL ASSURANCES AND PROTECTIONS ON WHICH AMBULANCE RESPONDERS CAN USUALLY RELY. HE COULDN'T HAVE KNOWN THE RISKS WHICH WAITED FOR HIM. ARRIVING AS MOST LIKELY THE FIRST DOCTOR AT AN INCIDENT THAT WAS TO CLAIM AT LEAST 22 LIVES AND INJURE MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE, DR DALEY PROVIDED TRIAGE AND DIRECTIONS TO OTHERS, OFFERING ASSISTANCE UNTIL THE ON-CALL MAJOR INCIDENT TEAMS ARRIVED. AFTER THE INCIDENT, DR DALEY EMPHASISED THAT HE WAS ONE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF DOCTORS INCLUDING THOSE WHO WERE VOLUNTEERS, THOSE ON-CALL FOR THE EMERGENCY SERVICES OR IN THEIR HOSPITALS AND GP SURgeries FROM NEWLY QUALIFIED TRAINEES TO EXPERIENCED CONSULTANTS. THE QUEEN PAID TRIBUTE TO THE 'PROFESSIONALISM AND CARE' OF THE EMERGENCY SERVICES. THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION COMMENDS DR DALEY AND THOSE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION WHO BEHAVED WITH COURAGE, DEDICATION AND PROFESSIONALISM IN RESPONSE TO THIS TERRIBLE INCIDENT.
This book was designed and the first 9 names with citations written out, gilded and illuminated by Margaret Alexander, Senbe, finished in 1969.

Binding by Sydney M. Tuckerrell...