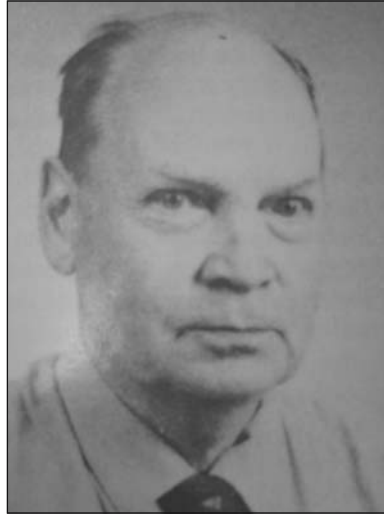


was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He returned from Egypt with two war decorations, one the Companion of the Bath and the other the Companion of St. Michael and St. George. He died at Hastings on February 23, 1930.

He was about medium height, broad-shouldered and of distinguished appearance, his complexion slightly sallow, with pleasant blue-grey eyes that lent some attraction to his personality. He was an excellent conversationalist, his voice low-pitched and friendly. In 1890, he married Beatrice, the second daughter of William Payne of the Chamber of London. He had one daughter. Alfred Tubby was old enough to be familiar with the traditions of pre-antiseptic surgery and young enough to embrace the teaching of Lister. He was therefore well placed to hand on a written account of what was of permanent value in the teaching of the early pioneers and yet well qualified to lead in the advance, under antiseptic precautions, of open operative correction of deformity. Furthermore he stood firm by the definition of orthopedic surgery as the surgery of the entire locomotor system. By his incomparable textbook of 1912, he helped to raise the prestige of British orthopedic surgery.

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Kauko VAINIO

1913–1989

Kauko Vainio a Finnish orthopedic surgeon of outstanding international achievement, was born on May 1, 1913 in Sääminki, Finland. The worldwide application of orthopedic surgery in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis began when Vainio was appointed head orthopedist at the Rheumatism Foundation Hospital in Heinola in 1952. In 1956 he was appointed first senior lecturer of orthopedic rheumatology at the University of Helsinki. He was named honorary professor in 1970.

Since graduating from the Helsinki University Medical School in 1939, Vainio's early professional life was dominated by military field surgery, ultimately as a major during Finland's struggle for freedom in the Second World War, followed by the postwar hardship.

After a decisive period of postgraduate training, he qualified as an orthopedic surgeon from the Orthopedic Hospital of the Invalid Foundation in Helsinki. Vainio's international activities began with a residency at the Anderson Orthopedic Hospital in the United States in 1949. Long before the current challenges of the growing organized international university exchange programs and projects, Vainio made unbelievable efforts toward a better understanding and relationship between colleagues around the orthopedic world, with special reference to his life's work—the operative treatment of the rheumatoid limb as an integrated part of the overall plan for the rheumatoid patient. He is said to have established a

Who's Who in Orthopedics

school of about 1,000 residents and visitors from Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Israel, Japan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, and the United States at his department in Heinola until his retirement in 1975. The 2-day 60th Anniversary Vainio Meeting in Heinola was attended by 50 international specialists in rheumatology.

Vainio was a frequent lecturer at international congresses and meetings concerned with orthopedics, rheumatology, and hand surgery. He was a man with innumerable friends and spare-time activities. At a rather early stage in his orthopedic career, Vainio drew fundamental guidelines for the operative treatment of the rheumatoid deformities of the foot based on a thorough classification of the typical abnormalities and their pathogenesis. His subsequent publications dealt proficiently with the rheumatoid hand.

Kauko Vainio died on January 17, 1989 in Heinola, Finland.



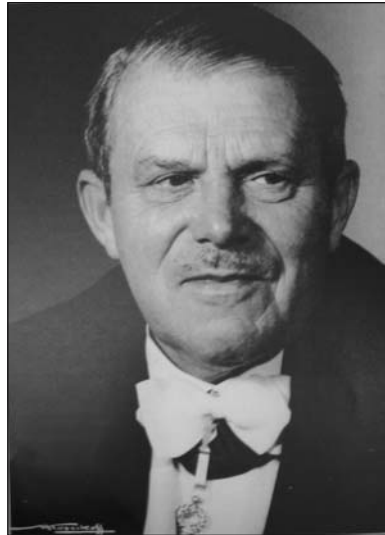
Henk VERBIEST

1909–1997

Henk Verbiest was born in Rotterdam in 1909. He studied medicine at the University of Leiden between 1927 and 1934. While he was a medical student, Verbiest did research in pigeons on several neurological problems. After graduation, Verbiest worked in the department of neurology until 1937. On the basis of research done during this period, he was granted a doctoral degree in

1939. From 1938 to 1939, Verbiest studied neurosurgery in Paris. The outbreak of World War II forced him to return to Utrecht where, because of wartime conditions, he was appointed head of the department of neurosurgery. After the war, Verbiest became well known for his research, for his clinical acumen, and for his surgical skills. He became especially well known for his work on anterior and lateral approaches to the cervical spine.

During his career Verbiest received many honors from his own government and from the international neurosurgical community. He is, perhaps, best remembered for his description of spinal stenosis. One of the classic symptoms of spinal stenosis, intermittent claudication of the spine, is called Verbiest's syndrome.



Jean VERBRUGGE

1896–1964

The Belgian medical world, and especially its orthopedic surgeons, mourn the passing of an eminent surgeon, a good man, and an incomparable friend.

Jean Verbrugge was born in 1896, on December 16. After brilliant intermediary studies at Antwerp, he graduated and gained his degree, in 1921, as a doctor of medicine, surgeon, and obstetrician from the University of Brussels, with the highest honors. He was almost immediately awarded a scholarship as a Fellow of the Com-