in the libraries. Having done it and presented to him the review (which in fact he never wanted—he had got it already), he said "It must have cost you something to stay that week in London; I will not pay for your lodgings but I will pay for a tour of the orthopedic centers in Europe." This was typical of the disarming generosity of Robert Jones to young surgeons.

On June 28, 1957, there was a service in the Cathedral of Liverpool, on the centenary of the birthday of Robert Jones in 1857, near the foundation pillar in which are laid his ashes, the first ever to find a resting place here, above which is a stained glass window dedicated to *Service*. As long as the walls of that great Cathedral stand, there will shelter the token and memorial of a great servant of mankind who gave his gifts with generosity, with kindness and joy of heart. In the hearts and minds of those who came within the warm glow of his presence, and who learned humbly to love him, his spirit still lives.

Robert JUDET

1909–1980

Born in Paris in 1909, the son of an orthopedic surgeon, Henri Judet, Robert studied as a medical student under Ombredanne, Houdard, Mathieu and Wilmoth, qualifying at the age of 21. At first he worked in general surgery but soon, under the influence of his father and his elder brother, Jean, he came to work exclusively in orthopedic surgery. Appointed Chirurgien des Hôpitaux in 1947, he was nominated to the first orthopedic teaching post to be created in France in 1953. When he was made Chef de Service at the Hôpital Raymond Poincaré in Garches in 1956, the orthopedic service there was little more than a service for the chronic sick. Before long it was to become a service in orthopedics and traumatology with a worldwide reputation. Robert Judet was appointed Professor of Orthopedics and Traumatology in 1963. He was a member of many national and international orthopedic societies, a Corresponding Fellow of the British Orthopedic Association and a member of the American Orthopedic Association and the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons.

He made many major contributions to orthopedic surgery. His first thesis, at the age of 21, was on the subject of adult club foot. During his career he studied subjects as varied as the repair of pseudarthroses, pedicle bone grafts, quadriceps lengthening, the treatment of bone infection and the operative treatment of pelvic fractures. He is best known of all for his work in joint replacement. With his brother, Jean, he was the first to use an acrylic prosthesis to replace the femoral head in 1946 and presented the results of the first 400 cases at the meeting of the British Orthopedic Association in 1951. Undaunted by subsequent failure that resulted from the reaction to the wear of the acrylic material, he continued to work and experiment in this field, developing with his son Thierry a cementless total hip arthroplasty in 1971 and reporting the results of the first 828 cases to the British Orthopedic Association in 1975.

He was unique. Everything that he did was done with energy and enthusiasm. It is said that even at the age of 70 he could operate on two hips before breakfast. New approaches and fresh ideas flowed ceaselessly from him: indeed it was said that any assistant who went away on holiday found himself out of date with his chief's current thoughts by the time he returned. He was a remarkable teacher. The yearly orthopedic courses that he instituted at Garches became famous throughout France and abroad. He was an impeccable operator. His knowledge, ability and manner inspired confidence in his patients.

He was fond of many sports—skiing, hunting, sailing, golf. As a man, he was the epitome of Gallic qualities—charming, generous, entertaining, discerning and the perfect French host. His exploits in the Second World War and in the Resistance (he was arrested by the Gestapo but

fortunately was freed for lack of proof of his clandestine activities) earned him numerous decorations, including the Chevalier and Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Robert Judet died in December 1980.

Emanuel B. KAPLAN

1894–1980

Born on April 25, 1894, in Krementshoug in the Ukraine, Emanuel Kaplan completed his undergraduate studies at the University of Montepellier, France, and received his medical education in Paris and at Kharkov Imperial University between 1912 and 1916. After receiving his medical degree, he served as a physician with the Imperial Russian Army during the period of the Russian Revolution and the First World War. His experiences laid the foundation for his lifelong commitment to the alleviation of human suffering.

After the war, during the period when the great famine swept the Ukraine, Dr. Kaplan served as physician and interpreter for the American Relief Administration. His unusual linguistic skills—he spoke five languages fluently—and his medical talent brought his work to the attention of Herbert Hoover, who encouraged him to come to the United States. He immigrated in 1924 and established a private practice in New York in 1927.

He was among the first residents who were trained specifically in orthopedic surgery at the Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York City. Eventually his work was recognized, and he became attending orthopedic surgeon and ultimately chief of the Department of Hand Surgery at the hospital. He had been certified by the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery in 1936, and subsequently served as examiner of the board for a number of years. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons and was further honored by election to the American Orthopedic Association and the American Society for Surgery of the Hand.

Dr. Kaplan's scholarly pursuits, which resulted cumulatively in more than 100 major medical papers and four seminal books, were based on detailed human anatomical investigations, comparative anatomical dissections and studies, and his passion for language. His creative human anatomical pursuits were conducted at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, where he was clinical associate professor of anatomy until his mandatory retirement in 1963. His comparative anatomical studies were conducted at the New York Zoological Gardens (the Bronx Zoo) and at the American Museum of Natural History. As a result of these studies, he published many classic scientific papers, which even today remain a font for the contemporary investigator. His lifelong love of language was reflected in his writing, teaching, and conversation. In 1949 he translated Duchenne's *Physiology of Motion* from the French, making this pioneering study of muscle physiology available to an international readership for the first time and consequently stimulating the study of precise muscle function. In 1969 he returned to translation, publishing Weitbrecht's *Syndesmology* from the Latin. His dedication to anatomical studies permitted him to write his own *Functional and Surgical Anatomy of the Hand* in 1953 (which he updated in 1966 and which he was revising at the time of his death). This will be completed by his colleagues and students. His textbook *Surgical Approaches to the Neck, Cervical Spine, and Upper Extremity* was published in 1966.

Throughout his career Dr. Kaplan was dedicated to teaching. He organized one of the earliest hand-surgery teaching services and clinics in New York City at the Hospital for Joint Diseases. He taught anatomy at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons for more than 20 years, and subsequently served as clinical professor of orthopedic surgery at the New Jersey School of Medicine and Dentistry in Newark. In his teaching, he placed major emphasis on the