
IN MEMORIAM

Lincoln Dufton Clark, 1923–2002

Lincoln Dufton Clark, M.D., a charter member (1961) and Fellow of the ACNP died March 10, 2002 in Salt Lake City, UT. He was born January 18, 1923 in Andover, MA and attended Phillips Andover Academy where he graduated first in his class in 1942. He then went on to Harvard University on a national scholarship, completed both college and medical school in the accelerated five-year program, and was elected to AOA. After two years of training in Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH), he spent a year at the Institute of Psychiatry at the Maudsley Hospital in London. He returned to MGH in 1949, married Edith Louise Stone, a medical school classmate, and completed a residency in Psychiatry in 1951 and a fellowship in 1952.

While at the Mass General he published a series of papers with Stanley Cobb on mental disturbances associated with cortisone and ACTH therapy. These papers in the early 50s were among the very first describing behavioral abnormalities associated with corticosteroid treatment.

After his Fellowship, he returned to the Maudsley for a year, followed by two years in the Army as Chief of Neuropsychiatry at a field hospital in Germany. In 1955 he came to the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Utah as a junior faculty member where he spent his entire academic career, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1994. At Utah, Lincoln's research interest broadened to investigations of drugs on animal behavior. One of his first NIMH funded grants in the early 60s dealt with comparative psychopharmacology and behavioral genetics. In his investigations, he used several animal models including dogs, desert pack rats, and a particularly hostile and aggressive mouse, *Onychomys leucogaster*. A subsequent NIMH funded grant and a Research Scientist Award were used to explore maladaptive behavior in primates. In squirrel monkeys, for example, he created an experimental model of reactive depression using operant techniques. An early leader in research in biological factors in human behavior, he believed that most major mental illnesses had an



organic basis. For example, he took the position that autism was a neurological illness, a view that was unfashionable at the time.

In the last 15 years of his academic career, Lincoln shifted his interest to forensic psychiatry. As a witness, his clarity and eloquence made him a noted and sought after consultant to a number of prestigious law firms in the Intermountain West.

In all the years he spent in Utah until shortly before his death, he was considered one of the premier lecturers to medical students. His ability to approach complex psychological issues in a clear, concise, and easy to understand manner, made him a hit with the students,

and over the years he won several Outstanding Teacher Awards from the student body.

One of the reasons Lincoln chose to come to Salt Lake City was the proximity and excellence of its ski slopes. With all his other duties, he found the time to become arguably the best amateur skier in the Salt Lake Valley. Lincoln also was an avid boatsman and his propensity for sports cars (particularly Corvettes) lent a rakish quality to his persona.

An eloquent teacher, elder statesman, and astute clinician, Lincoln will be greatly missed by the students and faculty of the Department of Psychiatry and the School of Medicine.

Bernard I. Grosser, M.D.
Department of Psychiatry
University of Utah
School of Medicine