

DOROTHEA LIEBERMANN-MEFFERT
HARVEY WHITE

A Century
of
International Progress
and
Tradition in Surgery



AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGERY

KADEN VERLAG

LIEBERMANN-MEFFERT, WHITE



A CENTURY OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS AND TRADITION IN SURGERY

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*An Illustrated History of the
International Society of Surgery*

D. Liebermann-Meffert, H. White

In collaboration with H.J. Stein, M. Feith and V. Bertschi



KADEN VERLAG HEIDELBERG

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Foreword

As the International Surgical Society (ISS)/Société Internationale de Chirurgie (SIC) celebrates its centenary at this 39th Congress in Brussels, the city where the Society was founded and where its Secretariat was located for many years, it is an opportune time for a history of the Society to be published. The ISS is the first and oldest International Surgical Society in the world and Drs. Liebermann-Meffert and White have painstakingly worked through the archives, such as they were, and other sources of information to put together a comprehensive review of the ISS during the past century. This has not been easy, as you might imagine, but nevertheless they are to be congratulated on producing such a fascinating account of the Society over its first 100 years. One cannot help but be impressed with the names of the surgeons who were prominent members of the ISS over the years, and certainly in the earlier part of the last century there cannot have been any surgeon of note internationally who was not a member of the ISS. As Drs. Liebermann-Meffert and White point out, the drive to establish the Society at the end of the 19th century was the difficulty of international communication, in contrast to today where communication exists at the push of a button. One then has to ask whether there is still a role for an international society such as the ISS. I firmly believe that there is, but perhaps for different reasons to those which led to the foundation of the Society. Today the increased specialization in surgery means that there are few Societies in which the generality of surgery with its different specialist interests comes together every two years and provides an opportunity for its participants to learn about areas outside their own special interest. This is also reflected in our very successful journal, the *World Journal of Surgery*. Thus, I feel that this is the modern rationale for the ISS, which will ensure that it continues to flourish in the 21st century. We are all indebted to the authors for providing us with such a fascinating record of our origins.

Peter J. Morris, FRS, PRCS

President International Surgical Society

President Royal College of Surgeons of England

Preface

The approaching centenary of the Society was the catalyst for this record being made available to members in book form. It was also one way of imposing order on and analysing the vast amount of disorganised material lodged in 1980 in the new offices of the Society developed by Martin Allgöwer in Basle/Pratteln. He enlisted the help and enthusiasm of one of us in beginning this task which necessitated reading through 442 files – including many hand-written letters in French, German, English, Italian and Spanish. Some were undated and had to be identified and arranged in chronological order. Worthless material (including reprints, bills and details of hotels) was removed. Funding such a task was initially a problem but this was gradually overcome with personal and outside help. After this, work on the book could be started and brings to members of the Society the history from the foundation to the present day.

The elitist nature of the Society is apparent from the very beginning and the difficulties of fusing individuals with powerful personalities – separated by vast distances before the ease of communication which we enjoy today – should not be underestimated. Imposed on this was the turmoil of two World Wars. Ultimately we have tried to document a century of international progress and tradition in surgery which serves as the title of this book. There have inevitably been some difficulties and there are regrettable omissions. A few apparently well organised institutions were either reluctant, too busy or too disorganised to answer some of our queries. For these deficiencies and those of our own making we must apologise.

However, we believe that although incomplete and imperfect, the selection made from the material available has enabled us to bring to the Society a useful historical overview. We have tried to keep alive by photographs and short biographies some of the personalities who have individually and collectively been so important to the Society. The task has been greatly helped by Norbert Krämer of Kaden Verlag, Heidelberg, Germany.

Dorothea Liebermann-Meffert

Harvey White

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1 The First International Surgical Society

Historical Review

The introduction of controllable pain relief using sulfuric ether by Morton in the year 1864 and of the antiseptic methods, which effectively combatted wound infection by Lister one year later, opened a new, wide and fascinating approach to surgical techniques. Surgeons became rapidly aware of the changing face of surgery by great innovations. They recognized the necessity to communicate with each other, to exchange experience and to improve the art and science of surgery. As a result, surgical societies were established in most European countries in the course of the second half of the 19th Century. Similar plans were made in the USA, Germany and France for the founding of societies on an international basis because it appeared necessary to establish contacts by gathering experienced surgeons from all over the world who could discuss worldwide surgical progress¹.

On September 9, 1902 the first International Society of Surgery was established in Brussels through the initiative of the surgeons of the Belgian Society under the leadership of its President Professor Charles Willems of Gent. A delegation of distinguished surgeons from 17 European countries and one from the USA was assembled during the founding session of the society, which was named “Société Internationale de Chirurgie (SIC)” or “International Society of Surgery (ISS)”, respectively. The principle goal of the Society was to contribute to the progress of surgery.

When in 1905 the Society held the first congress under the presidency of the Nobel laureate Professor Theodor Kocher from Switzerland, it had already 638 members from 23 countries, 195 of whom attended the meeting². The initial tradition of triennial meetings changed to biennial after World War II. The congresses were held in cities in different countries in Europe and overseas and were devoted “to controversial surgical questions of immediate importance”. All the speakers of the first decades were invited and recruited from the surgical elite of their time from all over the world.

The transactions of each congress, all addresses, articles and discussions were translated in the officially recognized languages of the congress – 6 in number ! – and appeared in full text and later in abstract form in octavo volumes, averaging from 800 to 900 pages each.

The fellowship was obtained solely by recognized professional merit. A mere glance at the list of fellows of the early times as published in the Congress Reports of 1905 shows that none of those who was elected required scrutiny to prove their professional worth and distinction.

In spite of political disharmonies and “tragic wars” ending up with millions of humans killed, international surgical loyalty lasted through the decades³. There was, however, the temporary exclusion of the German, Austrian and Japanese members after the two wars. According to the original constitution, the presidents of the ISS/SIC had to be of Belgian nationality, but when the first non Belgian was elected as President of the Society, this was the German Professor Fritz Linder from Heidelberg in 1973.

New competitive surgical societies, insolvency of members through economic depression, inflationary periods and foreign exchange regulations, an extreme cost explosion for congresses, publications and secretarial expenses advancingly brought the ISS/SIC into an economic crisis.

In 1980, the General Secretariat of the ISS/SIC was moved from Brussels to Basle and Pratteln, Switzerland under Professor Martin Allgöwer as Secretary General. The number of members had exceeded 3,000 by then. Today the ISS/SIC is nearly 4,000 members strong.

References and Annotations

- 1 James WW Keen (ed) The memoirs of William Williams Keen, M.D.: A Keen Book. Library of Congress Catalog, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 1990 pp 61–62

The prominent American surgeon William Williams Keen (see Chapter 11) reports in his memories that in the late eightennineties he made a serious effort to initiate a movement for an international surgical congress. He negotiated with John S. Billings, who in 1888 was the first president of the triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, and other leading surgeons in the U.S. as well as with the European surgical authorities Czerny, Kocher, Gussenbauer, von Bergmann, Durante in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Italy and Great Britain. Following Keen they all approved the idea, and would have materialized, but for the attitude of the British surgeons. The system of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, however, did not match his concept of an international society of surgery. Keen noted that finally he had to „abandon the scheme“.

- 2 Willems Ch: Liste des membres. 1^{er} Congr Soc Int Chir 1, 17–44, 1906
- 3 Linder F: Letter to Dr. Liebermann-Meffert, 1987

2 Origins

State of Surgery up-to the 19th century

The Middle Ages

The founding of associations of surgeons dates back to the Middle-Ages as a mean to improving and maintaining the position and prestige when religious fanaticism rose and medicine declined^{1,2}. The fundamental knowledge of anatomy and surgical procedures of the ancient medical schools was kept alive in Arabia and in the European monasteries³⁻⁹ during the migration of the Teutonic nations in Europe. Rise of the clerical predominance and the scholastic philosophy (Ecclesia abhorred a sanguine) prohibited practical surgery by any members of convents and universities^{6,7} from the years 1163 to 1215 by Ecclesiastic Councils. In that period, the philosophical-medical teaching of the Greek physician Claudius Galen (130–201 A.D.) still persisted as a dogma: disease is God's "business", His Will and his punishment. Operative intervention was solely in hand of laymen, i.e. the barbers and to some extent their untrained assistants^{6,8}. Bad medical education, quackery, vagabond life, and crude surgery led to disrepute and a drop on the status of the non-academic barbers⁵.

Emancipation of Surgery

In order to overcome the unsatisfactory situation of the Middle Ages, the better trained surgeons gathered together to found a company, the guild of barber-surgeons. A policy of rigid selection determined the membership. Prestigious guilds for example were Saint Côme founded 1311 at Paris and the Barber-Surgeons Company of England 1540–1740^{3,7,8}.

The attempt of the few scientifically skilled surgical university teachers at Paris, Bologna, London and Edinburgh led to the foundation of the Collège de Chirurgie, Académie Royale de Chirurgie 1731–1793 in France and the Company of Surgeons in England 1745.

Following the example of France (1731) and of England (1800) – where the surgeons managed to separate from the corporation of the barber-surgeons in the year 1845 – the corporate-feeling and the necessity to exchange ideas of technical progress, leading surgeons were establishing local associations in different European countries^{4,6,8-10}.

National Surgical Societies

In the modern age with all the technological improvements, the care of communication by the internet and the benefit of telecommunication, it might be difficult to appreciate all the reasons which led to the founding of surgical organizations, especially as it appears that we are now becoming tired of joining professional bodies. However, at the commencement of the twentieth century one serious handicap was communication. This was extremely poor, slow and antiquated. No radio, no telephone, no fax, no computers, no television nor videos were available. In recognition of the uncertainty and the deluge of new information, critical surgeons and physicians decided to found societies on a national basis (Table 3.1) for an exchange of opinions and experiences.

International Exchange

Communication initially was too slow for the rapid evolution in the progress of surgery. Language problems were another impediment after the progressive loss of colloquial Latin, which was the traditional common academic language in Europe for centuries. Travelling was tiresome, complicated and time consuming in the era before airplanes and rapid road and rail transport existed. However, a small number of young privileged surgeons maintained the ancient tradition of visiting foreign universities. They took time off and traveled to surgical centers such as Paris, Glasgow, Vienna and Berlin, anxious to learn the new surgical achievements, skills and techniques from Louis Pasteur, Joseph Lord Lister, Theodor Billroth, and Bernhard von Langenbeck. But this opportunity was available only to a minority of surgeons.

An International Society – would founding bring benefits?

The second half of the 19th century was a period of growing self-confidence and nationalism. However, a number of surgeons believed that the development of surgery throughout the world should be independent of politics. They strongly believed in the French saying *la science n'a pas de patrie!* (Science has no country!). Thus in the last decade of the 19th century, in the year 1895 there were suggestions made by surgeons in the USA to the German Society of Surgery for establishing an international society for surgeons ¹¹. Similar plans were also made in France ¹¹. Increasing international contacts would enable the sharing of technical skills. The benefits of a great number of experienced surgeons, gathering together clearly saved both time and effort.

Eventually the enthusiasm of 6 or 7 Belgian surgeons gave rise to the birth of the first international Society of Surgery which one hundred years later has nearly ,000 members from 93 countries. It is fascinating and almost incredible, how a small group of surgeons working in a small, not very prominent country like Belgium was able to initiate and promote the founding of and development of a large surgical organization that subsequently became established world-wide. How has this society managed to survive so long in spite of the very substantial difficulties, including the troubles of two world wars, international political disasters and financial depressions and over the years attracted the most distinguished, renowned surgical elite of the globe?

3 Milestones in the life of the International Society of Surgery

The Founding of the International Society of Surgery (ISS/SIC)

Eventually, some surgeons of Brussels – the beautiful city known for cultural and scientific traditions (Fig. 3.1.) – who were not only strong supporters of the Listerian methods, but also in sympathy with the spirit of advance and change and had the ability to speak several European languages took over the task of founding such a society^{12,13}. It is not certain who actually had the idea of forming the ISS/SIC. It is very likely that the stimulus came principally from the Belgian surgeons Arthur Gallet (Figs. 3.2 and 3.3)^{11,12}, Charles Willems, Antoine Depage, Jules Lorthioir and Jean Verhoogen (Fig. 3.4 a–e)^{14–16}. Both, Depage and Verhoogen had served as the first secretaries of the Royal Society of Surgery of Belgium which was established in 1893 (Table 3.1, Fig. 3.5).



Figure 3.1 The market place in Brussels about 1895 [Phototypie Albert (Bruxelles) Collection Liebermann-Meffert].

A delegation of prominent surgeons from 17 European countries and Roswell Park from the USA followed the call of Charles Willems, President of the Belgian Society of Surgery at that time to come to Brussels for the annual congress^{11,17}. On September 9, 1902 at the end of the annual congress of the Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie – the group of Belgian, European and Overseas surgeons¹¹ gathered together for an extraordinary session to discuss the idea and to found what was the first International Society of Surgery (ISS/SIC). Charles Willems proposed first, to choose a provisional international committee having the task to advance the recruitment of the society, to elaborate a scheme of a constitution and a programme. He proposed secondly that the international committee should be composed by one delegate of each coun-

Table 3.1 Founding year of selected still existing National Societies in chronological order

Year	Nation	Name
1843	Great Britain	Royal College of Surgeons
1872	Germany	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie
1873	Russia	Russian Scientific Surgical Society
1880	USA	Societas Chirurgica Americana
1882	Italy	Società Italiana di Chirurgia
1884	France	Association Française de Chirurgie
1889	Poland	Association of the Polish Surgeons
1893	Belgium	Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie
1899	Japan	Japan Society of Surgery
1902	The Netherlands	Nederlandse Vereniging voor Heelkunde
1905	Sweden	Svensk Kirurgisk Förening
1913	Switzerland	Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Chirurgie
1913	USA	American College of Surgeons
1937	China	Chinese Surgical Society
1957	Austria	Österreichische Gesellschaft für Chirurgie
1977	Canada	Canadian Association of General Surgeons
1978	Portugal	Sociedade Portuguesa de Cirurgia

try. Consensus was given and one delegate for each attending country was elected. For its constitution the ISS/SIC published a Bulletin 11 containing the *Compte Rendu des Séances sur les Travaux des Membres*.

The aim of the founders of the project was primarily scientific. The tenor of Article 1 of the Statutes of the ISS/SIC (see Chapter 4 and Fig. 4.1) corresponds to Article 2 of the Statutes of the Royal Society of Surgery of Belgium of 1893^{14,51}. With the new emphasis on research it was of the greatest importance that the standard of clinical surgery should be maintained at the highest level.

Between the years 1902 and 1905 Leopold Mayer, then the clinical assistant of the Secretary General elect Antoine Depage and Assistant Secretary General elect of the Society, traveled extensively through Europe and presumably in the



Figure 3.2 The surgeon Arthur Gallet who proposed the concept of founding the International Society of Surgery in Belgium [Courtesy of Docent R. van Hee, Antwerpen].

fausse modestie, ce témoignage que nos efforts n'ont pas été stériles et que la Société internationale de chirurgie est sans doute appelée à l'avenir brillant que nous avons rêvé pour elle.

Discours de M. le Prof^r Kocher, président du Congrès.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE, MESSIEURS,

Le Congrès international de chirurgie s'associe de tout cœur à l'hommage qui vient d'être rendu à Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, à M. le Ministre, à M. le Secrétaire général. Nous sommes vraiment heureux de nous réunir dans cette hospitalière Belgique, qui, sous la direction éclairée de son Roi, a souvent montré aux autres nations le chemin du progrès.

Permettez-moi, avant d'aborder le sujet dont je compte vous entretenir, d'arrêter un instant votre pensée sur ceux de nos collègues qui nous auraient accordé leur adhésion et donné leur concours et que déjà la mort est venue surprendre.

Je veux évoquer ici, d'abord, le souvenir de Joh. von Mikulicz; nous avions compté sur lui et nous savons qu'il se serait dévoué sans réserve à l'œuvre que nous commençons aujourd'hui. Nous aurions écouté, avec respect, les enseignements que nous promettaient sa longue expérience et cette vaste érudition qui n'avait d'égale que son habileté opératoire.

Que sa famille, qui a bien voulu nous faire parvenir ses vœux pour le succès du Congrès et attester l'intérêt qu'elle lui porte, reçoive la respectueuse expression de nos profonds regrets pour celui qui n'est plus.

Il est d'autres noms encore dont la commémoration doit être faite; car la mort a fauché la moisson avant même qu'elle fût levée: ceux de Tillaux, le chirurgien renommé, dont les excellents travaux d'anatomie topographique et chirurgicale sont toujours appréciés comme une direction précieuse pour l'opérateur chirurgical; de Schede, qui a le mérite d'avoir, un des premiers, étudié la méthode de Lister et d'avoir poussé Volkmann à l'accepter. Schede a contribué, d'une manière puissante, au développement de nos connaissances du traitement des plaies et des méthodes opératoires. Ajoutons les noms de Bungner, de Brun, de Segonneff, et surtout celui du chirurgien belge Arthur Gallet, qui nous rappelleront des collègues regrettés de nous tous.

Arthur Gallet a été le promoteur principal de cette réunion, et nous nous souvenons des démarches qu'il a faites, il y a plusieurs années, pour fonder une Société internationale de chirurgie.

Figure 3.3 First page of the inaugural lecture of Professor Kocher, President of the first Congress of the ISS/SIC in 1905. At the end of the page is quoted Arthur Gallet as the promoter of the ISS/SIC ¹⁵

United States of America making friends with prominent surgeons, in order to establish international contacts, to discuss the matter of organization and the statutes of the planned association and, not least, obtaining the ideas of colleagues to organize the first congress in 1905^{18,19}.

Original notes of the early period after the foundation appear not to have survived. At least they are not established by documentary evidence in the Archives of the ISS/SIC. Fortunately the arguments in favour of creating the



Charles Willems



Antoine Depage



Jules Lorthioir



Jean Verhoogen



Arthur Gallet

Figure 3.4 The Belgian founders of the ISS/SIC.



Figure 3.5 Hôtel de Sociétés Scientifiques in Brussels. In this building the idea of founding the ISS/SIC was presumably born [Photo Thill, courtesy of the Secretariat of the Hôtel de Sociétés Scientifiques].

International Society of Surgery and its aims have been well documented in subsequent Congress publications. The inaugural session was reported three years later in the first issue of the ISS/SIC Congress Volume in 1905^{15,18}, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Surgery of Belgium*¹¹, and in the publications prepared to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the *Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie* in the year 1993^{13,14}.

Change of corporate form

The officers of the bureau at Brussels governed – without any legal identity – the affairs of the Society including the finances. Thirty-three years were to elapse before the Society became registered as a public law corporation. This status was required by the Belgian legislation in the year 1919 and by the International Convention of 1922/23 for public services²⁰. Thereupon, in order to establish the correctness of the statutes, the President of the International Committee Verhoogen, the Secretary General Dejardin, and the Treasurer Paul Lorthioir filed the constitution among official records to the Ministry of Justice on October 27, 1938 (Fig. 3.6). Following the approval of the statutes by the Ministry application was made for the ISS/SIC to be granted the status of a cor-

N. 108.

**Société internationale de Chirurgie,
Association internationale à but scientifique, à Bruxelles.**

(Jouissant de la personnification civile
en vertu de la loi du 25 octobre 1919,
arrêté royal du 19 décembre 1938.)

STATUTS.

Article 1^{er}. L'association, fondée à Bruxelles, en 1902, sous le nom de Société internationale de Chirurgie, a pour but de contribuer au progrès de la science, en cherchant à élucider certaines questions d'ordre chirurgical.

Cette association a son siège à Bruxelles.

Art. 2. Le nombre des membres de l'association est limité. Le comité international fixe tous les trois ans, avant le congrès, le nombre de membres pour chaque pays. Sont membres titulaires de la société, les chirurgiens agréés par le comité international, sur la proposition du comité de leur pays. La reconnaissance de nouveaux comités nationaux se fait par le comité international.

Les membres payent une cotisation triennale, dont le montant est fixé par le comité international; cette cotisation donne droit aux publications de la société.

Des membres qui ont rendu à la société des services éminents peuvent se voir décerner par l'assemblée générale le titre de membre d'honneur; ils n'ont pas à payer de cotisation.

Art. 13. Perdent le titre de membre de la société les membres qui auront été déclarés indignes par un vote secret du comité international réunissant les quatre cinquièmes des suffrages; cette détermination ne pourra être prise que par une réunion du comité international spécialement convoquée à cette effet. En outre, les membres qui, malgré deux rappels, négligent pendant six ans de payer leurs cotisations, sont considérés comme démissionnaires et sont rayés d'office de la liste des membres.

Art. 14. Les membres exclus ou démissionnaires ainsi que les héritiers d'un membre décédé, perdent tout droit aux avantages de l'association et ne peuvent réclamer ni aucune part dans l'avoir social ni remboursement de cotisation ou de versements quelconques.

Bruxelles, 141, rue Belliard.

Le président du comité international,

J. VERHOOGEN.

Le secrétaire général,

L. DEJARDIN.

Le trésorier,

P. LORTHIOIR.

Liste des membres du bureau du comité international permanent
de la Société internationale de Chirurgie.

Président : M. Verhoogen, Jean-Antoine, docteur en médecine, Belge, 24, rue des Comédiens, Bruxelles.

Secrétaire général : M. Dejardin, Léonce-Marcelin-Adolphe, docteur en médecine, Belge, 23, rue du Commerce, Bruxelles.

Trésorier : M. Lorthioir, Paul-Emile-Constant-Jules, docteur en médecine, Belge, 76, rue Faider, Ixelles.

Duplicata. Enregistré un rôle sans renvoi à Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, le 25 novembre 1938, volume 99, folio 64, case 5. Reçu 15 francs. Le receveur a./i., (signature illisible).

(135 lig.)

Figure 3.6 First and last section of the publication by the Ministry of Law in the Journal Annexe au Moniteur Belge 1939 which was necessary to approve the statutes of the ISS/SIC ²⁰.

porate body on November 24, 1938. By the decree of King Leopold III of Belgium (Fig. 3.7) the Society became a legal body on December 19, 1938 and could act under the name ISS/SIC and take legal proceedings. The statutes were published in the *Annexe au Moniteur Belge* on January 28, 1939²⁰. All the subsequent modifications of the Constitution were similarly published in the *Annex au Moniteur* until 1974. Thereafter no notices are found in the ISS/SIC archives. In particular none concerning the dissolution of the Society in the late 1970s.

Transfer of the Headquarters from Brussels to Basle

In 1980, the office of the ISS/SIC was moved from Belgium to Switzerland. This drastic change resulted from several unsolved problems which started in the fifties (see chapter 10).

Those instrumental in effecting the translocation of the Society to Basle were the new Secretary General Martin Allgöwer from Switzerland, the past Secretary General Jan van Geertruyden from Belgium, Frank Gerbode from the USA and Sir Thomas Holmes-Sellors from England (see chapter 11).

The legal requirements provided by barristers at law²¹ at the court of appeal were summarized as follows:

Present Position

It was considered desirable for the future development of the Society that the administrative offices should be outside Belgium. A legal agreement was therefore required to enable a new location to be the Headquarters.

Proposals

a) Dissolution of the Belgian Society and creation of a new International Society of Surgery abroad was not covered by the original statutes. A legal opinion suggested that any decision on dissolution could only be taken by a unanimous vote of the entire membership. However, for practical reasons this might be interpreted as a unanimous vote by those attending the General Assembly. Accordingly it was suggested that all members should be invited to a General Assembly at the next congress in 1979 at San Francisco. The Belgian Consul should be present as a notary public and on this occasion the unanimous vote for dissolution should be taken. Technically during a period of transition financial assets must be liquidated and outstanding debts paid.



a

Figure 3.7 Decree of King Leopold III of Belgium which gives the ISS/SIC the status of a public law corporation. The document inscribed on front (a) and back (b) is 34,5 to 21,5 centimeters in size [Archives of the ISS/SIC, Pratteln].



b

b) To achieve the transfer of the Headquarters from Belgium Article 1 of the present Constitution would have to be changed. This would also require a unanimous vote at the General Assembly. This, however, would be contrary to Belgian law which requires the permanent committee of the Society to be in Belgium.

c) Article 17 of the present Constitution also required that the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General and the General Treasurer should all be conveniently domiciled for the performance of their duties. A move of the administrative offices abroad would require the officers to be conveniently domiciled near the new Headquarters. Legal opinion suggested that those domiciled in Switzerland, France and England could all be considered. This solution appeared legally acceptable on condition that technically the seat of the society remained in Belgium – even only as a mail box.



Figure 3.8 Victor Bertschi,
Administrative Director of the
Headquarter in Pratteln since 1980.

A financial reconciliation of the funds of the Society was required at the time of the transfer of the Headquarters. This was arranged by Professor Allgöwer (see chapter 5, p. 54).

The final events regarding the transfer of the secretariat from Brussels to Basel are well recorded in the correspondence between the Administrative Director of the Headquarters in Pratteln/Switzerland (Fig. 3.8) and the Canadian surgeon Professor C. Barber Mueller, McMaster, Hamilton. Mr. Victor Bertschi recalled:

When I started to work as Administrative Secretary and later Administrative Director for the International Society of Surgery it was just the time when the move of the Headquarters of ISS/SIC – formerly the “Société Internationale de Chirurgie” – had started. I recall that Prof. Martin Allgöwer has been elected President of ISS/SIC at the Congress in San Francisco at the beginning of September 1979. His presidency ended in 1981 with the World Congress of Surgery in Montreux, Switzerland. After this period Prof. Allgöwer served for another 12 years as Secretary General which was quite unusual. One reason for this unusual change of office was because of the International Foundation for Postgraduate Surgery.

When it became obvious that Prof. Allgöwer would be nominated President of the World Congress of Surgery in San Francisco in 1979 and for the following two consecutive years as Society President, he offered to the International Society of Surgery free infrastructure for a period of five years. The financial situation of the Society by that time was not very good even though large assets were listed in the books. We later had to realize that the Brussels office simply listed the owed annual dues (for several years and several hundred Members) as assets. Needless to say many members owed dues. This finally resulted in a shortage of money at the Brussels office. In view of the special offer by Prof. Allgöwer to take over expenditures for the ISS Head Office for an initial period of five years through the International Foundation for Postgraduate Surgery the Executive Committees and later the ISS/SIC Membership could hardly fail to accept this offer.

By the end of January in 1979 I started to work for Prof. Allgöwer. During the first year, in which we had many Meetings with the ISS/SIC Officials, we started to prepare the move from the Brussels Headquarters to the University Hospital in Basle, Switzerland. The former Secretary General, Prof. Jean van Geertruyden from Brussels was instrumental in helping us to get the preparatory work done for the Executive Committee Meeting and the following General Assembly at the World Congress of Surgery in San Francisco in 1979. Also a lawyer from Brussels had to be involved because the constitution of the “Société” was strictly bound to Belgian law. In fact a move of the Headquarters from Belgium to another country was impossible. The lawyer in Brussels, together with Prof. van Geertruyden had worked out a solution which enabled the Society to move to Switzerland, provided the General Assembly would accept such a move. According to their view, the Executive

Committee Members had to suggest to the General Assembly a dissolution of the Society under Belgium law and to recall a new Founding Meeting 15 Minutes later. The Members present at this General Assembly in San Francisco fully accepted this proposal and consequently the “ancienne Société” was declared dissolved. After a short break of 15 Minutes the new Society, still using the French name, was founded and the new constitution with the inclusion that the Headquarters may be moved to any country was accepted by the Members present at the General Assembly. The remaining months of the year 1979 were used to prepare work for a smooth transfer of the Head Office of ISS/SIC to Basle in Switzerland. The new office in Basle officially became functional at the beginning of 1980. All staff from the Brussels office were released and the high redundancy payment for the retirement of the former Executive Secretary, Mrs. Bouserez (about USD 150 000,-) were paid by the International Foundation for Postgraduate Surgery.

(signed: Victor Bertschi, Pratteln, Switzerland, January 29, 1998).

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The following surgeons participated in the discussion: Sonnenburg from Berlin, Berger from Paris, Sorel from Le Havre, Willems from Gent, Depage from Brussels, Broca from Paris, Giordano from Venice, Monprofit from Angers, Verneuil from Brussels. From Brussels also participated Jules Thiriar, Arthur Gallet, Edouard Kufferath, and Jean Verhoogen.

The surgeons elected in the provisory International Committee were from Austria: Carl Gussenbauer, Vienna; from Belgium: Charles Willems, Gent; from Denmark: Oscar Bloch, Copenhagen; from France: Auguste Broca, Paris; from Germany: Eduard Sonnenburg, Berlin; from Great Britain: R. Harrison, London; from Hungary: J. Dollinger, Budapest; from Italy: Davide Giordano, Venice; from The Netherlands: J. Rotgans, Amsterdam; from Norway: Nicolaysen, Christiania; from Romania: Th. Jonnesco, Bucharest; from Russia: Williaminoff, St. Petersburg; from Serbia: Voïslav Soubbotitch, Belgrade; from Spain: Enrique de Isla, Madrid; from Sweden: Jaques Borelius, Lund; from Switzerland: Jaques Reverdin, Geneva; from Turkey: Djémil-Pacha, Constantinople; from USA: Roswell Park, Buffalo

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4 Enactment, Membership and Motives for Amendments of the Constitution (Statutes)

The statutes were proclaimed and approved three years after the foundation of the Société at the General Assembly September 22, 1905 during the first congress of the International Society of Surgery in Brussels (Fig. 4.1). They were published in French, German and English in the Congress Reports of the Société, the “Comptes Rendus” (Chapter 7, p. 114) and appeared regularly in the congress volumes of the ISS/SIC up to the year 1956¹. From 1957 through 1975 they were published at two year intervals in a separate volume, the *Recueil administratif de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie*². Since 1981 the statutes, now separated into “Constitution and By-laws” were published in an information brochure called “International Society of Surgery, Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Membership Directory”³ (Chapter 7, p. 127). The differentiation between Constitution and By-laws was deleted in the version of 1989. To meet special circumstances the Constitution could undergo continuous change; the statutes have been revised several times, new paragraphs being added¹⁻³. Changes became necessary because of political interactions, new interests and needs over the decades. The alterations were also published in the Belgian Official Communiqué “Annexe au Moniteur Belge” as long as the secretariat was located in Brussels.

The many alterations and additions to the Constitution resulted in a vast quantity of correspondence and documents⁴. Details may have been lost by selecting only a few quotation. The records, however, may be studied easily in the Society’s periodicals¹⁻³ and archives. The changes of the statutes reflect without any bias the history and the occasional difficult problems of the ISS/SIC.

Enactment

Date of founding and name

1905, Art. 1 recorded the date (1902), the place of the founding (Brussels) and the name of the Society as “Société Internationale de Chirurgie”. In the English version appeared “International Society of Surgery”.

The International Society of Surgery.

STATUTES

ART. 1.

This Association, founded in Brussels in 1902 under the name of the International Society of Surgery is intended to contribute to the progress of surgery by the elucidation of certain surgical questions. The Association has its seat in Brussels.

ART. 2.

The number of its members is limited. The Committee fixes the number of the members for each country before the Congress, every three years. The surgeons proposed by their own local Committee must be accepted by the International Committee.

ART. 3.

The Association is administered by an international permanent Committee, composed of one delegate for each country, the former presidents of the Congress, a secretary and a treasurer; the two latter must be resident in Brussels.

The International Committee chooses its president from among its own members.

ART. 4.

Every country, at the time of each Congress nominates its own Committee formed of three members, one of them being its delegate to the International Committee. This election is determined by a majority of votes. The international Committee appoints its secretary and treasurer by a majority of votes. The above named nominations are made for a term of three years. The retiring members are eligible for re-election. The secretary-general may be re-elected for a second term of office.

ART. 5.

All the offices of the Society are considered gratuitous.

ART. 6.

The members are requested to pay a subscription of 40 francs every third year.

ART. 7.

The Society meets in Congress every three years in a town selected by the general assembly under the presidency of a member elected by the preceding Congress. The national Committee of the country where the Congress is held names the secretary-general of the latter.

ART. 8.

The business of the Congress is limited to the verbal discussion of the reports of questions proposed by the former Congress.

ART. 9.

During the session of the Congress a general meeting will be held under the president of the International Committee for the approval of the accounts, the election of the Committee, the selection of the subjects to be discussed at the following Congress and the nomination of reporters, for the choice of the town and date of the following Congress and lastly for the election of a president for the same.

ART. 10.

The official languages of the Congress are English, French and German.

Figure 4.1 The first statutes of the International Society of Surgery proclaimed at the General Assembly of the first Congress on September 1905. They were published in French, German and English¹.

Objectives of the Society

- 1905, Art. 1 Aim: advancement of surgery.
- 1908, Art. 1 The German/English and the newly included Italian version retained this passage, while in the French edition the passage was replaced by “advancement of surgical science”.
- 1920, Art. 1 The Spanish constitution was introduced and followed the French version. The German text was deleted.
- 1923, Art. 1 Reintroduction of the German constitution; the former version of 1905 was replaced by “advancement of surgical science”.
- 1953, Art. 1 The English text adopted the passage of the other versions and used instead for the first time “progress of science by research into, and discussion of surgical problems”.
- 1981, Art. II The paragraph was now quoted in Art. II. The text was altered into: the objectives of the Society shall include advancement of the science and art of surgery by research, education and nurturing of fine surgical practice.
- 1989, Art. II To this passage “throughout the world” was added.

Languages of the Society

- 1905, Art. 10 The official languages were French, German and English
- 1908, Art. 10 included the Italian language.
- 1920, Art. 10 Sequels of the First World War led to the exclusion of the German and Austrian members (Chapter 9, p. 171); the German language was struck off the statutes. Instead Spanish was accepted.
- 1923, Art. 10 Because of the protests of the German speaking Swiss members (Chapter 9, p. 171), the German text was re-introduced in the statutes and as publication language.
- 1929, Art. 11 The General Assembly concluded at Warsaw to include a sixth, a Slave language. The first one was Polish in consideration for the host. In the following years other Slavic languages appeared like Czech, Serbo-Croatian, and Russian.
- 1981 In the completely re-arranged constitution of December 1981 there were no more indications of an official language of the Society. Since then the constitution, the communications and publications were all in English.

Members, their privileges and duties

Admittance to membership

- 1905, Art. 2 limited the number of members. The International Committee fixed the number for each country before the congress; it proposed the eligible surgeons chosen by their national committee to be approved by the General Assembly. The countries participating in the ISS/SIC and the memberships of the year 1905 is shown in Table 4.1. The ISS/SIC secretariat used to collect photographs, sketches and cartoons showing not only the most important but also the ordinary members which they occasionally printed in their periodicals⁵ (Fig. 4.2 a–c).
- 1935, Art. 3 stated that the Ordinary Members were preferably picked out of the newly established group of Associate Members, who were elected by the National Committee.
- 1955, Art. 6 refers to candidates for a junior membership. They were recommended by the head of their Department, presented by the National Delegate to the International Committee whose decision was final. Election of a Junior Member was for four years, then he was expected to become an Associate Member.
- 1973, Art. 2 renounced the restriction of a limited number of members. The election to membership was now based on criteria of excellence. Members must have been proposed by their own National Committee. Each application was examined by the Executive Committee and approved by the International Committee.
- 1975, Art. 4 required the election of an Ordinary Member being based on scientific achievements, hospital appointments and affiliation with National or International Societies or Colleges.
- 1981, Art. III Nomination of candidates for active membership were submitted to the Secretary of the National Chapter on a standard application form in duplicate, one copy going to the Secretary General at the Headquarters. The application in addition needed the signature of two sponsors who were active members of the local chapter. The applications were approved on the basis of a vote and were presented to the Executive Committee for a decision.

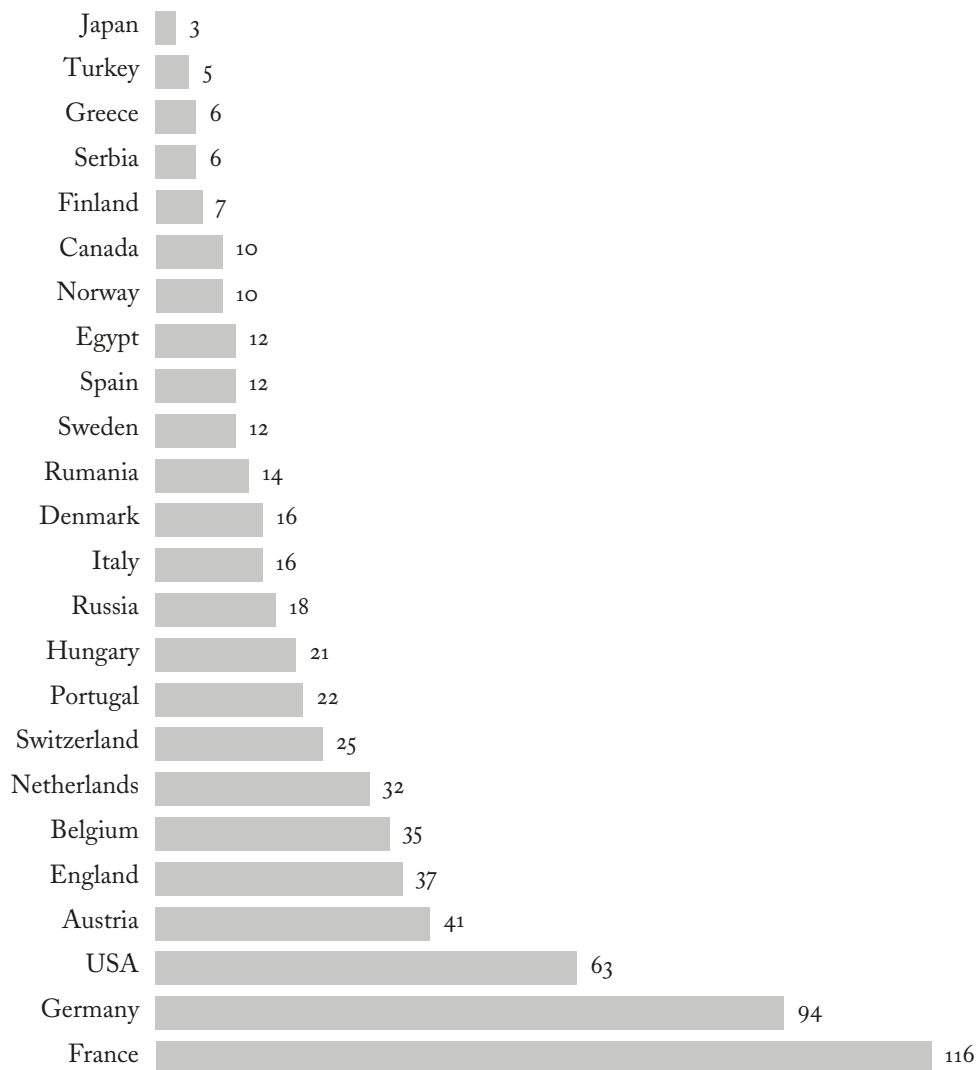


Table 4.1 Nationality of the 637 members representing 24 countries in the ISS/SIC in 1905. The majority of the surgeons was from Europe (549), nearly one seventh (73) from the USA and Canada and the others (15) from elsewhere. For the year 1975 the roster in the *Recueil Administratif*¹ quotes 2015 members from Europe, 712 from USA and Canada, 100 from the USSR and 462 from different other countries.

Categories of members

In the early statutes only the term “Member” was used. From 1935 on, various types of members appeared and disappeared again in due course. In 1981 the constitution was completely re-organized. From that time onwards the status of membership distinguished simply between three categories: Active, Senior and Honorary Members.

Active Members (Membres Titulaires, Ordinary Members)

- 1935, Art. 2 introduced the term “membre titulaire” and defined his rights. Payment of a subscription gave each Ordinary Member the right to all the Society’s publications.
- 1953, Art. 4 Only Ordinary Members were entitled to vote and to become members of National and International Committees, and of the Scientific Council.
- 1981, Art. III The term “Ordinary Member” was changed to “Active Member”. He was supposed to be a medical doctor of good moral and upright character (Sect. 2a) who had distinguished himself by well recognized professional and/or scientific achievement in the field of surgery.
- 1993, Art. III The Executive Committee can accept nominations for membership of individuals in fields of endeavor related to surgery (Sect. 2a).

Honorary Members (Membres d’Honneur)

- 1929, Art. 2 The title “Honorary Member” was given to members who had rendered valuable services to the ISS/SIC on approval of the General Assembly. Their membership was free.
- 1951, Art. 3 The title now was given by approval of the General Assembly to Ordinary Members of undoubted international reputation in addition to valuable services to the ISS/SIC and nomination of the Scientific Council after being approved by the International Committee. They received the publications of the ISS/SIC free of charge.
- 1981, Art. III The title and rights were now awarded by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Nominating Committee under the previous conditions (Sect. 2a).

*Figure 4.2a*

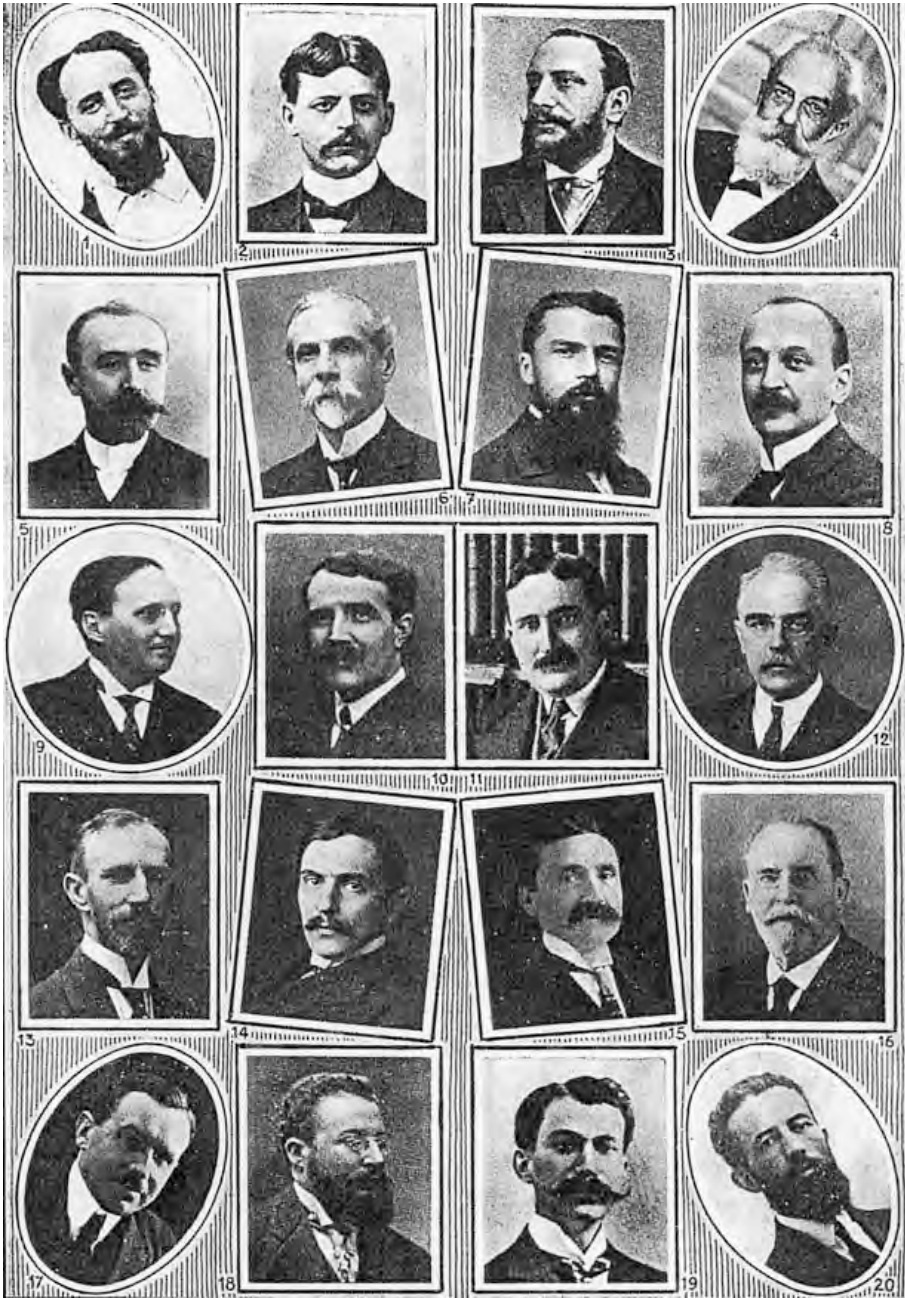


Figure 4.2b

*Figure 4.2c*

2000, Art. III There was no change compared with 1981 (Sect. 4c).

Of the 88 members nominated between the years 1929 and 2000 twenty-three had been former Presidents of the Society and/or Presidents of the ISS/SIC Congresses and two had served as Secretary General. The Honorary Members are listed in the annotations of this Chapter⁶.

Associate Members (Membres Associés)

They were first mentioned in the statutes of 1935.

1935, Art. 3 Associate Members had the same rights and duties as the Ordinary Members with the exception of the right to vote.

1981 This type of membership was deleted from the statutes.

Figure 4.2a-c A choice of members of the ISS/SIC of a large series of photographs displayed in the Congress Volume of Rome 1926⁵.

a Russia: 1. Dobrowolskaia, N. (Paris); 2. Silberberg, J.-W. (Odessa); 3. Schamoff, W.-N. (Charkow); 4. Gorache, V. (Leningrad); 5. Fedoroff, S. (Leningrad); 6. Alexandroff, W. (Leningrad); 7. Herzen, P. (Moscou); 8. Krassintzeff, B. (Moscou); Kornmann, J. (Odessa); 10. Plotkin, Th. (Krasnodar); *Lettonie:* 11. Mintz, W. (Riga); *Roumanie:* 12. Léonte (Bucarest); 13. Caplesco, P. (Bucarest); 14. Ignatescu, M. (Bucarest); 15. Daniel, C. (Bucarest); 16. Jacobovici (Cluj); 17. Petrescu, G. (Yud Bibor); 18. Gerota, D. (Bucarest); 19. Juvara, E. (Bucarest); 20. Jiano, A. (Bucarest).

b France: 1. Schwartz, A. (Paris); 2. Baudet (Paris); 3. Mériel (Toulouse); 4. Hartmann, H. (Paris); 5. Moulonguet, A. (Amiens); 6. Alglave, P. (Paris); 7. Lejars, F. (Paris); 8. Gross, G. (Paris); 9. Jourdan, M. (Marseille); 10. Heitz-Boyer (Paris); 11. Lenormand, Ch. (Paris); 12. Auvray, M. (Paris); 13. Labey, G. (Paris); 14. Monod, R. (Paris); 15. Fredet, P. (Paris); 16. Faure, J.-L. (Paris); 17. Chaton, M. (Besançon); 18. Savariaud, M. (Paris); 19. Lardennois, G. (Paris); 20. Barthélémy, M. (Nancy).

c Great Britain and Ireland: 1. Dunhill, T.-P., later Sir Thomas Dunhill (Londres); 2. Openshaw, H.-R. (Londres); 3. Rowlands, R.-P. (Londres); 4. Sheen, A.-W. (Llandough); 5. Walton, A.-J. (Londres); 6. Wheeler, Sir William de Courcy (Dublin); 7. Simpson, G. (Liverpool); 8. Jones, Sir Robert (Liverpool); 9. Evans, J.-H. (Londres); 10. Fraser, J. (Edimbourg); 11. Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, later Lord Moynihan (Leeds); 12. Johnson, A.-E., later Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson (Londres); 13. Bush, J.-P. (Bristol); 14. Power, Sir John d'Arcy (Londres); 15. Kelly, R.-E. (Liverpool); 16. Ballance, Sir Charles (Londres); 17. Waugh, G.-E. (Londres); 18. Back, I. (Londres); 19. Stoney, R.-A. (Dublin); 20. Billington, W. (Birmingham).

Senior Members

(1947: Membres Honoraires; 1953: Membres Émérites, 1989 Emeritus Members)

- 1947, Art. 2 Members who retired from active profession, were over 65 years of age and had belonged more than 15 years to the ISS/SIC could be nominated as “Membre Honoraire” on proposal of their National Chapter. The version in all languages used this title which later produced some confusion with the “Honorary Members”. The Senior Members did not pay a subscription.
- 1953, Art. 6 Senior Members now had to pay the publications of the ISS/SIC but after.
- 1989, Art. III They were not required to pay dues and Chapter fees. They could vote but not serve as officers (Sect. 2b).
- 2000, Art. III Senior Members received notifications of Congresses but not the publications of the ISS/SIC such as the World Journal of Surgery without charge.

Temporary Members (Membres Temporaires)

- 1953, Art. 7 The Executive Committee of any congress admitted surgeons (non-members) of the country in which the congress took place. They paid a subscription, were entitled to attend the Scientific Meetings and to receive the corresponding Proceedings, however, were not allowed to take part in any discussion.
- 1981 This type of membership disappeared in the statutes.

Guest Members (Membres Adhérents)

- 1953, Art. 8 The family of either member or temporary member were received as guest members. They paid for subscription and could attend all congress functions.
- 1981 This type of membership was deleted from the statutes.

Junior Members (Membres Juniors)

- 1955, Art. 6 Junior Members were selected from among senior assistants working in university and other hospitals. They had to be engaged in nearly full time clinical and research work. The number of junior members for each country was $\frac{1}{5}$ of the Ordinary Members of that country. Junior Members were neither charged for ISS/SIC

admittance nor congress attendance. They paid a low subscription which entitled them to the ISS/SIC publications.

1973, Art. 5 The original duration of junior membership was extended from 4 to 6 years, however, the publications of the ISS/SIC were now charged.

1981 This type of membership disappeared in the statutes. However, according to the By-laws Art. IV-4 members below the age of 35 paid, on request, half the dues until 1989. This point had been omitted from the 1991 version of the Constitution.

Loss of Membership

Up to 1920 No expulsion from membership was mentioned in the Constitution.

1920, Art. 2 stated that on consultation of the National Committees the membership of those who, after the second demand of the treasurer, had not paid their dues, should be canceled (§ 2, sentence 2).

1920, Art. 11 stated that a member, who was declared unworthy by the secret vote of $\frac{4}{5}$ of the International Committee at a meeting called specially for the purpose, also lost the right of membership.

The Constitution of 1924 and 1926 repeated Art. 11. However, there was no more regulation about cancellation of membership: it is not clear what happened with members who did not pay their dues.

1929, Art. 12 Both regulations were now combined. The text of sentence 1 concerning unworthy members was similar to that previously. Sentence 2 stated that those members who neglected, for a period of six years, to pay their fees, in spite of two warnings, were struck off the member's list through default.

Subsequently some change in the number of the article occurred, but not in the wording.

1981, Art. V The regulation was deleted from the Constitution. But on February 28, 1981 the regulation appeared now under Art. VI and on December 31, 1981 under Art. V of the By-laws in revised form called "termination of membership":

1) Failure to pay dues and assessments, including all back dues and assessments in full for two biennia (four years) should result in automatic termination of membership.

- 2) Failure of a member for any reason to retain his or her good standing in the medical profession, or to fulfil his or her obligations as set out in the Constitution and By-laws should result in termination of membership upon recommendation of the International Committee and an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the General Assembly.
- 1989 The By-laws were deleted from the Constitution. Since then Art. III Sect. 4e stated that failure to pay annual dues for two years – after due warning in writing – will lead to loss of membership. Exclusion from the Society will be communicated to the member in writing.
- Art. VI The General Assembly received from the International Committee recommendation for expulsion of members for due cause and voted on such recommendations.

References and Annotations

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- 2 Recueil Administratif. Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Statutes, List of Members, Inaugural Session, Prizes, General Assembly (1957–1975)
- 3 International Society of Surgery – Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Membership Directory. Twelv Volumes. Per Feb. 28, 1981 to May 31, 2000. Contains current membership lists, Constitution, History, Recipients of Prizes, Grey Turner Memorial Lecture, Information, Composition of Committees and timely Constitution
- 4 Immense number of letters, documents, minutes of the ISS/SIC in the archives covering the years 1920–2000
- 5 The complete series of 34 plates of 20 portraits was displayed in the Volume II of the 7th ISS/SIC Congress at Rome: photographies des membres de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Congr Soc Int Chir 7: 1–35, 1926 suppl
- 6 Honorary Members of the ISS/SIC

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>City & Country</i>
1929	Keen William Williams †	Philadelphia, USA
1947	Giordano Davide †	Venice, Italia
1947	Hartmann Henri †	Paris, France
1947	Matas Rudolph †	New Orleans, USA

1947	Mayer Léopold †	Brussels, Belgium
1949	Turner George Grey †	London, United Kingdom
1951	Bastianelli Raffaele †	Rome, Italy
1951	Bérard Léon †	Lyon, France
1951	de Bellard Eugène †	Caracas, Venezuela
1951	Finsterer Hans †	Vienna, Austria
1951	Goyanes Capedvila José †	Madrid, Spain
1951	Key Einar Samuel Hendrik †	Stockholm, Sweden
1951	Leriche René †	Paris, France
1951	Gordon-Taylor Gordon, Sir †	London, United Kingdom
1951	Whipple Allen O. †	New York, USA
1955	Power d'Arcy, Sir †	London, United Kingdom
1955	Dos Santos Reynaldo †	Lisbon, Portugal
1955	Gibson Charles Langdon †	New York, USA
1955	von Redwitz Erich †	Bonn, Germany
1955	Webb-Johnson Alfred Edward, Lord †	London, United Kingdom
1956	Bürkle de la Camp Heinrich †	Freiburg, Germany
1957	Bauer Karl Heinrich †	Heidelberg, Germany
1957	Bazy Louis †	Paris, France
1957	Coller Frederik †	Ann Arbor, USA
1957	Learmonth James, Sir †	Edinburgh, United Kingdom
1957	Petrov Nikolaj †	Leningrad, USSR
1959	Bakoulev Alexandre Nikolajevitch †	Moscow, USSR
1959	Denk Wolfgang †	Vienna, Austria
1959	Kuijjer H.J. †	La Haye, Netherlands
1961	Brunner Alfred †	Zurich, Switzerland
1961	Dragstedt Lester R. †	Gainesville, USA
1961	Maccas Mathieu †	Athens, Greece
1961	Mirizzi Pablo Luis †	Cordoba, Argentina
1961	Thomas Clement Price, Sir †	London, United Kingdom
1961	Radvin I.S. †	Philadelphia, USA
1965	Cortes-Llado Antonio S. †	Seville, Spain
1965	Dahl-Iversen Erling †	Copenhagen, Denmark
1965	Kornev Petr Georgievitch †	Leningrad, USSR
1965	O'Connell Thomas C.J. †	Dublin, Ireland
1965	Travieso Carlo R.	Caracas, Venezuela
1967	Kunz Hubert †	Vienna, Austria
1967	Ochsner Alton †	New Orleans, USA
1969	Valdoni Pietro †	Rome, Italy
1969	Frey Emil †	Munich, Germany

1969	Nuboer Johannes Franciscus †	Utrecht, Netherlands
1969	Petrov Boris †	Moscow, USSR
1969	Sandblom Philippe †	Lausanne, Switzerland
1969	Wertheimer Pierre †	Lyon, France
1971	d'Allaines François de Gaudart †	Paris, France
1971	Fontaine René †	Paris, France
1971	Nissen Rudolf †	Basle, Switzerland
1973	Petrovsky Boris Vassilievitch	Moscow, USSR
1975	Lorthioir Paul †	Brussels, Belgium
1975	Stefanini Paride †	Rome, Italy
1981	Sellors Thomas Holmes, Sir †	London, United Kingdom
1981	Linder Fritz †	Heidelberg, Germany
1983	Gerbode Frank †	San Francisco, USA
1983	Mallet-Guy Pierre †	Lyon, France
1987	Rhoads Jonathan E.	Philadelphia, USA
1989	Hardy James D.	Jackson, USA
1990	Welch Claude E. †	Boston, USA
1991	Longmire William P.	Los Angeles, USA
1991	Mercadier Maurice	Paris, France
1991	Murley Reginald, Sir †	St. Albans, United Kingdom
1993	Kuzin Michail I.	Moscow, Russia
1993	Mainetti José M.	La Plata, Argentina
1993	Ong G.B. Tan Sri	Hong Kong
1993	Rudowski Witold J.	Warszawa, Poland
1993	Saito Kiyoshi †	Tokyo, Japan
1993	van Geertruyden Jean	Brussels, Belgium
1993	Wu Jieping	Beijing, People's Rep. of China
1995	Allgöwer Martin	Basle, Switzerland
1995	Lefall Jr. LaSalle D.	Washington, USA
1995	Nicks Rowan	Newton, Australia
1995	Puig-la-Calle Jorge	Barcelona, Spain
1997	Patino José Felix	Bogota, Colombia
1997	Perelman Mikhail L.	Moscow, Russia
1999	Ishikawa Koichi	Kawasaki-City, Japan
1999	Reeve Thomas	Crow's Nest, Australia
1999	Speranza Vincenzo	Rome, Italy
1999	Trede Michael	Mannheim, Germany

5 Administration, Organization and Motives for Amendments of the Constitution (Statutes)

Officers, Executive Members

The President of the Society

- 1905, Art. 3 The President was chosen from among the members of the International Committee.
The statutes contained no tenure of office: the first presidents were in charge for many years. Charles Willems was Society President for 27, Jean Verhoogen for 21 and Robert Danis for 10 years^{1,2} (Fig. 5.1) nor was there any definition relating to the duties of the President in the early statutes.
- 1938, Art. 4 stated that in case of emergency the President of the International Committee was empowered to take any measures deemed expedient, subject to ratification by the International Committee³.
- 1973, Art. 19 changed the previous formulation but adhered basically on the 1938 version, except that Art.15 terminated the era of two different presidents^{4,5}. It was decided and approved by the General Assembly that the Congress President with the end of the current meeting assumed automatically the office of the ISS/SIC President for the next two years. This restriction ended the specific election of the Society's President and his unlimited period of tenure² (Figs. 5.1, 5.2).
- 1981, Art. IV Sect. 1a repeated the decision that the Congress President at the end of the meeting and after formal reconfirmation by the members and the General Assembly became President of the Society for another term of two years. He was not eligible for re-election⁶. The version of 1981 clearly outlined the President's responsibilities: he should preside at all meetings of the ISS/SIC, preserve order, regulate debate, appoint committees not otherwise provided for, announce results of elections and represent the ISS/SIC in undertakings in which a specific representative was not otherwise specified.



J. Willems (1902-1929)



J. Verhoogen (1929-1950)



R. Danis (1951-1962)



F. Albert (1963-1965)



P. Martin (1965-1968)



P. Lorthioir (1969-1973)

Figure 5.1 The Presidents of the Society between 1902 and 1973. The Presidents shown governed the Society for the first seventy years of the century. They were Belgian citizens and lived in Brussels according to the Constitution.



F. Linder, Germany
(1973-1975)



F. Gerbode, USA
(1975-1977)



Sir Th. Holmes-Sellors,
United Kingdom (1977-1979)



M. Allgöwer, Switzerland
(1979-1981)



M. Mercadier, France
(1981-1983)



Tan Sri G.B. Ong,
Hong Kong (1983-1985)



J. D. Hardy, USA
(1985-1987)



S.-E. Bergentz, Sweden
(1987-1989)



J. F. Patiño, Colombia
(1989-1991)

Figure 5.2



L. M. Nyhus, USA
(1991-1993)



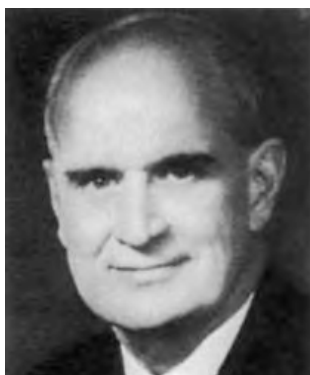
M. Trede, Germany
(1993-1995)



Y. Idezuki, Japan
(1995-1997)



A. R. Brown, Australia
(1997-1999)



S. A. Wells, Jr., USA
(1999-2001)



P. J. Morris, Great Britain
(2001-2003)

Figure 5.2 The Congress/Society Presidents between 1973 and 2001. After the change of the By-laws, the term of the Society's Presidents had been restricted to two years. Presidents were elected regardless of their nationality.

- 1989, Art. IV Sect. 1a stated that the President obtained in addition a casting vote in any meeting where positive and negative votes were equal. After finishing the two year term as President, he remained as a non-voting ex-officio consultant (Past President) in the Executive Committee for a period of two years ⁶.

The President of the Congress

- 1905, Art. 7 The Congress President was elected as a member of the International Committee ⁶. He was approved by the General Assembly of the preceding congress to preside at the next Congress. Such was the rule up to 1971; to this we must add that 24 distinguished surgeons became Congress Presidents of the Society over the years ^{1,2,6} (Fig. 5.3).
- 1973, Art. 15 On recommendation of the Executive Committee, the General Assembly of the 25th Congress in Barcelona elected the President of the next congress for a term of two years (President Elect). After that Congress he was nominated President of the Society².
- 1981, Art. IV This article contained an incongruous rule: Section 1a stated that the president of the ISS/SIC should be elected by the members: Section 1b stated, however, that the President of the Congress was President elect of the ISS/SIC. This incongruity was retained until 1993. De facto, the President of the Congress automatically moved up to the Presidency of the ISS/SIC for a term of two years ⁶. In absence or incapacity of the President of the Society, the President Elect performed all of the duties. The Congress/Society Presidents after 1971 are shown in Figure 5.2 and listed in the Annotations ⁵. Table 5.1 specifies the nationality of the various Presidents over the years; it shows the significant predominance of the Presidents originating from the United States ⁵.



T. Kocher, Berne
1905



V. Czerny, Heidelberg
1908



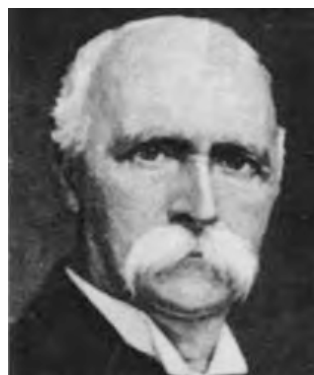
L. Championniere, Paris
1911



A. Depage, Brussels
1914



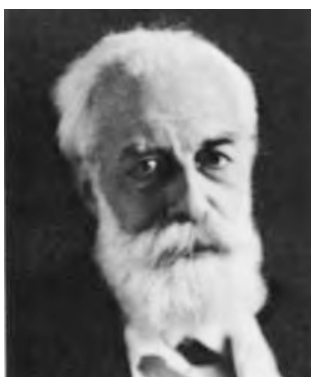
W.W. Keen, Philadelphia
1920



W. Macewen, Glasgow
1923



D. Giordano, Venice
1926



H. Hartmann, Paris
1929



F. de Quervain, Berne
1932

Figure 5.3



J. Schoemaker, The Hague
1935



R. Matas, New Orleans
1938



L. Mayer, Brussels
1947



G. Grey-Turner, London
1949



R. Leriche, Paris
1951



R. dos Santos, Lisbon
1953



E.A. Graham, St. Louis
1955



W. Denk, Vienna
1957



P. Mirizzi, Cordoba
1959

Figure 5.3



Dahl-Iversen, Copenhagen
1961



A. Ochsner, New Orleans
1963



P. Valdoni, Rome
1965



P. Sandblom, Lund
1967



R. Fontaine, Strasbourg
1969



B.V. Petrovsky, Moscow
1971

Figure 5.3 Congress Presidents 1905–1971.

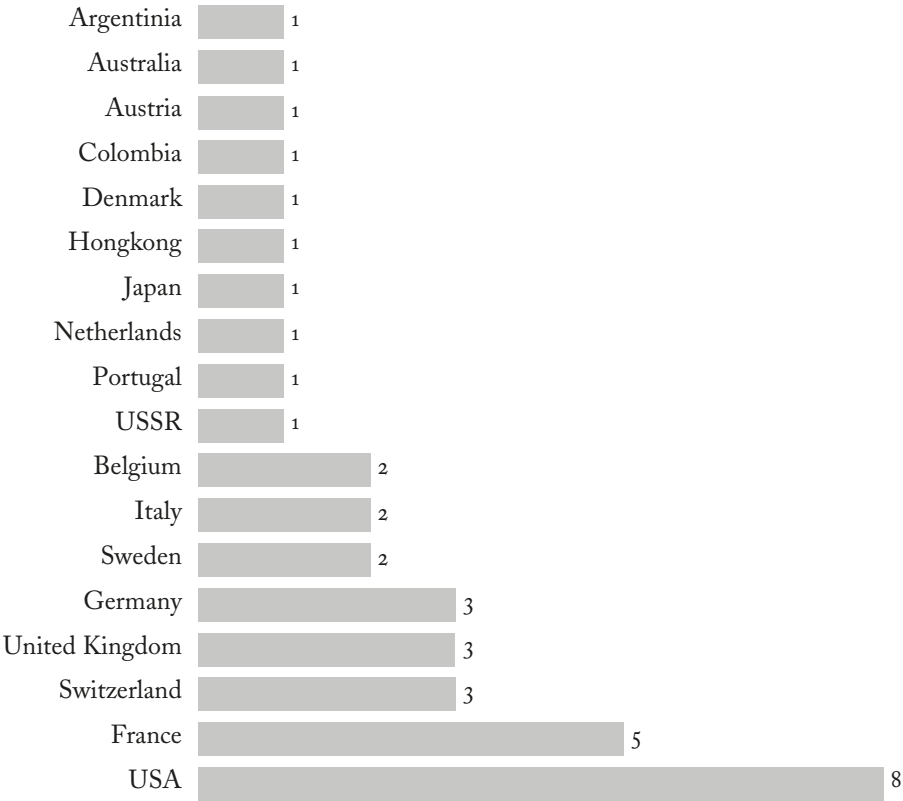


Table 5.1 Diagram relating the Presidents of the Congress to their nationality.

The Secretary General

- 1905, Art. 4 The International Committee appointed its secretary by a majority vote for a term of three years. He might be re-elected for a second term of office. The need to maintain continuity of the office and the Secretary General necessitated its presence in Brussels as well as the continuing terms of appointment of executive officers (Art. 3). Consequently the Belgian Secretary Generals tenures of office were: Depage 10 years, Mayer 26 years, Dejardin 19 years, Martin 8 years, and Van Geertruyden 16 years. Therefore, from 1920 to 1981 the limitation of the maximal term of office of the Secretary General disappeared from the statutes. After the transfer to Basle, Martin Allgöwer hold the office for 12 years, Thomas Rüedi for 7 years⁷ (Fig. 5.4).
- 1957, Art. 19 stated that the Secretary General may take any action or make any decision that may be required. However, they were subject to ratification by the International Committee.
- 1981, Art. IV After the transfer of the Headquarters to Switzerland it was decided that the Secretary General had to be elected by the members for a term of four years and was eligible for re-election for another four-year term.
- He had to keep minutes of all meetings and proceedings of the ISS/SIC and of the standing committees, receive and process applications for membership, notify new members of their election, maintain an accurate register of the members with their current addresses, send out announcements of meetings of the ISS/SIC, send out a list of candidates for membership in advance of regular meetings of the Executive Committee and conduct the correspondence of the ISS/SIC not otherwise provided for by statutes.
- He was supposed to perform presidential duties in the absence or incapacity of the President of the ISS/SIC and the President of the Congress (Sect. 1c).
- 1989, Art. IV The re-eligibility of the Secretary General was extended for a total of 12 years⁶.



A. Depage, Belgium
1902-1912



L. Mayer, Belgium
1912-1938



L. Dejardin, Belgium
1938-1957



P. Martin, Belgium
1957-1965



J. van Geertruyden, Belgium
1965-1981



M. Allgöwer, Switzerland
1981-1993



Th. P. Rüedi, Switzerland
1993-1999



J.R. Siewert, Germany
1999

Figure 5.4 Secretary
Generals to the Society
between 1902 and 2001⁷.

The Treasurer

- 1905, Art. 3 assigned the treasurer as an officer of the Society's administration, and therewith, member of the International permanent Committee.
- 1920, Art. 8 appointed him in addition as an administrative member of the Congress Board.
- 1938, Art. 4 empowered the treasurer in case of emergency to take any measure deemed expedient, subject to ratification by the International Committee. He was given the legal authority of the financial administration and management of the Society's funds. A special Committee consisting of the President of the International Committee, its General Secretary and the Treasurer entrusted the Treasurer with the finances³.
- 1981, Art. 4 specified the responsibility of the Treasurer for collecting dues, assessments of funds and presenting an annual report of the financial condition for audit
- 2000, Art. IV^{1e} noted the Treasurer's election by the members of the Executive Committee for a term of four years. He was re-eligible for two more four year terms.

Between 1902 and 2001, seven surgeons acted as treasurers to the ISS/SIC. Jules Lorthioir held office for 27 years, his son Paul for 40 years and his grand-son Jean for 6 years. Thereafter J.P. Vanhove was in charge 2 years, Vincenzo Speranza 10 years, Alberto Peracchia 5 years. Lars Ove Farnebo was Treasurer of the Society since 7 years⁸ (Fig. 5.5).



J. Lorthioir, Belgium
1902–1929



P. Lorthioir, Belgium
1929–1969



V. Speranza, Italy
1979–1989



A. Peracchia, Italy
1989–1994



L. O. Farnebo, Sweden
1994–

Figure 5.5 Treasurers to the Society between 1902 and 2001. Their term of office is shown under their name on the photographs⁸.

The Administrative Director

He conducts and supervises the Headquarters of the General Secretariat. In permanent contact and agreement with the Secretary General of the ISS/SIC he takes the responsibility for an effective and productive management of the Secretary General's administrative duties. These are specified in the Constitution 2000, Art. IV, c). The Director coordinates the secretarial work of the administrative staff and ensures accuracy and conscientiousness of the activities. On consultation with the Secretary General he actively advises the officers of the congress program when problems of organization occur or when otherwise necessary.

The Headquarters (General Secretariat)

Location of the Headquarters

- 1920, Art. 1 “the headquarters of the association is in Brussels”, was added to the 1905 version of the Constitution and remained as such until ...
- 1981, Art. 1 the permanent seat of the headquarters at Brussels was ended and the passage was deleted from Art. 1. Instead the following passage appeared in Art. 7 of the reorganized Constitution: the location of the headquarters of the General Secretariat in another city or country selected by the Executive Committee may be changed with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting at a meeting of the General Assembly. This amendment also legalized the decision made at the General Assembly at the congress of San Francisco 1979 to transfer the headquarters from Brussels to Basle (Fig. 5.6).

Nationality and Residency of the Officers of the Headquarters

- 1905, Art. 3 The President, the Secretary (“Secretary General” after 1908) and the Treasurer had to reside in Brussels.
- 1926, Art. 3 An Assistant Secretary and an Assistant Treasurer were introduced. Both must reside in Brussels, but in 1932, Art. 3 the post of the Assistant Treasurer and in

- 1938, Art. 4 that of the Assistant Secretary was renounced
- 1953, Art. 15 Revision of the statutes stated again in all the official languages that the Secretary General and the Treasurer must be Belgian and residents of Brussels.
- 1955, Art. 18 Re-introduction of an Assistant General Secretary and Assistant General Treasurer. They must be Belgian and reside in Brussels.
- 1975, Art. 17 The strict linkage of the Secretary General, the Treasurer and their Assistants to the Belgian nationality and to the residency in Brussels was dropped. However, they had to be conveniently domiciled for the performance of their duties.
- 1981, Art. IV Sect.1, c and d: the new and all the later versions of the Constitution did not mention any national or geographic ties of the officers to the headquarters.
- 2000, Art. VII This version finally stated that the headquarters of the General secretariat of the Society shall be located in a city and country selected by the Executive Committee by two-thirds majority⁶.



Figure 5.6 Administrative office of the ISS/SIC in Pratteln/Basle (Switzerland) in the year 2000.

Secretarial Administration

The fact that most of the numerous letters and documents of the early period of the Society's history were mostly handwritten and corrected in the Secretary General's handwriting suggests that Léopold Mayer had, like many others of that time, no secretarial help and did the writing himself.

The continuous growth of the Society and the increasing bureaucracy in the late fifties inevitably demanded a secretarial staff when Léonce Dejardin took charge of the Secretariat. This was documented as a paragraph: *Secrétairies Administratives (exécutives)* in the Recueil Administratif of 1957–1975. It concerned Mme Haour, Melles Bouserez and Herrera. There were letters after 1947 in the file signed by these ladies, but Melle Bouserez obviously did the main work.

With the international communication lacking the present-day conveniences of efficient telephone systems, fax machines, air courier services and E-mail it was a most demanding task to keep efficient communications, to prepare the documents in at least 6 different languages for the administration and organization. In particular the lack of a computer required many hours and kept the office personnel very busy. The accounting methods were so antiquated that they led to many errors in the membership lists (Fig. 5.7). When the transfer to Basle had taken effect the Executive Committee decided at the meeting of spring 1979⁹ completely to modernize the General Secretariat. It was also decided to employ a new secretary experienced with modern methods of administration to work in Basle. The Belgian secretary Melle Bouserez was compensated.

On May 1980 the General secretariat of the ISS/SIC took up the business under the administration of Victor Bertschi who was appointed later as Administrative Director with the enlargement of the office.

1991, Art. VII The General secretariat worked at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the Society and of the Secretary General (Fig. 5.8).

The composition of the General Secretariat included a surgeon as Assistant Secretary General, an Administrative Director, an Executive Secretary and perhaps others as proposed by the Secretary General and approved by the Executive Committee.



Figure 5.7 Difficult book keeping through the secretarial staff being handled without modern electronic auxiliary, devices and computers. The membership lists and the accounts all were managed by handwritten registration.



Figure 5.8 The Secretary General Martin Allgöwer in his office at Pratteln/Basle in the year 1992.

Committees and their Duties

International Committee

- 1905, Art. 3, 4 The association was administered by an International permanent Committee. It was composed of the President of the Congress, one delegate for each country, the Secretary General and the Treasurer of the ISS/SIC. The members held regular meetings at intervals over many years (Fig. 5.9) and chose the president from among its own members^{1,2,6}.
- 1929, Art. 4 An Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer joined the Committee.
- 1935, Art. 4 Vice-presidents were included.



Figure 5.9 Session of the International Committee in Madrid/Spain on March 15, 1932. *Front row seated from left to right:* Chevalier, Syria; Giordano, Italy; Arcé, Argentina; de Quervain, Switzerland; J.Verhoogen, Belgium; L.Mayer, Belgium; Schoemaker, the Netherlands. *Second row standing from left to right:* Burhaneddin, Turkey; Hybbinette, Sweden; Meade, Ireland; Jurasz, Poland; Ingebrigtsen, Norway; unknown surgeon; Recasens, Spain; Alessandri, Italy; Hartmann, France; R. dos Santos, Portugal; Proust, France; Grey-Turner, Great Britain; Jirasek, Czechoslovakia; Maccas, Greece; Shiota, Japan; Denk, Austria; Duarte, Spain; P. Lorthioir, Belgium. *Background standing from left to right:* Sauerbruch, Germany; unknown surgeon.

- 1938, Art. 4 said that in case of emergency the president of the Committee, the Secretary General and the Treasurer were empowered to take any measures deemed expedient, subject to ratification by the Committee. The International Committee was to ensure the execution of all measures necessary for the efficient conduct of the Society. This article was included because of the fear of Nazi-invasion of Belgium on the eve of World War II³.
- 1953, Art. 15 The Committee members were to be elected at each congress, but were eligible for re-election.
- 1973, Art. 13 The revised Constitution stated that the Permanent Committee consisted of the delegates of each country, the president of the ISS/SIC, the congress president, the vice-president of the congress, the members of the newly introduced Executive Committee, the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General, the Treasurer and the Assistant General Treasurer.
- 1981, Art. V
Sect 2 the composition of the International Committee remained similar to 1973. As before it recommended locations, dates and topics for future congresses, elected a program committee of 8 of its members, the president of the Congress and the Society, respectively. It recommended awardees for the various prizes. It elected the Secretary General who still was responsible for the ongoing of the congress organization, subject matter, selection of papers and speakers.

Executive Committee

- 1973, Art. 16 introduced the Executive Committee. The ISS/SIC President as chairman, the Congress President (President-Elect), the Secretary General and four members (later named Councillors approved by the General Assembly for a period of four years) decided on the main lines of the policy of the Society.
- 1981, Art. V completed the Committee by adding the General Treasurer and the Editor in Chief of the *World Journal of Surgery*. The Executive Committee, shown here in 1985 at the Congress of Paris (Fig. 5.10) was responsible for the general administration, the financial management and in urgent matters was authorized to take necessary actions on behalf of the Society.

2000, Art. IV introduced Councillors at Large that had to participate in all decisions of the Executive Committee, and one Councillor who was delegated by each integrated society. The immediate Past President, the Secretary General, the Assistant Secretary General and the Administrative Director acted as ex-officio members without vote.

Nominating Committee

1981, Art. V formed a new committee that consisted of the Society's President as chairman and the four last living presidents. It recommended the nomination of the Society's officers, and the Honorary Members to the General Assembly for approval.

2000, Art. V added the Past President, the Secretary General, the General Treasurer, the Editor in Chief of the *World Journal of Surgery* and the Executive Representative of each integrated society.

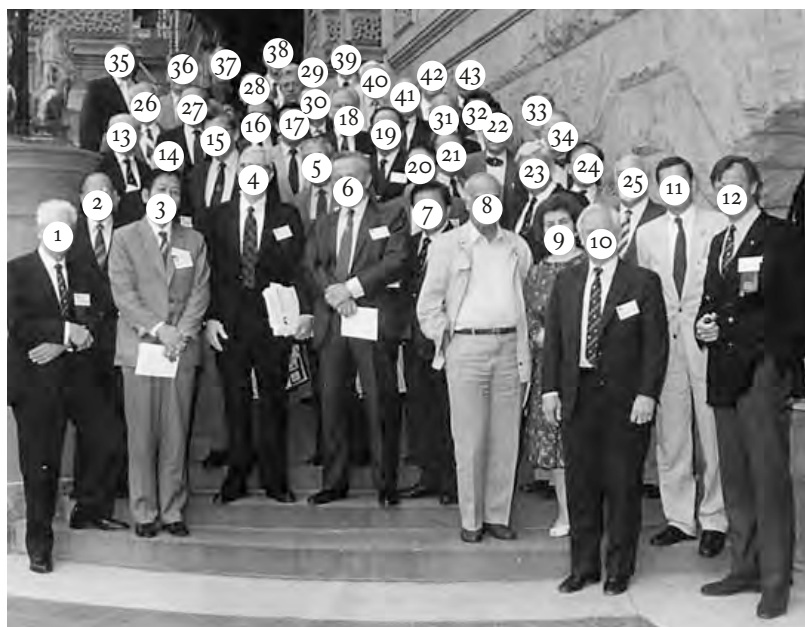




Figure 5.10 Members of the Executive Committee and National Committees at the 31th Congress of the Society at Paris 1985.

1.) M. Allgöwer, Basle/Switzerland; 2.) A. Garcia Gutierrez, Habana/Cuba; 3.) Wu Ying Kai, Peking/China; 4.) J. Hardy, Jackson/USA; 5.) V. Speranza, Rome/Italy; 6.) M. Mercadier, Paris/France; 7.) G. Chiam, Singapore; 8.) K. Serafimov, Skopje/Jugoslavia (Macedonia); 9.) Mrs. K. Serafimov; 10.) B. McC O'Brien, Melbourne/Australia; 11.) Th. Rüedi, Chur/Switzerland; 12.) A. Brown, Sydney/Australia; 13.) W. Rudowski, Warsaw/Poland; 14.) unknown surgeon; 15.) S.E. Bergentz, Malmö/Sweden; 16.) Nakayama, Fukuoka/Japan; 17.) C.V.M. Ruiz, San José/Costa Rica; 18.) L. Nyhus, Chicago/USA; 19.) J.P. Kim, Seoul/South Korea; 20.) A. Kasatri, Bangkok/Thailand; 21.) D.P. Rignault, St. Mandé/France; 22.) J. Murat, Tours/France; 23.) unknown surgeon; 24.) J. Wong, Hong Kong; 25.) M. Feuchtwanger, Beer-Sheba/Israel; 26.) A. Szczeny, Budapest/Hungary; 27.) J. Boswick, Denver/USA; 28.) unknown surgeon; 29.) E. Papaevangelou, Athens/Greece; 30.) G. Pardo Gomez, Habana/Cuba; 31.) A. Zängl, Salzburg/Austria; 32.) R. Bardini, Padua/Italy; 33.) M. Trede, Mannheim/Germany; 34.) J. Puig La Calle, Barcelona/Spain; 35.) unknown surgeon; 36.) E. Düren, Istanbul/Turkey; 37.) E. Amdrup, Aarhus/Denmark; 38.) P. Kinnaert, Brussels/Belgium; 39.) K.W. Menzies, Gisborne/New Zealand; 40.) and 41.) unknown surgeons; 42.) A. Peracchia, Milan/Italy; 43.) P.J.Kuijjer, Groningen/The Netherlands.

National Committee

- 1905, Art. 4 The function of the National Committee – one of the earliest committees of the ISS/SIC – was
- 1.) to form a group of distinguished surgeons from whom
 - 2.) they chose one as their delegate to the International Committee and selected two others as representatives of their own committee. They had
 - 3.) to propose surgeons of good reputation to become representatives of their country in the Society, and
 - 4.) organize the congress when their country had been chosen for seat of the congress. The activities of the committee are described subsequently in detail in the Section Congress Committee and duties.
- 1981, Art. 5 After 1981 the members constituted a Chapter in each country that had ten or more members of the ISS/SIC. One member of the committee was elected by the Chapter to serve as National Secretary who was responsible for processing applications for membership and maintaining communications with the office of the ISS/SIC.

Editorial Board

- 1973, Art. 31 stated that an Editorial Board of seven members who were elected by the General Assembly for a two year period examined and authorized all publications of the Society. The members of the Board were eligible for re-election. The Secretary General was responsible for all publications.
- 1975, Art. 30 stated that the Society should publish a journal entitled “World Journal of Surgery”. No change of the rules of the Editorial Board.
- 1981, Art. 5 The Chairman of the Editorial Board was now appointed by the Executive Committee from among the Board members. He served as Editor-in-Chief of the official publications of the ISS/SIC, and was the representative of the Society in all matters relating to publications.

- 2000, Art. 5 The Editorial Board was now composed of ex officio members: President of the ISS/SIC, President Elect, Secretary General, Editor-in-Chief and the members nominated by the Executive Committee and elected at the regular General Assembly. The Editors-in-Chief of the *World Journal of Surgery* are listed in the Annotations¹⁰. The present Editor-in-Chief is shown on Figure 5.11.

Program Committee: Matters of Congress

Timing

- 1905, Art. 7 The Society met in congresses every three years.
 1947, Art. 5 The interval between the congresses was reduced to two years.
 1981 By-laws, Art. 1: the members of the ISS/SIC may decide at the general assembly by majority vote to hold a congress more often.



Figure 5.11 Ronald K. Tompkins, Los Angeles, present Editor-in-Chief of the *World Journal of Surgery*.

ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE TRIENNALE

VENDREDI 22 SEPTEMBRE, A 2 HEURES.

Présidence de M. le Dr WILLEMS, président du Comité international.

Au début de la séance, le recensement donne 214 membres présents.

I. — Rapport du Trésorier.

M. LORTHIOIR, trésorier, donne lecture du rapport triennal.

MESSIEURS,

La situation financière de notre Société n'a pu être établie définitivement, puisque la majeure partie des dépenses est constituée par le Congrès lui-même et ses publications.

Les rentrées des cotisations se sont faites peu régulièrement pour certains pays ; cela tient surtout à ce que la Société n'a pas encore affirmé sa vitalité.

J'espère que, l'année prochaine, la liste des membres étant définitivement établie, les rentrées s'opéreront avec une régularité parfaite.

A la date de ce jour, les recettes s'élèvent à	fr. 18,872 92
Les dépenses à	3.577 85

L'encaisse est donc de.	fr. 15,295 07
---------------------------------	---------------

Quoique les dépenses du Congrès soient élevées, nous espérons un boni.

Nous pouvons donc considérer comme prospère notre situation financière.

Figure 5.12 Publication of the account reports of the Treasurer Jules Lorthioir at the first General Assembly of the ISS/SIC in Brussels in 1905¹.

Selection of the congress president, location, date and topics

- 1905, Art.7, 8 and 9: the President of the ISS/SIC and the International Committee proposed one (or more) presidents, the locations, dates, subjects and speakers for the next congress to be approved by the current General Assembly.

Congress Committee and duties

- 1905, Art. 8 The National Committee nominated the secretary of the local congress.
- 1920, Art. 8 For each congress a Board composed of the Congress President, the Secretary General and the Treasurer of the ISS/SIC and the Secretary of the Congress took charge of the local organization.
- 1929, Art. 5 The National Committee elected the Congress Secretary who had together with the Secretary General all the responsibilities for the organization.
- 1947, Art. 8 A scientific council nominated by the General Assembly proposed the subjects for the next congress; the number of lectures and reports was limited.

The Role of the General Assembly

During the many congresses a General Assembly was held. It was open to all of the members.

- 1905, Art. 9 The members present at the General Assembly and the ISS/SIC President as chairman approved or disapproved several points: the accounts set out by the Treasurer (Fig. 5.12), the election of the members of the committees, the selection of the subjects, the location, dates and the nomination of the President for the next congress. The policies of the ISS/SIC were discussed and the members informed on important news.
- 1920, Art.6 decided that all the votes needed a simple majority of voting members except for the amendment of the statutes and ...
- 1981, Art.6 ... for the change of the Headquarters and the dissolution of the Society for which a two third majority was necessary.

References and Annotations

1. Congrès Société internationale de Chirurgie. This periodical recorded on Statutes, List of Members, Inaugural Session, General Program, Prizes, Lectures, General Assembly, List of all the former Congress Contents, Closing Remarks. Volume 1 to Volume 16 (1906–1955)
2. Recueil Administratif. Société Internationale de Chirurgie. The brochures published the administrative informations formerly included in the Congress Volumes such as Statutes, List of Members, Inaugural Session, Prizes, General Assembly (1957–1975)
3. This article was introduced because the officers of the ISS/SIC feared a great disaster due to the outbreak of World War II. The funds of the Society had been transferred to the USA as was the General Secretariat. See correspondence between Mayer of Brussels, Matas of New Orleans and the delegate of the US-Chapter to the ISS/SIC Cutler of Boston in Chapter 9, p. 195
4. Congress Presidents of the ISS/SIC 1905–1971

<i>Number, Year and Location</i>	<i>Name of President</i>	<i>City, Country</i>
1st Congress 1905 in Brussels	T. Kocher	Berne, Switzerland
2nd Congress 1908 in Brussels	V. Czerny	Heidelberg, Germany
3rd Congress 1911 in Brussels	J. Lucas-Championnière	Paris, France
4th Congress 1914 in New York	A. Depage	Brussels, Belgium
5th Congress 1920 in Paris	W.W. Keen	Philadelphia, USA
6th Congress 1923 in London	W. Mac Ewen	Glasgow, Great Britain
7th Congress 1926 in Rome	D. Giordano	Venice, Italy
8th Congress 1929 in Warsaw	H. Hartmann	Paris, France
9th Congress 1932 in Madrid	E. de Quervain	Berne, Switzerland
10th Congress 1935 in Cairo	J. Schoemaker	The Hague, Netherlands
11th Congress 1938 in Brussels	R. Matas	New Orleans, USA
12th Congress 1947 in London	L. Mayer	Brussels, Belgium
13th Congress 1949 in New Orleans	G. Grey Turner	London, Great Britain
14th Congress 1951 in Paris	R. Leriche	Paris, France
15th Congress 1953 in Lisbon	R. dos Santos	Lisbon, Portugal
16th Congress 1955 in Copenhagen	E.A. Graham	St. Louis, USA
17th Congress 1957 in Mexico	W. Denk	Vienna, Austria
18th Congress 1959 in Munich	P. Mirizzi	Cordoba, Argentina
19th Congress 1961 in Dublin	E. Dahl-Iversen	Copenhagen, Denmark
20th Congress 1963 in Rome	A. Ochsner	New Orleans, USA
21st Congress 1965 in Philadelphia	P. Valdoni	Rome, Italy
22nd Congress 1967 in Vienna	P. Sandblom	Lund, Sweden
23rd Congress 1969 in Buenos Aires	R. Fontaine	Strasbourg, France
24th Congress 1971 in Moscow	B.B. Petrovsky	Moscow, USSR

5. Congress and Society President of the ISS/SIC 1973

<i>Congress President</i>	<i>Society President</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Home City, Country</i>
25th 1973 Barcelona	1973–1975	F. Linder	Heidelberg, Germany
26th 1975 Edinburgh	1975–1977	F. Gerbode	San Francisco, USA
27th 1977 Kyoto	1977–1979	T. Holmes-Sellors	Aylesbury, UK
28th 1979 San Francisco	1979–1981	M. Allgöwer	Basle, Switzerland
29th 1981 Montreux	1981–1983	M. Mercadier	Paris, France
30th 1983 Hamburg	1983–1985	G.B. Ong	Hong Kong
31st 1985 Paris	1985–1987	J.D. Hardy	Jackson, USA
32nd 1987 Sydney	1987–1989	S.-E. Bergentz	Malmö, Sweden
33rd 1989 Toronto	1989–1991	J.F. Patiño	Bogota, Colombia
34th 1991 Stockholm	1991–1993	L.M. Nyhus	Chicago, USA
35th 1993 Hong Kong	1993–1995	M. Trede	Mannheim, Germany
36th 1995 Lisbon	1995–1997	Y. Idezuki	Saitama, Japan
37th 1997 Acapulco	1997–1999	A.R. Brown	Sydney, Australia
38th 1999 Vienna	1999–2001	S.A. Wells Jr.	Chicago, USA
39th 2001 Brussels	2001–2003	P.J. Morris	Oxford, Great Britain

6. International Society of Surgery – Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Membership Directory. Twelve Volumes. From Feb. 28, 1981 to May 31, 2000. 3. Contains current membership lists, Constitution, History, Recipients of Prizes, Grey Turner Memorial Lecture, Information, Composition of Committees and the timely Constitution

7. General Secretaries of the ISS/SIC

<i>Period</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>City, Country</i>
1902–1912	Antoine Depage	Brussels, Belgium
1912–1938	Léopold Mayer	Brussels, Belgium
1938–1957	Leonce Dejardin	Brussels, Belgium
1957–1965	Paul Martin	Brussels, Belgium
1965–1981	Jean van Geertruyden	Brussels, Belgium
1981–1993	Martin Allgöwer	Basle, Switzerland
1993–1999	Thomas P. Rüedi	Chur, Switzerland
1999–	J. Rüdiger Siewert	Munich, Germany

8. Treasurers of the ISS/SIC 1902–2000

<i>Period</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>City, Country</i>
1902–1929	Jules Lorthioir	Brussels, Belgium
1929–1969	Paul Lorthioir	Brussels, Belgium
1969–1975	Jean Lorthioir	Brussels, Belgium
1975–1979	J.P. Vanhove	Brussels, Belgium
1979–1989	Vincenzo Speranza	Rome, Italy
1989–1994	Alberto Peracchia	Padua/Milan, Italy
1994–	Lars Ove Farnebo	Stockholm, Sweden

- 9. Letter Executive Committee (Basle) to all the ISS/SIC members on July 23, 1989 concerning the employment of Mr. Victor Bertschi. His task had been to manage the ISS/SIC Secretariat during and after the transfer from Brussels to Basle. The negotiations had been made as early as in 1979 at the executive meeting of the Congress in San Francisco
- 10. Editors-in-Chief of the *World Journal of Surgery* from 1975–2000

<i>Period</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>City, Country</i>
1975–1981	Marshall Orloff	San Diego, USA
1981–1984	James Hardy	Jackson, USA
1984–1994	Samuel A. Wells	St. Louis, USA
1994–	Ronald K. Tompkins	Los Angeles, USA

6 The Congress

Order of the Congress

Between 1905 and 2001 the ISS/SIC organized thirty-nine congresses. The two World Wars had caused inactive intervals from 1914 to 1920 and 1938 to 1947. The number, the year, the location of the congresses, and the information on the corresponding president have been detailed in Chapters 5 and 11.

General aspects of administration

The congresses were organized and held under the chairmanship of presidents who were amongst the world's leading surgical authorities. The congress president initially served the Society for the one term of the convention and its organization. He was appointed by the permanent president of the ISS/SIC in agreement with the International Committee, of whom the chosen surgeon was a member (see chapter 5). For approval the person(s) selected was (were) proposed to the General Assembly of the next congress. The matter of topics, the selection of invited speakers, the seat and date for the next congress was handled similarly.

The congress president, the secretary general and the treasurer of the ISS/SIC initially were in charge of all matters relating to the congress. Later they were replaced by the officers of the program committee. The national committee and the local congress secretary had to organize the local concerns, the social arrangements and help with the accommodations.

The congress initially was held triennially. After World War II a decision had been taken to change the rhythm to biennial meetings (see chapter 5).

In order to reduce the number of its members and to ease the administration the International Committee (named Executive Committee in 1973) changed the constitution so that after 1973 the congress president remained in office as the president of the Society for another two year term (see chapter 5). The membership of the ISS/SIC entitled to congress attendance and reduced fees. Fees, however, were not included in the membership dues. Registration and payment were processed by the ISS/SIC headquarters.

General aspects of programming

From the beginning of the founding of the Society there was a similar congress pattern for many years:

Proceedings began on the morning of the first day and were held most often under the auspices of the government of the country where it took place. Their representatives declared the congress open with an address of welcome. Further speakers at the inaugural session were the presidents or the delegates of the national societies or colleges of surgery. Thereafter the major officers of the ISS/SIC delivered addresses. The inaugural session was closed by an oration by the congress president and – after 1953 – by the Grey Turner Memorial Lecture. The complete lectures were published until 1975 in the corresponding congress volumes of the ISS/SIC and subsequently in the *World Journal of Surgery*.

Scientific program

The opening session was followed by three surgical days. In between the scientific sessions the General Assembly took place to allow the treasurer of the ISS/SIC to report on current events, the accounts, the membership numbers, problems and news. The members approved or disapproved the proposals on the site, the topics and on the president of the next congress (see chapter 5, p. 41). The congress president closed the congress at the end of the scientific meeting.

Social program

Besides professional matters cultural and culinary events provided the opportunity for private contact between the surgeons from all over the world. Receptions were by invitation during the congress, as was the “ladies program”, and also the program for accompanying persons. It became a tradition to close the congress with a banquet on the last evening. Another tradition was launched at the congress in New York in 1914 when the congress committee offered organized round trips to participating members so that they could visit important hospitals and the country¹. Details were recorded in an annex to the Congress Volume. Members and their spouses began to travel in groups. They combined the enjoyment of sight-seeing with their professional interests. The hospitality of colleagues and their families added enormously to the pleasure and understanding of the country.

A glimpse into the scientific and social highlights of congresses

The manuscripts of the speakers were published in the congress volumes until 1975. The books provided a better overview of the character and content of the congresses than the huge pile of documents in the ISS/SIC file. Forty-three congress volumes (several up to 1,500 pages) were published between 1905 and 1973. Many of the articles are clearly worthwhile to read, but to cite them all was beyond the scope of this book. The authors, therefore, have decided to confine their quotation to a few highlights.

Brussels: the first Congress September 18–23, 1905

On September 18–23, the first congress was organized in Belgium under the presidency of the Swiss surgeon Theodor Kocher of Berne in conjunction with the society's General Secretary Antoine Depage, the Treasurer Jules Lorthioir and the Assistant Secretary Léopold Mayer, all of Brussels.

Scientific program

The addresses of the opening ceremony were covered by authorities of the Belgian Government, the Minister H. Baron van der Bruggen, the Minister Graux, the Mayor of Brussels, and the major officers of the ISS/SIC². In keeping with the founding vision, the ISS/SIC President Charles Willems stressed with pride the great importance that in the young society “a person of uncontested authority”² as Theodor Kocher should preside at the first proceedings. The presidential address by Kocher – who became four years later the first Nobel laureate for surgery – was presented in fluent French. It concerned the most important scientific developments of surgery at that time² and then directed particular attention to cancer at different locations. He gave a detailed view over the prognosis in his own clinic and in the literature and stressed the absolute need for early and radical surgery for cancer including “lymph node excision”.

Scientific program

The extensive scientific program had been arranged into six topics of immediate interest at that time:

- 1) Examination of the blood
- 2) Surgical treatment of prostatic hypertrophy

- 3) Non-cancerous affections of the stomach
- 4) Joint tuberculosis
- 5) Peritonitis
- 6) Diseases of the kidney

At the General Assembly the Treasurer reported that 214 of the 633 members of the ISS/SIC attended the congress².

Brussels: the second Congress September 21–25, 1908

The second Congress of the new Society had been organized on September 21–25, 1908³ by the ISS/SIC officers as was the congress three years before, but was held under the auspices of Her Majesty Crown Prince Albert of Belgium and the presidency of the German surgeon Vinzenz von Czerny of Heidelberg.

In the presidential address Czerny stressed the sentiments of surgeons for mutual charity, peace and humanity: "...nous chirurgiens, nous sommes par nature et par instinct des pacifistes..." (...we surgeons by instinct and by nature are pacifists...). Thereupon Czerny – the founder of the first Cancer Research Institute in Germany⁴ – then addressed the various aspects of treatment of cancer by surgical, chemo- and radiotherapy.

Scientific program

The program was huge. The ISS/SIC had invited 220 experts³. Sixteen sessions with three to fourteen speakers each, covered the wide range of treatment of cancer at different locations, six sessions surgery of hernias, four sessions non-malignant liver and biliary duct disease, three sessions anesthesia, and one vertebral fractures³. At the General Assembly³ the ISS/SIC President admitted that the program was absolutely overcrowded and concluded that it would be limited to three topics in the future. Finally the published manuscripts and abstracts filled two congress volumes amounting to 1,500 pages!

The ISS/SIC was now 670 members strong. 254 of whom attended the meeting³.

Brussels: the third Congress September 26–30, 1911

On September 26–30, the ISS/SIC officers had organized this congress as in the past⁵.

The third Congress President was the French surgeon Just Lucas-Championnière of Paris. In the inaugural ceremony he addressed the "renais-

sance” of the science and surgery of fracture repair at that time. He noted that the discovery of X-Rays by Röntgen had developed new surgical possibilities of fracture treatment such as the use of extension splints, traction wires or apparatuses or immobilization of the fractures by osteosynthesis as proposed by Depage and Caplesco, fixation by the Belgian ISS/SIC member Lambotte of Anvers⁵ or special bandages by Lexer of Germany.

Scientific program

The scientific program covered diagnosis and surgery of

- 1) Pulmonary disease
- 2) Acute colitis and
- 3) Pancreatitis.

Social program

With the third congress a social program for members and accompanying persons had been initiated. The President of the Belgian Society of Surgery, Jules Lorthioir who served the ISS/SIC as a permanent treasurer hosted the members at a reception held on the eve of the congress, J. Lucas-Championnière offered a presidential reception the next evening which was followed one evening later by an invitation from Baron Lambert. A farwell banquet and a gala performance at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnai in Brussels was organized for the members and their spouses at their own expense.

New York (USA): the fourth Congress April 13–16, 1914

The late Chairman of the American Chapter, Roswell Park from Buffalo had prepared the meeting in co-work with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Hognet of New York. A post-congress tour was proposed¹, an innovation that should become a welcome addition to the meetings. Unfortunately Roswell Park passed away shortly before the Congress. The new Chairman, Lewis L. MacArthur from Chicago addressed the participants in the name of the American Committee.

In the usual personal manner the ISS/SIC congress was held in the Great Ballroom of the Hotel Astor on April 13–16 under the auspices of the President of the United States, represented by the Surgeon General W. C. Gorgas.

In the name of the American Surgical Association its President William J. Mayo of Rochester welcomed the members of the ISS/SIC to the first congress outside of Belgium: “as Americans, we owe to Europe a debt of gratitude, for we

started scientifically from the shoulders of Europe, ...but we are at the same time proud of what Americans have accomplished in pioneer work... We hope you will take occasion while here, not only to see the institutions of New York, of Boston, of Montréal ... but that it will be possible also for you all to go even to the far west to San Francisco, and south to New Orleans. We will take the greatest pride in showing you their institutions...". The presidential address by Depage of Brussels related to his experiences as military surgeon during the Balkan Wars of 1908–1913.

Scientific Program

The scientific program covered

- 1) Amputation of extremities
- 2) Gastroduodenal ulcers
- 3) Tissue and organ transplantation.

At the General Assembly things were planned and agreed for the next congress in Paris at the beginning of October 1917 under the presidency of William Williams Keen. World War I prevented it from being held.

Time had been provided to visit the principal hospitals in New York during the congress. Alexis Carrel had organized demonstrations of experiments about renal and arterial homoplastic transplantations and cardiomyotomies every morning in the Rockefeller Institute.

Social program

One hundred and two surgeons and companions participated in the 12 days post-congress circular tour⁶. A chartered train brought the surgeons' party to Philadelphia on April 17, where Professor Keen made the guided tour through the city and the Pennsylvanian and Jefferson Hospital. The next two days were reserved to watch operations in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore and for a sightseeing trip through Washington. Three days at Chicago were allowed to visit the principal hospitals there and see John B. Murphy, two further days served to watch the Mayo brothers, E. S. Judd, C. Balfour and others at work in St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. On April 24, the surgical group stayed with Albert John Ochsner in the Augustina Hospital and then in the Heurotin Hospital at Chicago; on April 26, they visited the Montréal General Hospital, the Royal Victoria Hospital and the new buildings of the Medical School of the McGill University in Montréal. The last stop was Harvard University in Boston, i.e. the Massachusetts General Hospital, including the

rooms where Morton used ether for the first time in 1846, and the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, where they observed Harvey Cushing doing a Gasserian ganglion operation for neuralgia.

This trip was considered a great success.

Paris: the fifth Congress July 19–23, 1920

The fifth congress was held in the great auditorium of the famous Ecole de Médecine at Paris during the week July 19 to 23, 1920 under the patronage of the Minister of Public Instruction MM Honorat and a number of dignitaries present at the opening ceremony⁷.

There were three short speeches by the Minister of Public Education, by Henri Hartmann the President of the French Committee and Charles Willems the President of the International Committee, which were followed by a speech of Léopold Mayer the General Secretary. An address of considerable energy and emotion by the President of the Congress William Williams Keen outlined the role of the USA in the past war and gave information on contemporary professional problems⁷.

Scientific Program

Three important topics were on the agenda⁷:

- 1) Surgery of the heart (Tuffier, Paris) and the large vessels (Sencert, Strasbourg; Alessandri, Rome; Goodman, New York)
- 2) X-Ray treatment in cancer (Regaud, Paris; Finzi, London; Mioni, Anagni; Greenough, Boston)
- 3) Further topics such as blood analysis (Depage, Brussels), asphyxia (Graham, Washington), fracture treatment (Patel, Lyon; Sinclair, Netley and others), and prophylaxis and treatment of tetanus.

As consequence of the war the members from Germany, Austria and Turkey had not been invited to the Paris Congress and were excluded from the Society for the next years (see chapter 9, p. 171). As a result only 92 members from 18 countries attended the Congress⁷. Some of the officers and members attending the meeting are shown on Figure 6.1.

Social program

Several receptions took place: Sunday evening was the reception by the Dean of the University; Monday July 19 was the reception of the members by the city of

Paris at the “Hôtel de Ville”, on Tuesday July 20 the President of the Congress hosted a reception held at the Hôtel Mme la Comtesse de Béarn. On Thursday July 23 the banquet took place at Palais d’Orsay.

There was a post-congress tour to the battle fields of France and Belgium being organized.

London: the sixth Congress July 17–20, 1923

The sixth Congress of ISS/SIC took place in the auditorium of the Royal Society of Medicine at London which provided a maximum of facilities and comfort. The meeting had been organized by the Congress President Sir William Macewen, Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, the General Secretary Léopold Mayer, the Treasurer Jules Lorthioir from Brussels, and the Congress Secretaries Sir d’Arcy Power and J.E.H. Roberts from London. The Congress was held under the patronage of her Majesty King George V and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of Honor⁸.

There were a number of dignitaries, representing the government: the Marquis of Curzon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health; Sir John Bland-Sutton, President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Sir William Hale-White, President of the Royal



Figure 6.1 Attendants of the Paris meeting of the ISS/SIC 1920. *First row seated from left to right:* unknown; Fritz de Quervain, Berne; Davide Giordano, Venice; Henri Hartmann, Paris; unknown; William Williams Keen, Philadelphia; Charles Willems, Brussels; Jules Lorthioir, Brussels; unknown; unknown [Courtesy of WW Keen James, by permission].

Society of Medicine and numerous other dignitaries. Several speeches were delivered including one by the Prince of Wales, the Foreign Minister and the Health Minister, the ISS/SIC President, Charles Willems and the General Secretary Léopold Mayer. The presidential address was delivered by the Congress President Sir William Macewen "*On the study of nature as shedding light on the structure and functions of man*".

Scientific program

The following four days were devoted mainly to ⁸

- 1) Reports on traumatic shock
- 2) Surgery of the endocrine glands
- 3) Arthroplasties and injuries of peripheral nerves.

Time was provided to visit the major hospitals in London during the Congress.

Social program

Receptions were arranged by the English organizers including a reception by the University of London on July 16, a reception by Sir John and Lady Bland-Sutton, and a soirée offered by the President and Lady Macewen on Tuesday, July 17, a reception by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion-House on Wednesday and a reception by the President of the Royal College of Surgeons on July 19. The triennial dinner on the last evening of the Congress was characterized by great conviviality. Several of those attending the Congress took the opportunity to a tour to visit Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Gloucester and Oxford ⁸.

Rome: the seventh Congress April 7–10, 1926

The meeting took place under the patronage of Her Majesty King Victor Emmanuelle III of Italy and Her Majesty Queen Elena from April 7 to 10, 1926. The opening session was held within the magnificent atmosphere of the great festival-hall of the antique capitol. More than 800 congress attendants gave Benito Mussolini, the leader of the government, the Duce, a frenetic welcome on his entry⁹. The opening session was particularly grand. Among the many important people present we should mention the Minister of Education, the Governor of Rome, Senator Cremonesi, the General Director of the Health Service of the Army, the Dean of the University, Delegates of several countries and numerous further dignitaries.

The Governor of Rome was the first official speaker. Then Benito Mussolini welcomed the audience (Fig. 6.2). His speech⁹ honored the long history of the surgical profession: *"I bring greetings of the Italian government to the excellent masters of that art of surgical instruments, in which medical science knew to find, throughout the centuries, one of its greatest and most glorious achievements. The term which designates your art, gentlemen, does not tell all about the imaginary significance and the humane worth of this art. According to its Greek root "surgery" has no more than an humble meaning: "work by hand". But the most brilliant capability of intelligence and the profoundest energy of character must guide and support that very hand of work by which, each day more victoriously, your precise blades fight against the invincible evil for the threatened live of man. Born long ago, your science became such on Italian soil and, fleeing those who first desecrated it, became law and branch of study with the scholars of the school of Salerno, from which later it had to achieve, with times of Renaissance, the four glorious masters, to which still today, like to the most venerable deities, it humbly submits itself: from Andrea Vesalius to Wurtzius, from Paracelsus to Ambrogio Parè. It is not necessary to remind you that the last of these, surgeon of Francesco II, of Carlo IX and of Enrico III, accompanied the army to the battlefields during the long wars. And while he, bending over the death-stricken warriors, gave them back the fleeing life mostly by the ligature of the arteries used by him for the first time as substitute for caustics in the arduous sacrifice of amputation, when life miraculously came back from imminent death, Ambrogio Parè used to say in exemplary modesty and lifting the eyes from the wounded to heaven: "Je le pensais, Dieu le guarist". No. He had not only treated. He healed. And where death perishes, man returns to create life"*.

Following the speeches of the President of the ISS/SIC Charles Willems and the General Secretary Léopold Mayer (who spoke in Italian), the Congress President Davide Giordano addressed the audience on contemporary and historical surgery, a long speech held in Latin language⁹.

The brilliant opening ceremony nearly ended, however, in a tragedy: When Mussolini was going to leave the hall, a mad Irish woman made an attempt to assassinate him. The gunshot wound only injured Mussolini's face. Several of the surgeons gave Mussolini first aid^{9,10}. Clinical wound care was performed by the Chief of the University Hospital, Professor Raffaele Bastianelli¹⁰ who had attended the Congress (Fig. 6.3). Professor Bastianelli became many years later Honorary Member of the Society in 1951. A photography shows several of the officers (Fig. 6.4).



Figure 6.2 Mr Mussolini presides over the opening of the ISS/SIC Congress. On the right of Mr Mussolini Mr Cremonesi, the governor of Rome and the surgeon Mayer from Brussels. Press item, April 20, 1926.

Scientific program

The scientific sessions commenced in the afternoon at the Royal Academy in the Policlinic Umberto I. The topics comprised

- 1) Radiotherapy of uterine cancer
- 2) Therapy of brain tumors
- 3) Treatment of Jacksonian epilepsy
- 4) Surgery of the spleen and abscess of the liver.

Time was provided to visit hospitals at Rome.

Social program

A reception was given by the President of the Congress Professor Davide Giordano at 11 pm in the Albergo Excelsior on Thursday, April 8. The following day the Italian members invited delegates to an excursion to Tivoli, where the Society of History of Medicine and the Italian Medico-Pharmacological Institute provided a concert and tea reception in the Villa Adrienne. The closing dinner at which 500 members participated was offered by the Italian colleagues. During the stay in Rome a Lady Committee had organized visits to different places in Rome.

A friendly audience for the officers of the Congress by Mussolini^{9,10} has been considered as one of the highlights. For 125 Congress attendants, however, the highlight of the visit to Rome appears to have been the private audience by SS Pope Pius XI in the Palace of the Vatican on Sunday, April 11, 1926.

Anticipating the Congress, a tour had been organized to visit hospitals in Milan (Rossi), Venice (Giordano), Padova (Donati) and Bologna (Putti) from March 31 to April 4, 1926.

Warsaw: the eighth Congress July 22–25, 1929

The inaugural session of this Congress which was held under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Poland, Mr Ignacy Moscicki, from July 22 to 25, 1929, took place in the Great Gallery of the Palais du Conseil. There were a number of dignitaries present, representing all the authorities of the country¹¹. Two short welcome addresses were given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs



Figure 6.3 The ISS/SIC member Professor Raffaele Bastianelli who treated Mr Mussolini in his hospital after the attempted assassination in Rome.

Feliks Slawog-Skladkowski and by the Vice-President of the City Parliament, Professor Ryszard Blendowski. There were speeches by Jean Verhoogen, the President and by Léopold Mayer, the General Secretary of the ISS/SIC on administrative issues. They were followed by Professor Henri Hartmann from Paris who spoke on the contemporary achievements in surgery. At the end of the opening session the participants marched to the Memorial Monument of the unknown soldier¹¹ (Fig. 6.5).

Scientific program

The program started at 2.30 pm in the Palais du Conseil. On the agenda for the next four days were

- 1) Causes and mechanisms of postoperative embolism
- 2) Results of resection of the stomach in regard to gastric and duodenal ulcer
- 3) Treatment of Graves' disease (Morbus Basedow)
- 4) Discussion related to postoperative embolism.



Figure 6.4 Members of the International Committee of the ISS/SIC at the 7th Congress in Rome 1926. *Seated from left to right:* Verhoogen, Mayer, de Quervain, Hartmann, Giordano, Willems, Jules Lorthioir, next two unidentified. *Second row:* behind Giordano and Willems: Denk and Young; last surgeon on the right Schoemaker: All others not yet identified.



Figure 6.5 The International Committee of the ISS/SIC on its way to the grave of the unknown soldier.

The General Assembly was concerned with the question of the re-integration of the German and Austrian members into the Society¹¹ and Léopold Mayer reported on the increasing number of members from 968 at Rome to 1,056 at the Warsaw meeting. The Treasurer of the Society Jules Lorthioir was nominated Congress President for the next Congress which was to be held in Madrid, Spain, in three years time¹¹.

Social program

At the first day a reception was provided at the Ancient Royal Palace in the afternoon and a further reception to which the Congress President Hartmann had invited for the evening. There were receptions on July 23 and 24 at the Palais du Conseil, a performance in the Polish Theater and the closing dinner offered by the Polish Surgical Society¹¹.

On their way to the Congress at Warsaw the attendants from France, the USA, Italy, Great Britain, Switzerland, Spain, Egypt, Greece and Czechoslovakia embarked on a steamer at Le Havre in France on July 11, 1929 for a cruise¹¹. The ship stopped at Zeebrugge where the Belgian members came on board. The next stop was in Ymuiden; the ladies visited Amsterdam, the sur-

geons used the opportunity to watch their colleague Jan Schoemaker operating in Den Haag. On July 15, the steamer arrived at Copenhagen. The participants visited the city, i.e. major hospitals. Having crossed the Baltic Sea they stopped at Riga, Latvia, and Helsingfors, Finland. Following a further stop at Stockholm, Sweden, for sightseeing and visits to hospitals on July 19, the group arrived finally at Gdynia in Poland on July 21. A train brought the party to Warsaw.

Organized post-congress sightseeing journeys led the interested participants to different locations in Poland.

Madrid: the ninth Congress March 15–18, 1932

The President of the Republic of Spain, S.E. Mr Niceto Alcala Zamora took over the patronage for the Congress which was held under the Congress President Fritz de Quervain from Switzerland. The organization of the inaugural session was presented in a similar fashion to previous years¹².

Scientific program

Several important questions were on the agenda:

- 1) Surgery of the esophagus
- 2) Non tuberculous pulmonary suppuration
- 3) Diagnosis and treatment of intrarachidial tumors
- 4) Recent progress of surgical anesthesia.

The outstanding event of this congress was the participation by the German/Austrian surgeons who had been excluded from the Society for more than 11 years following World War I.

Fritz deQuervain proved a worthy Congress President. He succeeded Jules Lorthioir who had been elected president at Warsaw in 1929, but died unexpectedly before he could preside in Madrid. De Quervain's presidency was very successful because he was so well known and appreciated by the Spanish surgeons who frequented the clinic at Berne and held him a great esteem.

Social program

As far as the social events were concerned, they were available in the same form as used in the former meetings. Apart from the great value of the scientific program, the conducted tours of the Spanish universities and museums, proved a fascinating attraction. The architectural and artistic treasures of Spain, vied well with those so attractive of the Congress of Rome.

Cairo: the tenth Congress December 31, 1935 to January 4, 1936

The Congress was organized from Europe in the usual manner. The opening ceremony took place on December 31, 1935 in the immense auditorium of the University of Gizeh, which could host more than 4,000 people¹³. In spite of its large size, the hall was overcrowded by Egyptian and foreign surgeons; by military persons and those belonging to the Government, by nurses, first aid medical staff of the Red Cross and numerous other people. Welcome addresses were conducted by the Minister of Education and by the Dean and Professor of Surgery of the Medical faculty of the University of Cairo S.E. Ali Ibrahim Pasha. Following the addresses of the officers of the ISS/SIC Jean Verhoogen, Fritz de Quervain and Léopold Mayer which covered principally medical and administrative items, Jan Schoemaker, the Congress President, made a provocative and delightful speech on "Surgery as Art".

Scientific program

The following sessions took place on four days.

- 1) Surgery of the parathyroids
- 2) Surgery of the lumbar sympathetic system
- 3) Surgery of the colon (non cancer)
- 4) Surgical conditions in Bilharzia (the introductory lecture excellently presented by the Dean of the Medical Faculty Ali Ibrahim Pasha)



Figure 6.6 The "White train" in which the group traveled through Egypt in 1935. Left: Paul Lorthioir and René Leriche.

There was time provided during the meeting to visit the major hospitals, the exhibition of pharmaceutical products and instruments in the nearby Hospital Kasr-el-Aini¹⁴. A complete morning was devoted to see the Medical Faculty, various medical institutes, museums and the major hospitals. The records of the General Assembly state that more than 700 ISS/SIC members had participated in the meeting.

Social program

Oriental hospitality was generous. A number of excursions, visits to famous places and museums had been organized and were well attended. The banquet was not the end. Approximately three hundred attendants were taken to Luxor and Assuan in comfortable special trains (Fig. 6.6), where they visited the famous temples, the splendid valleys and tombs of the pharaohs. On return the group of surgeons traveled to Memphis which is remarkable for its sphinx and its Ramses Statue and to Sakkara to admire the pyramids. A part of the group then traveled by motor caravan to most of the famous tourist places in the Near East.

Brussels: the eleventh Congress September 19–22, 1938

The preparations for the Congress planned in Vienna from September 19 to 22 were in progress when Austria was annexed by Nazi-Germany in summer 1938. The office of the Society felt forced to shift the congress unexpectedly at short notice to Brussels (Fig. 6.7). On September 19, 1938 the Inaugural Session was held in the Palais de la Nation. The Minister of the Interior and Public Health Mr Merlot welcomed the members of the ISS/SIC. Further speeches were held by the Minister of State and Mayor of Brussels Mr. Max, by the Dean of the University of Brussels Professor Dustin, by the President of the Society Jean Verhoogen, by Davide Giordano and Léopold Mayer, all of them dealing with the reasons for the Congress transfer. The presidential address by the eminent surgeon Rudolph Matas from New Orleans, USA: “*Surgery and the international spirit*” concerned similarly the political scene and the history of the Society¹⁵.

Scientific program

The following subjects were on the agenda for the next days:

- 1) Surgical treatment of hypertension
- 2) Explantation of bony tissue (bone grafts)
- 3) Surgical treatment of pulmonary cysts and tumors

Two mornings were reserved for surgery in the hospitals at Brussels, Antwerpen and Leuven. There was also a guided tour through the new Anti-cancer Center at the Université Libre of Brussels¹⁵.

At the General Assembly arrangements were planned for the twelfth Congress to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, at the end of summer 1941 under the presidency of Léopold Mayer. World War II prevented it from being held.

Social program

The Congress President Rudolph Matas hosted a soirée in the Royal Museum of Art and History on Monday September 19, and a performance was shown in the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie on Tuesday. The closing dinner comprising 650 guests was held in the Palais des Beaux-Arts.

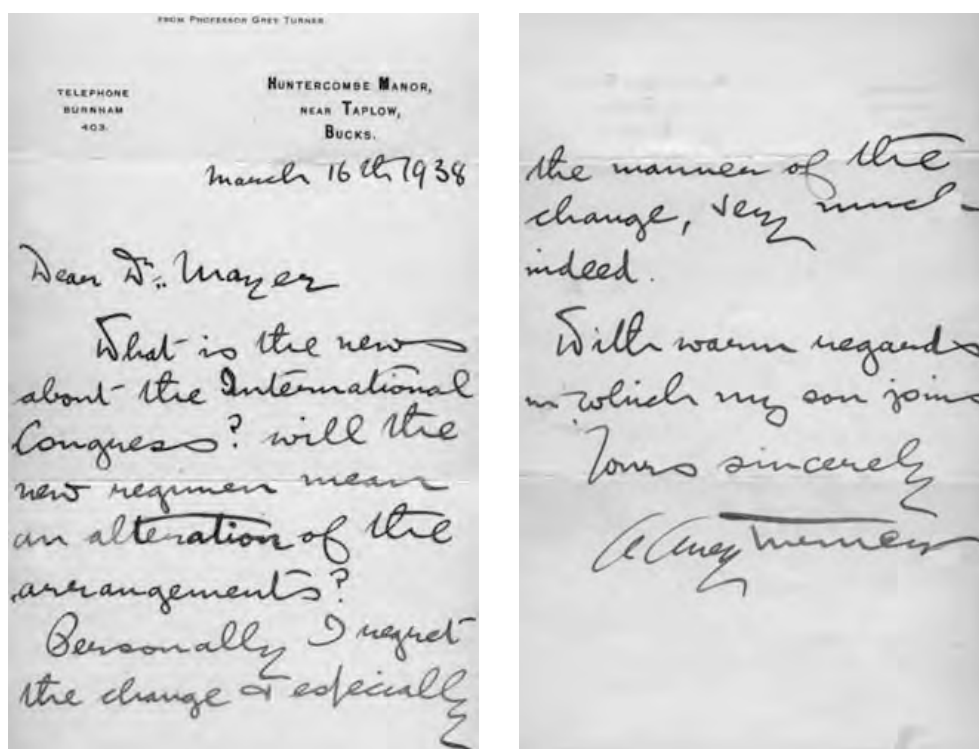


Figure 6.7 Comment of George Grey Turner on the transfer of the Congress from Vienna to Brussels in 1938.

London: the twelfth Congress September 14–20, 1947

Alton Ochsner of New Orleans had proposed a special plane to fly a number of American members to London after the surgical meeting in New York in September 1947. Arthur W. Allen, the Delegate of the International Committee and National Delegate of the USA from Boston had talked to Blalock in Baltimore that he should arrange the transportation and should fly with the party¹⁶. The arrival of the plane with the participants in London is documented in Figure 6.8.

The first Congress after World War II took place under the patronage of Her Majesty King George VI. The inaugural session was held in the Great Hall of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn (Fig. 6.9) and was particularly fine, combining great wit and wisdom. Following the singing of *God save the King* by all the delegates the session was opened in the name of the King of England by



Figure 6.8 Arrival of the American Chapter in London 1947. Rudolph Matas in the center.



Figure 6.9 Inaugural session in London 1947 in the Hall of the Lincoln's Inn, one of the Inns of Court which is close to the Royal College of Surgeons which had been bombed.

Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England who cordially welcomed the colleagues¹⁷. He spoke about the great financial difficulties of the ISS/SIC and some of its members due to World War II. German and Japanese surgeons were not allowed to attend the meeting. Further speeches were given by the ISS/SIC President Jean Verhoogen and its new General Secretary Léonce Dejardin, by Reynaldo dos Santos from Lisbon (on behalf of the delegates) and by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee Grey Turner^{10,17}.

In his presidential address Léopold Mayer paid tribute to the Society's predecessors, he reported on the problems and the achievements in surgery during the long time of his office as General Secretary which in fact covered half a century, and on the political disturbances of this period¹⁷.

Scientific program

The proceedings were held in the great hall of the British Medical Association in Tavistock Square. The subjects on the program for the next four days were all highlights. They were devoted to comprehensive lectures on

- 1) The role of penicillin in the surgical practice by Sir Alexander Fleming, London (Figs. 6.10 and 6.11)¹⁸
- 2) Recent progress in arteriography and phlebography by Reynaldo dos Santos, Lisbon

- 3) Recent progress in vascular surgery by René Leriche, Paris¹⁹
- 4) Surgical treatment of pulmonary stenosis by Alfred Blalock, Boston²⁰
- 5) Operative treatment of fractures by Robert Danis, Brussels²¹
- 6) Results of immediate surgery in pulmonary war injuries by Manuel Bastos-Ansart, Barcelona
- 7) Results of Heparin in surgery by Clarence Crafoord, Stockholm

There were numerous further lectures that attracted great interest. Time was reserved for discussions and the visit of hospitals.

THE ROLE OF PENICILLIN IN SURGICAL PRACTICE

Sir Alexander FLEMING (London)

I might commence this address by showing you how, in the first place, we got a clue to the fact that a certain mould — a penicillium of the notatum-chrysogenum series — manufactured in its growth a remarkable anti-bacterial substance which I christened Penicillin, together with one or two of the experiments done with it which throw some light on its activities.

It was in 1928 that one of my culture plates of staphylococci became contaminated by a mould. This is not unusual in bacteriological laboratories but what was unusual on this occasion was that the bacterial colonies around the mould seemed to be disappearing.



FIGURE 1.

Photograph of a culture-plate showing the dissolution of staphylococcal colonies in the neighbourhood of a penicillium colony.

Figure 6.10 Publication of one of the most interesting lectures at the Congress in London.



Figure 6.11 Sir
Alexander Fleming.

Social program

As may be expected, the social program was of the same high quality as the Congress itself. The first festivities took place at the Savoy Hotel with a soirée offered by the Congress President Léopold Mayer on Monday, 15 (Fig. 6.12). On Tuesday September 16 was a reception given by the Viscount Kemsley at Chandos House and a dinner for the delegates at the Royal College of Surgeons. A reception at the British Medical Association House by the President and the Council of the Association was followed by other ones, sponsored by the Royal Society of Medicine, by the Royal College of Surgeons and by His Majesty's Government. All the receptions had a welcome touch of human warmth and hospitality. On Saturday September 20, the closing dinner was held in the Dorchester Hotel (Fig. 6.13).

After the Congress 150 participants had the opportunity to visit Edinburgh. During a reception offered by the Royal College of Surgeon of Edinburgh Jean Verhoogen was given *Honorary Fellow* of the College.

New Orleans: the thirteenth Congress October 10–15, 1949

For this Congress the famous 89 years old surgeon Rudolph Matas of the Tulane University at New Orleans was nominated Honorary Chairman²².

The venue of the Congress was a happy choice. The opening ceremony²², chaired by Arthur Allemand, was held in the great ball-room of the Hotel

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 The International Society of Surgery,
 University College,
 Gower Street, W.C.1.

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Figure 6.12 The bill for the closing banquet offered by the President Mayer.

Roosevelt. Simultaneous translations of the presentations were provided in English, Spanish and French. The Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, H.H. Walton Butterworth warmly welcomed by a long address the participants. He was followed by addresses from Lord Webb-Johnson, Jean Verhoogen, Philip Sandblom and Léonce Dejardin. The presidential address was given by George Grey Turner on "*Pillars of surgical wisdom*", a speech that covered the field of ethical and philosophical aspects of surgery.

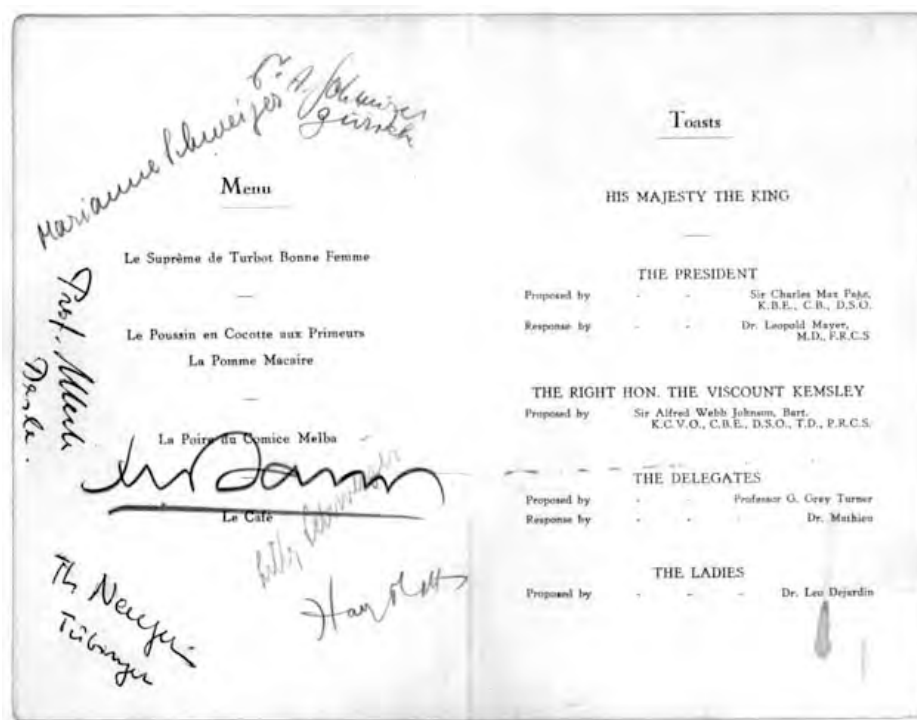


Figure 6.13 Some famous signatures on the souvenir menu at "The Dorchester" in London September 20th, 1947: Robert Danis, Harry Platt, François Merke from Basle, Theodor Naegeli from Tübingen, Arthur and Marianne Schweizer from Zurich.

Scientific program

The topics of the proceedings covered all aspects of

- 1) Surgery of the parathyroids by Raffaele Paolucci, Rome²²
- 2) Surgery of the pancreas by Jan Aird, London²²
- 3) Treatment of postoperative thromboses and their sequels by Alton Ochsner, New Orleans and Michael DeBakey, Houston²²
- 4) Pituitary surgery by Paul Martin, Brussels²²
- 5) Surgery of the suprarenal glands by René Fontaine, Strasbourg²²
- 6) Causes for recurrent problems after biliary duct surgery by Rudolph Demel, Vienna²².

The main presentation was followed by discussion lectures. Clinical programs were conducted at the Charity Hospital, on Tuesday and Thursday in the morning. Operative clinics in other hospitals were announced in daily bulletins.

Social program

The social events were just as one would expect from a city like New Orleans. The reception at the “Country Club” by the Congress President Grey Turner was as exciting as the other ones. The ladies program²², well organized by Mrs Alton Ochsner, included tours of the fascinating city. There were walks through Canal Street, sightseeing of the French Quarter and visits to historic homes with their extraordinary French-American atmosphere.

Paris: the fourteenth Congress September 23–29, 1951

The Congress was held in the “Grand Amphithéâtre” of the Sorbonne. Several speeches were given by a number of dignitaries in the traditional manner²³. Before Leriche’s presidential speech, the General Secretary Léonce Dejardin had handed him a precious gift from the North-American Chapter, which was a gavel to open and close the ceremonial session (Fig. 6.14)²³. The gavel had been handed over into the care of the General Secretary Dejardin as a memory to the



Figure 6.14 The gavel.

1949 Congress at New Orleans. It was manufactured from teak-wood, the handle being 23,5 cm long and a cross beam (head) 17 to 7 cm. There were two large heavy gold (14 carat) fittings, an oval one at the handle (9 × 5 cm) and another encircling the gavel's head (17 × 7 cm). The first being engraved as follows

*Presented by the American Branch of the International Society of Surgery
commemorating the XIIIth Congress held in New Orleans October 1949*

The second

*Presidents of Congress. 1905 Theodor Kocher, 1908 V. Czerny, 1911 J. Lucas
Championnière, 1914 A. Depage, 1920 W.W. Keen, 1923 Williams Macewen,
1926 D. Giordano, 1929 H. Hartmann, 1932 F. de Quervain, 1935 J. Schoemaker,
1938 Rudolph Matas, 1947 Léopold Mayer, 1949 George Grey Turner*

The gavel remained in Dejardin's care and was used to open and to close the inaugural ceremony, the General Assembly and at the end of the closing remarks from 1951 to until approximately 1955/57²⁴. By then, there was great concern that the precious gavel might go lost or be stolen. Dejardin's daughter, Mrs van Geertruyden, wife of the later General Secretary Jean van Geertruyden kept it for safe in her home. It has now been handed over (March 1992) to the Secretariat of the ISS/SIC in Pratteln, where it is kept in the small museum of the archives.

Scientific program

Several subjects covered by experts were on the agenda

- 1) Portal hypertension
- 2) Sequels of postoperative venous thrombosis
- 3) Spontaneous internal biliary fistula
- 4) Allergy and abdominal surgery
- 5) Vascular transplants
- 6) Pulmonary resection in tuberculosis and several others.

Social program

Different receptions and a dinner were held at elegant venues in Paris.

Lisbon: the fifteenth Congress September 13–20, 1953

The Congress was held under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Portugal, S.E. General Craveiro Lopes at the Palais of the National Assembly; he personally presided over the opening ceremony²⁵. Speeches were held on this occasion by the President of the Society Robert Danis, Antonio Cortes-Llado from Spain, the Secretary of the Congress Armand Luzes from Portugal and Léo Dejardin the General Secretary of the ISS/SIC. The presidential address was given by Reynaldo dos Santos and dealt with general surgical problems and with the philosophy that “caused by genesis, art and science oppose each other”.

Scientific program

The proceedings took place in the New Hospital of the Medical Faculty of Lisbon²⁵. The four working days were devoted to lectures on

- 1) Tissue regeneration
- 2) Aneurysms.

A symposium on tissue culture was included. At the General Assembly on September 18, Dejardin stated that the Society now had 2,437 members²⁵.

Social program

There was a splendid banquet at the Casino de l'Estoril on Friday September 18, followed by a reception on Saturday evening offered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of National Education at the Citadel de S. Julião da Barra²⁵.

Copenhagen: the sixteenth Congress July 24–31, 1955

The Congress at Copenhagen was held under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction J. Bornholt at the University of Copenhagen²⁶. The Minister welcomed the audience and declared the Congress of the “Société internationale de Chirurgie” open. The speeches were held in the traditional sequence and composition. The most interesting and lively presidential address by Evarts A. Graham from St. Louis, Missouri, concerned “*The changing character of surgery and the implications of those changes for this Society*”²⁶.

Scientific program

Several subjects were prepared, presented and discussed by numerous experts.

- 1) Operative risk

- 2) Historical section
- 3) Introduction of physio-pathology
- 4) Hepatectomy.

The forums were dealing with angiology, physiology of the intestinal tube movements, transfusion in regard to disorders of the blood, shock and post-operative conditions.

The presentations of the historical section²⁶ concerned the work of Lister (Sir G. Gordon Taylor, London), of Th. Kocher (Fonio, Chur, Switzerland), a tribute to W.S. Halsted (Holman and Gerbode, San Francisco), the work of Crile and Hustin (DeBakey and Cooley, Houston), History of blood transfusion (Filatov, Moscow) and l'œuvre du Professeur Leriche (Fontaine, Strasbourg).

Social program

The members of the ISS/SIC were invited to different receptions that took place on Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening. On Wednesday July 27, at 3 pm an excursion to North Zeeland was organized with a visit to Kronberg Castle, to Elsenor Castle and a dinner at Marienlyst. The traditional closing dinner was held at Wivex. The 16th Congress of the Society was as successful as the former meetings. There were 1,600 attendants from 41 different countries.

Mexico City: Seventeenth Congress October 20–27, 1957

The Congress held in Mexico City was thrown into the shade by the unexpected sudden death of the Society's General Secretary a few months before²⁷. When Léo Dejardin passed away on January 14, 1957, at the age of 63 years, he was in the middle of the preparation for the Mexico Congress and left a large gap. So large that the Vice-president of the ISS/SIC Evarts Graham proposed to shift the meeting to the following year. But finally Paul Martin of Brussels accepted to take the office straight away and to continue the organization, using the skilled assistance of the ladies of the administrative secretariat in Brussels, Mme Haour and Mlle Bouserez²⁷.

As a result, the Congress in Mexico City was held in the traditional manner. This was praised in the various speeches, in particular by the new General Secretary Paul Martin and the Congress President Wolfgang Denk of Vienna.

Scientific program

At this congress the proceedings were solely devoted to cancer problems²⁷.

Social program

Great care was taken of the guests, so that they could feel at home in such a far away country.

Munich: the eighteenth Congress September 13–20, 1959

The eighteenth Congress was the first meeting of the ISS/SIC which was held in Germany. The Bavarian Minister President Dr. Seidel welcomed the members of the Society to Munich warmly and opened the Congress²⁸. There were various speeches at the opening ceremony including that by the Society's President Robert Danis from Brussels, the German Delegate to the ISS/SIC Heinz Bürkle de la Camp from Bochum, the General Secretary Paul Martin and the Congress President Pablo Luis Mirizzi from Cordoba, Argentina, who spoke in German and French²⁸.

Scientific program

The subjects chosen at the last congress in Mexico City were prepared by authorities in their field and covered:

- 1) Grafts
- 2) Digestive surgery
- 3) Thoracic and pulmonary surgery and vascular surgery.

The biological problems in the use of homografts, the question of tissue banks, skin grafting in the treatment of burns, bone and cartilage grafts, and finally organ transplantation, were presented and discussed by the world's experts²⁸.

New aspects and modification in the surgical techniques concerned the digestive tract and chest. Carcinoma of the lung was the topic of the detailed address by Alton Ochsner, Doubler and Blalock discussed recent studies on angiography, and the treatment of patients with basilar artery insufficiency which were presented by Crawford, DeBaakey and co-workers²⁸.

Social program

Sightseeing tours, excursions to the beautiful Bavarian Castles and mountains and receptions were organized for the participants.

Dublin: the nineteenth Congress September 2–9, 1961

The Dublin Congress²⁹ was held under the patronage of His Excellence Eamon de Valera, President of Ireland. The inaugural session was held within the traditional frame on September 3, 1961. The presidential address was given by Erling Dahl-Iversen from Copenhagen. Thereafter L.C. Rogers from Cardiff delivered the first Grey Turner Memorial lecture³⁰ on “*Nine and sixty ways: The life and work of George Grey Turner*”.

Scientific program

The Assembly at Munich had chosen, the following topics for the agenda of this congress:

- 1) Surgery of the endocrine glands
- 2) Other specialist communications.

Surgery of the endocrine glands demanded the major part of the time of the four days' proceedings. Part 2), covered mainly questions of digestive surgery. Surgeons of great expertise such as Charles Dubost (Paris), Michael DeBakey, Stanley Crawford and Denton Cooley (all of Houston), Ludwig Zukschwerdt (Hamburg), René Fontaine (Strasbourg), Rozanov and Panchenkov (Moscow), Thomas Holmes Sellors (London) all reported their experience and discussed the matter²⁹.

Social program

Sightseeing tours, excursions and receptions were organized for the participants.

Rome: the twentieth Congress September 14–21, 1963

A lovely sunny late summer day welcomed the participants to Rome. The Congress was held under the patronage of his Excellence Antonio Segni, the President of the Italian Republic. In the speeches the dignitaries present welcomed the audience and opened proceedings in the traditional way³¹. Alton Ochsner from New Orleans gave the presidential address in his characteristic dry enjoyable humor and Philip Sandblom from Lund delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture³² on “*Biliary tract hemorrhage (Hemobilia)*”.

Scientific program

As arranged at the last congress in Dublin, the subjects on the agenda were reports and discussions on

- 1) Local and general effects of major trauma and therapeutic measures that one can apply
- 2) Biliary tract hemorrhage (hemobilia)
- 3) Special communications: digestive surgery, urology and gynecology, endocrine glands.

The presentations were well accepted as were the forum discussions.

Social program

Sightseeing tours, excursions and receptions were organized for the participants.

Philadelphia: the twenty-first Congress September 11–18, 1965

On September 11, 1965 the President of the University of Pennsylvania Gaylord P. Harnwell welcomed the participants of the twenty-first Congress of the ISS/SIC at Philadelphia. He gave an account of the development of the Medical faculty at the University and traced the roots back to Europe. He was followed by speeches from the Society's President Fritz Albert from Brussels, Emilio Etala from Buenos Aires, I.S. Ravdin from Philadelphia, Luther L. Ferry, Surgeon General of the US Public Health Service, Jonathan Rhoads and Paul Martin, the General Secretary of the ISS/SIC³³. He announced that the 1965 ISS/SIC Prize was awarded to Thomas Starzl from Denver, the René Leriche Prize to Dr. Star from Portland and the Robert Danis Prize to Martin Allgöwer, Maurice Müller and Hans Willenegger from Switzerland. Next, the Congress President Pietro Valdoni addressed the audience. Thereafter, Englebert Dunphy from San Francisco delivered the Grey Turner Memorial³⁴ lecture on "*Cancer of the colon and rectum. A thirty-year perspective*".

Scientific program

This was devoted to

- 1) Surgery of the pancreas
- 2) Reports, discussions, communications.

Social program

The Ladies Committee had maintained a hospitality room on the ballroom floor of the hotel and had organized daily tours and entertainment. On Monday evening the participants were the guests of the University and the Local Committee at a dinner at the University Museum, where numerous archeologi-

cal treasures were on display. On Wednesday there was an invitation for a dinner to the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and on Thursday evening a special concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Friday night was reserved for the closing dinner which was held jointly with the International Cardiovascular Society. The group had joined the Congress for one day³³.

Vienna: the twenty-second Congress September 2-7, 1967

Vienna was the setting of the 1967 Congress of the ISS/SIC³⁵ which was held as a joint meeting with the International Cardiovascular Society. The President of the Federal Republic of Austria, F. Jonas welcomed the Societies and opened the Congress. As is well known, Vienna is the home town of the Strauss family who had created the famous "Waltz". It goes without saying that the welcome opening ceremony held in the Wiener Hofburg was dominated by a concert of the "Wiener Symphoniker". There were speeches held by the Minister of Social Affairs Mrs. Grete Rehor, the President of the University of Vienna Hörmann and by Hubert Kunz, the President of the National Committee of Austria and Honorary Member of the ISS/SIC. The presidential address was given by Philip Sandblom from Stockholm on "*The responsibility of the surgeon to Society and of the Society to the surgeon*".

Thereafter Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors from London delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture³⁶ on "*Surgery of the esophagus*".

Scientific program

The proceedings were devoted to

- 1) The treatment of gastroduodenal ulcer
- 2) The malformations of the digestive tube

The huge program was held in five rooms. All the proceedings were chaired by two renowned experts at each session and some lectures were outstanding. There was a special Forum for cardiovascular surgery with lectures held on the three days, September 7 to 9³⁵.

Social program

The social events included a walk to the castle of Schönbrunn, a wine tasting excursion to Grinzing, and to the "Spanische Reitschule". There were several receptions and a performance at the Staatsoper. Finally, the closing banquet was memorable.

Buenos Aires: the twenty-third Congress September 21–25, 1969

The opening ceremony was held in the Aula Magna of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Buenos Aires³⁷. Representatives of the Government welcomed the participants and opened the Congress. Speeches were held in the traditional way. The Congress President René Leriche from Strasbourg addressed the audience, and Alton Ochsner from New Orleans gave the Grey Turner Memorial lecture³⁸ on "*Tribute to Professor George Grey Turner*". The Prize of the ISS/SIC was awarded to Dr. Roy Calne of Great Britain for his work on liver transplantation; he presented his work at the meeting³⁷. The Leriche Prize was going to Dr. Kirklin from the USA and the Danis Prize to Dr. Scales of Great Britain.

The Vice-president of the Society Jean Morelle from Leuven, Belgium, opened the General Assembly³⁷. He inducted Paul Lorthioir, past Treasurer of the ISS/SIC as the new President of the Society who had been elected by the International Committee at its meeting on September 20, 1969. The new President in his speech stressed that the acceptance of papers for the future sessions would be reduced and entirely dependent on the scientific value, and also that a still closer cooperation between the SIC (as Lorthioir abbreviated our Society) and the International Federation of Surgical Colleges (IFSC) was desirable to improve the scientific activities.

Scientific program

The proceedings were held at the Hospital Escuela Gral José de San Martín, Universidad de Buenos Aires, in three halls. There were two main topics on the agenda:

- 1) Surgery of the elderly
- 2) New trends in surgery.

The presentations of the former mainly covered surgery of gastroduodenal ulceration, volvulus of the colon (a common condition of the elderly), biliary tract and pancreatic injuries after trauma and fracture treatment. The presentations of the latter were devoted to scientific methods in surgery, transplantation and immunology. Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors (London), H. Atkins (London), R.Y. Calne (Cambridge), J.E. Dunphy (San Francisco), R.B. Welbourn (London), P. Valdoni (Rome), M.M. Brea (Buenos Aires), and F. Linder (Heidelberg), all of them prominent members of the ISS/SIC, presented lectures on these subjects during the proceedings³⁷.

An unusual topic, typically proposed by Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors and presented by Fritz Linder was entitled “*From a ‘Prima donna’ to leader of a team*”.

Social program

Receptions, dinners and organized sight seeing tours enriched the Congress.

Moscow: the twenty-fourth Congress August 21–28, 1971

The 1971 Congress was held at Moscow. Surgeons from all over the world attended. The President Boris V. Petrovski warmly welcomed the members of the Society (Fig. 6.15) and opened the Congress³⁹. Several speeches were held and simultaneous translation was provided. At the end of the inaugural ceremony Fritz Linder from Heidelberg delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture⁴⁰ entitled “*Surgical treatment of arterial hypertension*”.

The Danis Prize was awarded to M.V. Volkov from Moscow to honor his achievements in the management of bone fractures (osseous transplantation in children). Norman Shumway from Alto Ato, USA, received the Leriche Prize for his work on vascular surgery. No Society Prize was awarded.

Scientific program

The proceedings were devoted to

- 1) Infections in surgery, prevention and treatment
- 2) Intensive care units (Symposium)
- 3) Day for Russian surgery.



Figure 6.15 Boris Petrovski delivering the presidential address at the opening ceremony in Moscow 1971.

Our Russian colleagues (Fig. 6.16) – including the Delegates to the ISS/SIC Kuzine, Perelman and other experts provided an excellent historical insight³⁹ into the surgery of Russia and the USSR.

The program which included historic aspects of surgery as well as recent times was well accepted. Friendly and vivid discussions led to permanent relationships and regular future surgical exchanges.

Social program

Sightseeing tours to the imposing Red Square, the Kremlin and some other extraordinary places like the Puschkin Museum were organized. A delicious dinner took place at the close in a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere.

Barcelona: the twenty-fifth Congress September 22–27, 1973

It was a great pleasure that the ISS/SIC received the invitation of the Spanish surgeons and the Government to hold its 25th congress in Barcelona⁴¹. Fritz Linder from Heidelberg in his presidential address noted: *“We return once more to the Mediterranean region, an historic area in bred with Greek and Roman culture, which since the time of Asklepios has rendered such decisive impulses to medical science”*. He continued *“On the occasion of this anniversary we gratefully remember the initia-*



Figure 6.16 ISS/SIC officers on duty. Left of Petrovski, Perelman and Kuzine at the Moscow Congress 1971.

tive of that group of Belgian surgeons around Depage, Mayer and Lorthioir, who succeeded in winning leading surgeons of all nations for the idea of a personal exchange of thoughts...". This was followed by rather modern ideas (even for today) how to manage the immense changes occurring in surgery today for the benefit of patients. After Linder's speech R.H. Franklin from London delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture⁴² entitled "*Grey Turner and the surgery of the œsophagus*".

The ISS/SIC Prize was awarded to Nils Kock, Göteborg, the Danis Prize to G.K. McKee, Norwich (UK), and the Leriche Prize to Frank Gerbode from San Francisco, USA.

Scientific program

The subjects of the proceedings were devoted to

- 1) Surgical aspects of non-neoplastic diseases of the small and large intestine
- 2) Miscellaneous.

The numerous papers were presented in four halls.

Social program

Sightseeing tours and visits to special places were well organized. Receptions and closing dinner were given with "Spanish grandezza".

Edinburgh: the twenty-sixth Congress September 13–18, 1975

The 1975 Congress took place in Edinburgh under the presidency of Frank Gerbode from San Francisco, USA. A concert formed part of the opening ceremony. Dignitaries held speeches in the traditional way on general administrative aspects and surgical achievements of recent years. Frank Gerbode delivered the presidential address and opened the Congress⁴³.

Sir Donald Douglas from Dundee, UK, delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture entitled: "*Hospital design – the ideal and reality*".

The Prize of the Society was awarded to R. Smith from London. R. Merle d'Aubigné from Achèves-la Forêt in France received the Danis Prize and C.G. Rob from Rochester, USA, the Leriche Prize.

Scientific program

The lectures were held in three theatres. The topics of the proceedings were devoted to

- 1) Biological basis of cancer therapy

2) Cancer of different organs

3) Cardiovascular surgery.

Simultaneous translation was provided in the main room.

Social program

Several receptions were offered, sight seeing tours were organized. The traditional closing banquet was a relaxed and pleasant evening for all participants.

Kyoto: the twenty-seventh Congress September 4–8, 1977

The opening ceremony of the Kyoto Congress was held on Sunday afternoon, September 4 in the Kyoto Kaikan Hall ^{45,46}. About 800 surgeons from 44 countries attended the opening of the congress, the first one held in a country of the Orient. The ceremony was opened by a 20 minutes Japanese harp performance by Kimono-clad Kyoto girls. The Deputy Mayor Takeshi Torigai of Kyoto welcomed the participants. Frank Gerbode from San Francisco, USA, delivered a vote of thanks for the hospitality and the magnificent organization. He also praised Japanese surgery for their great contributions. The addresses were followed by speeches of the President of the International Federation of Surgical Colleges Rudowsky from Poland, and by the Chairmen of the Japanese organization committee Yoshio Ozawa and Kiyoshi Saito. Finally, Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors made his presidential oration ⁴⁶ which was on problems resulting from the variety of new techniques available to treat each clinical problem.

R. Dole from Oxford delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture entitled: *“Geographical variation in cancer incidence as a clue to etiology”*. The Prize of the Society was awarded by the Scientific Council to Pierre Mallet-Guy from Lyon, France, for his outstanding contributions on the field of biliary and pancreatic surgery, and the Leriche Prize went to Åke Senning from Zurich, Switzerland, for remarkable contributions in the field of cardiac surgery. The Danis Prize was not awarded (see chapter 8).

Scientific program

The proceedings started on Monday morning September 5, the main topics being

1) The acute abdomen including stress on the alimentary tract

3) Clinical and experimental topics; there was also a symposium for cardiovascular surgery

4) Replacement of organs and tissues.

The General Assembly was held on September 7. On the proposal of the Executive Committee the General Assembly had chosen Warsaw, Poland, as the site of the 29th Congress.

Social program

Sight seeing tours, receptions and the closing banquet were perfectly organized with oriental charm and hospitality.

San Francisco: the twenty-eighth Congress September 2–8, 1979

The 1979 Congress was held in the St. Francis Hotel, the Hyatt Union Square Hotel and the Sir Francis Drake Hotel at San Francisco. The President of the Society Martin Allgöwer from Basle, Switzerland, welcomed the participants at the opening ceremony⁴⁷. He integrated Breakfast- and Luncheon Panel into the program; the discussions were published as *State of the Art*.

Dr. Elston Grey Turner from London, the son of George Grey Turner, delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture⁴⁸ entitled “*This material age is beginning to realise that there was some good in the past*”. The ISS/SIC Prize was awarded to Jonathan Rhoads from Philadelphia, USA, the Danis Prize was shared between J. Ender from Vienna and R. Simon-Weidner from Esslingen, Germany, and the Leriche Prize was awarded to B. McC. O’Brien from Melbourne, Australia (see chapter 8).

Montreux: the twenty-ninth Congress September 13–17, 1981

The twenty-ninth Congress of the ISS/SIC has been initially planned for Warsaw, Poland⁴³. Unfortunately troubles with the visas for some participants, i.e. restrictions on entering the country and political divergences forced the Society’s officers to change the location of the convention. Martin Allgöwer, who was Society President at that time, was able to organize the Congress within the shortest time possible in Switzerland.

Therewith, the Congress was transferred from Warsaw to be held in Montreux⁴⁹ which was a fantastic setting for the Congress, located within the Alps on the shores of Lake Geneva. Montreux is surrounded by vineyards, has a southern vegetation and huge slightly old fashioned de luxe hotels.

The opening ceremony took place in the main Conference Hall of the Convention Center on the evening of Sunday September 13. The President of the Society, Martin Allgöwer from Basle and the President of the Congress,

Maurice Mercadier from Paris welcomed the participants and opened the Congress⁴⁹.

The Grey Turner Memorial lecture was delivered on Tuesday September 15 by Mrs L. Rees from London and was entitled "*Control of pain*" (See chapter 8).

The scientific program contained a greater number of topics than usual because of the number of participating international surgical societies. An enjoyable social program was organized for the members and the accompanying persons including delicious dinners (Fig. 6.18). Before and during the Congress he installed "as Swiss-Gnomes" (Fig. 6.17) young multilingual staff surgeons from his clinic at Basle to do any work necessary. This was well accepted.



Figure 6.17 Badge for the Congress assistants at Montreux who belonged to the surgical staff from Martin Allgöwer's clinic in Basle.



Figure 6.18 The closing banquet at Montreux 1981. In the center of the presidential table Mr and Mrs Mercadier; in front Mr Selwyn Taylor.

Because so many members have attended the meetings over the past twenty years, we list the recent congresses rather than give detailed accounts.

Hamburg: the thirties Congress September 4–9, 1983

The 1983 Congress of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie/International Society of Surgery, now called “International Surgical Week”, was held at Hamburg, Germany⁴⁷. The President of the Society Tan Sri G.B. Ong from Hong Kong welcomed the participants at the inaugural ceremony on September 4 and opened the Congress. G.B. Ong also delivered the Grey Turner Memorial lecture which was devoted to “*Carcinoma of the esophagus*” (see chapter 8). The meeting was joined by several international specialized surgical societies.

Paris: the thirty-first Congress September 1–6, 1985

Organized as International Surgical Week (Fig. 6.19), the 1985 Congress was held in the Palais des Congrès in Paris (Fig. 6.20)⁴⁷. Ten different international surgical societies participated in the congress.

The presidential address at the opening ceremony which was held in the Great Auditorium of the Palais des Congrès was delivered by James Hardy from Jackson, USA.

The Grey Turner Memorial lecture was delivered by Claude DuBost from Paris on the morning of September 4, 1985 before the General Assembly took place. The lecture was entitled: “*Cardiomyotomy*” (see chapter 8).



Figure 6.19 Congress duties: Martin Allgöwer, the General Secretary and Maurice Mercadier, the President.



Figure 6.20 Congress duties: the speaker and the chairmen.

Sydney: the thirty-second Congress September 20–25, 1987

The International Surgical Week of the 1987 Congress was held at Sydney, Australia^{47,50}. There were by now fourteen different international surgical societies participating in the proceedings.

The Congress President Sven-Eric Bergentz from Sweden welcomed the participants and opened the Congress.

The Grey Turner Memorial lecture was delivered by Thomas Starzl from Pittsburgh, USA. It was entitled: “*Organ transplantation*” (see chapter 8).

Toronto: the thirty-third Congress September 10–16, 1989

Organized as International Surgical Week including 13 participating societies. The Congress was held at Metro Toronto Convention Center⁵⁰.

The presidential address delivered by José Patiño from Bogota in Colombia on September 10, 1989 at the inaugural ceremony was entitled: “*The triumph of molecular biology and the rise of biomedical science: Biological paradism and social predicaments of modern surgery*”⁵¹.

The Grey Turner Memorial lecture by W.H. Rudowski from Warsaw, Poland was entitled: “*Hemostasis and blood replacement: state of the art 1990*” (see chapter 8).

*Stockholm: the thirty-fourth Congress
August 25–31, 1991*

Organized as International Surgical week, the Congress was held at the Stockholm International Fairs under the patronage of His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf (Fig. 6.21). Fourteen societies participated in the Congress and every day lectures and symposiums were running in six parallel auditoriums. The presidential address was delivered by Lloyd M. Nyhus from Chicago, USA at the inaugural ceremony. A new development was a symposium: “*The surgeon’s role in disaster*” prepared by Dag Hallberg, President of the Organizing Committee.

The Grey Turner Memorial lecture by B Samuelson from Stockholm, Sweden was entitled: “*Prostaglandins and leucotriens: role in health and disease*” and was held before the General Assembly which took place on Thursday afternoon September 29 (see chapter 8). The closing banquet was held in the most fascinating venue (Fig. 6.22).



Figure 6.21 His Majesty King Carl XVI Gustaf, the Patron of the Congress, Stockholm 1991.

Hong Kong: the thirty-fifth Congress August 22–27, 1993

The International Surgical Week of the 1993 Congress took place in Hong Kong. There were thirteen different international surgical societies participating in the proceedings. The opening address was held by the Society’s President Lloyd M. Nyhus from Chicago, USA. The address was followed by the Grey Turner Memorial lecture presented by Peter J. Morris from Oxford, UK entitled: “*Organ transplantation: the present and the future*” (see chapter 8).

Lisbon: the thirty-sixth Congress August 27–September 2, 1995

The opening ceremony of the International Surgical Week was held at the Lisbon Convention Center FIL on Monday August 28. The President of the ISS/SIC Michael Trede from Mannheim, Germany delivered the presidential



Figure 6.22 The closing banquet at Stockholm's Stadshus in 1991.

address "*The quality of life – the quality of surgery*"⁵². The Grey Turner Memorial lecture was given by Christian H. Herfarth from Heidelberg, Germany and was entitled: "*Science – the driving force for the continuous advancement of surgery*"⁵³.

Acapulco: the thirty-seventh Congress September 24–30, 1997

Organized as International Surgical Week, the 1997 Congress was held in the Acapulco Convention Center. There were seventeen different international surgical societies participating in the proceedings. The opening ceremony was held on Sunday evening August 24 in the Convention Center (Fig. 6.23). The President's official opening took place on Monday morning with a welcoming address from the President of the ISS/SIC Yasuo Idezuki from Japan. Thereafter the Grey Turner Memorial lecture⁵⁴ entitled: "*The changing role of the liver sur-*

geon” was delivered by A.K.C. Li from Hong Kong (see chapter 8).

Vienna: the thirty-eighth Congress
August 15–20, 1999

The opening ceremony of the International Surgical Week took place at the Austria Center in Vienna on Sunday evening, August 15 (Fig. 6.24). The opening ceremony was on Monday morning. The President of the Society Alastair Brown from Sydney, Australia addressed the audience. Thereafter the Grey Turner Memorial lecture entitled “*The surgical management of breast cancer*” was delivered by U. Veronesi from Milan, Italy.



Figure 6.23 Mr Yasuo Idezuki, President of the 1995 Congress in London, and Mrs Idezuki.



Figure 6.24 Poster advertising the Congress at Vienna 1999.



Figure 6.25 Brussels, the native town of the ISS/SIC and venue of the Centennial Congress in 2001.

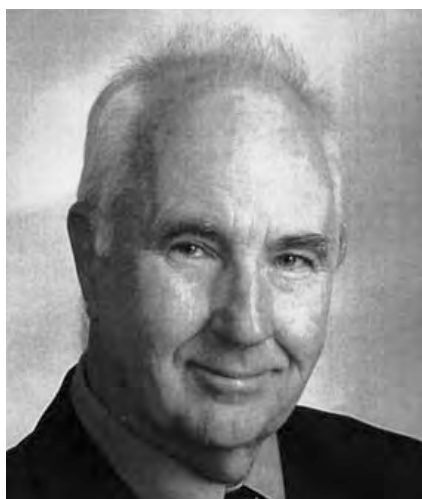


Figure 6.26 The President of the 39th World Congress of Surgery and Centennial Congress of the ISS/SIC in Brussels, Sir Peter Morris from Oxford, UK.

The next International Surgical Week is the thirty-ninth World Congress of Surgery. The Congress will be celebrated as the Centennial Congress of the ISS/SIC in Brussels (Fig. 6.25) on August 26–30, 2001 under the Presidency of Sir Peter Morris from Oxford, UK (Fig. 6.26).

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7 Means of Communication: Publications, Information, News

Logo of the Society

The Society published reports of each congress in form of books. They were originally printed under the emblem of the publishing house in Brussels as the Society did not yet have its own logo. For the journal founded in 1936 (p. 116) the ISS/SIC used its own emblem for the first time. It showed two surgeons and a nurse standing at an operating table (Fig. 7.1). Both the emblem and the print were in dark blue on an ivory-coloured background.

The creation of the Logo: the Lady

The original idea to create a logo for the society came 1954 from the presiding President Robert Danis and the Secretary General Léonce Dejardin. At that time both realized the need to improve the publications of the ISS/SIC. They

decided drastically to break with the past concepts of the publications in the Official Journals of the ISS/SIC. Not only by the change of the journals name but also by introducing a new emblem on the front cover, the President and his Secretary General intended to document the commencement of a new journal. Robert Danis, himself highly gifted at drawing developed a preliminary draft. Danis and Dejardin commissioned the distinguished coin sculptor Marcel Rau from Brussels to design the final emblem¹.



Figure 7.1 The Emblem which was printed on the front cover of the Society's official journal between 1936 and 1956.

The engraving shows a young white lady on a deep blue background. She is rising from the operating table, her knees are covered by a surgical



Figure 7.2 The Emblem “The Lady on the Operation Table” which was to become the Logo of the Society. It was used on the front cover of the journal’s and on all official communications since 1956. The Greek words mean: “Life is reborn through surgery”.

cloth. The lady looks towards the sun. Above on the left side shows a fountain. The inscription in the circle is Greek, previously the customary scientific medical language. The words mean: *life is reborn through surgery* (Fig. 7.2). Shortly after the lady was engraved, Marcel Rau manufactured the medal assigned for the prize of the ISS/SIC². The medal is shown in Chapter 8, Figure 8.16. The original casting mould is in possession of the family van Geertruyden-Dejardin².

The design became the definitive logo of the ISS/SIC and has been in use, without change, ever since.

Congrès de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie, Comptes Rendus 1905–1972 (Congress related publications)

The first congress of the rapidly growing society – already 638 members from 29 countries – took place in Brussels in 1905. In keeping with the stated aim of the society “de contribuer aux progrès de la chirurgie” (to contribute to progress in surgery) and to make innovations available to others, a congress report was published in book form by the founders of the society at the conclusion of the meeting. Congress reports continued to be published after each congress which initially took place at three-year intervals in the period from 1905–1938 and subsequently at two-year intervals. (Fig. 7.3). The report contained the society’s statutes and membership lists and printed the speeches held at the opening ceremonies and general assemblies. The rest was devoted to the invited lectures³.

The editor-in-chief was the current Secretary General of the Society. Some of the lecture manuscripts were so long that the report took up to three volumes

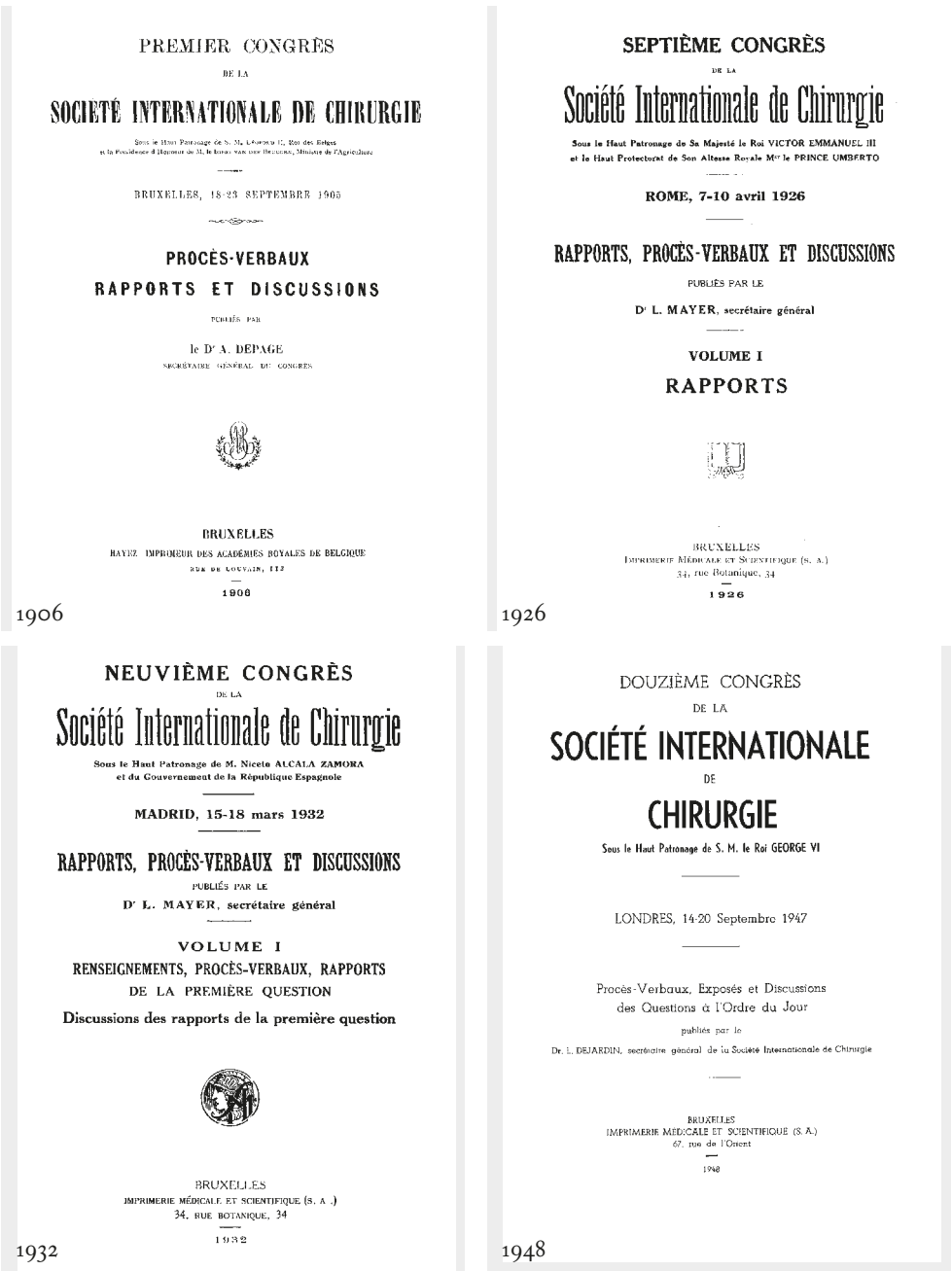


Figure 7.3 Front page samples of the Congress Volumes.



Figure 7.4 Volumes of the “Congrès de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie”. The publications after the Congress of Cairo in 1935 were so extensive that they filled three large volumes with congress reports! After the congress of 1973 in Barcelona the size has reduced to one small book only.

as in 1935 (Fig. 7.4). On the other hand, the last report in 1973 was, for financial reasons and without multilingual summaries this time, very slim. In these volumes famous surgeons describe their experiences, their successes and failures, the pioneering work they did, the ways they influenced each other and developments in surgical techniques. Reading these publications today is still a source of pleasure³.

Journal International de Chirurgie – 1936–1956 (Congress independent publications)

The considerable length of time between the congress reports and their focus on the main theme of each particular congress necessitated the founding of an additional journal that was not related to the congresses. This was why the *Journal International de Chirurgie* started appearing in 1936 with six issues annually (Fig. 7.5). Thus ISS/SIC members were provided with a means of publishing interesting work of their own and social and political information could also be included. As the official “Organe de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie” it was headed by J. Verhoogen, L. Meyer, Giordano, De Quervain, Eiselsberg, Schoemaker and Matas. L. Dejardin and G. Spehl were responsible for editing it and the administration was run by P. Lorthioir. Each of the first issues from 1936 on contained contributions from prominent ISS/SIC members such as Schoemaker from The Hague, Cortez Llado from Sevilla, Sauerbruch from

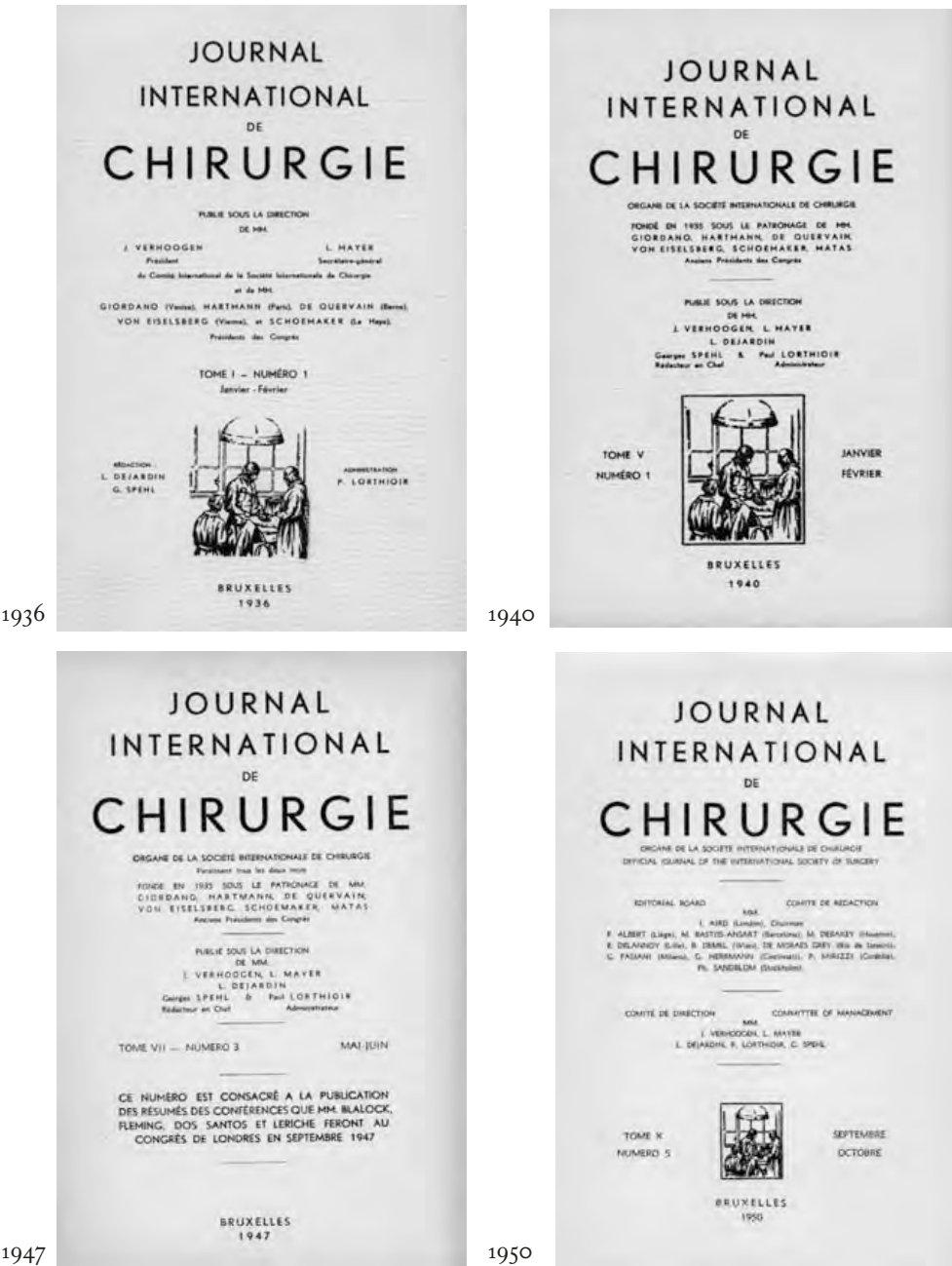


Figure 7.5 A collection of front pages of the Society's journal with emblem alterations.

Berlin, Alessandri from Rome, Mayo from Rochester, St. Jacques from Montréal, Donati from Milan, Denk and Böhler from Vienna, Giordano from Venice, Leriche and Fontaine from Strasbourg, Danis from Brussels and Mathieu from Paris to name just a few⁴⁻⁷. The introduction to the first issue in which Verhoogen from Brussels explains the reasons for the birth of a new journal. All the summaries in subsequent issues were published in the six official ISS/SIC languages as specified in the statutes. The translation, however, was most often made by unmotivated residents and consequently caused long delays. Nevertheless, after final recommendation by the responsible authority (Fig. 7.6) the manuscripts were finally published.

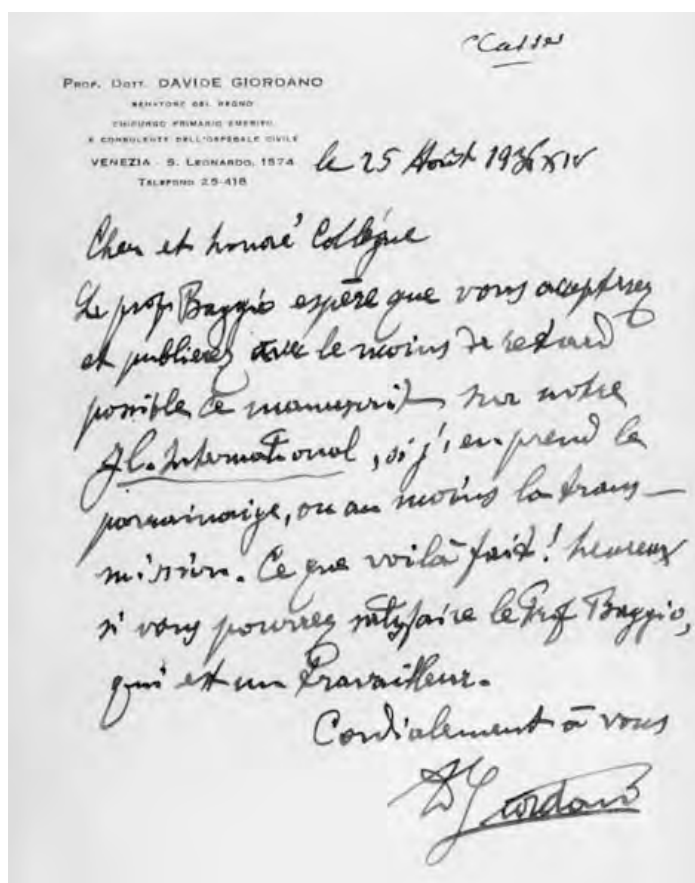


Figure 7.6 Letter from Professor Davide Giordano of Venice accepting a manuscript in August 1936 to be published. The corresponding article “Sulla natura pathologica dell’appendicite” by Professor Gino Baggio of Pisa appeared in the *Journal international de Chirurgie* one year later (*J Int Chir* 2: 69–80, 1937).

The journal (as were the congress reports) was printed by the “Imprimerie Médicale et Scientifique” in Brussels. The themes of the following issues and the names of the contributing authors show the degree of exclusiveness the journal wanted to maintain³⁻⁷. The journal appeared regularly until 1940 and then ceased publication after the second issue in its fifth year because of the Second World War.

When the first issues of the *Journal International de Chirurgie* started appearing again after the war in 1946, its front page was very similar to that of the first issues in 1936. Now as in the past most of the work published was original and in 1947 a considerable amount of attention was given to subjects like the uses of penicillin in surgery, and angiography and surgery of the blood vessels. In the following years the journal appeared at irregular intervals, sometimes with an altered emblem or with none at all (Fig. 7.5a-d). There is no information in the original documents about why this was the case.

In 1949 the journal was severely criticized both for the quality of the work it was publishing and for its expensive presentation. In an effort to come to terms with the problems addressed, the “Comité International” was founded, a commission whose purpose it was to analyse the situation^{8,9a,b}. The commission met during the ISS/SIC congress in New Orleans in October 1949 and made the decision that the *Journal International de Chirurgie* be published from 1950 on by an editorial committee¹⁰ and that its president was to be Ian Aird from London^{10,11}.

The committee’s task, that is to say, the first Editorial Board’s task, was to collect articles by prominent surgeons and have them translated into English and French. The Editorial Board was also responsible for the journal’s format. The president of the committee selected the articles that were to go into print and handed them over to the editor-in-chief. If the latter then decided to reject an article, he had to justify his decision to the editorial committee. The editorial committee’s wish was to preserve the original format of the journal, but to improve the quality of the print and the paper, to increase the number of pages, to assure that the journal was published on a monthly basis and to have only French and English summaries. However, articles in all of the six official languages of the society were still to be considered for publication.

Despite the president of the editorial committee’s energetic intervention, reactions to the journal remained tepid. In a letter to the society’s Secretary General, Dejardin, for example, Aird complained about contributions from the New Orleans congress arriving late and delaying publication⁹. It was obvious

that members preferred to publish in other national journals that appeared more punctually⁹. Responsibility for printing was still in the hands of Dejardin and the previous editor, Sprehl. For tactical reasons the journal's appearance remained unchanged and only the emblem of the surgeon at the operating table on the front page was made smaller and given a frame (Fig. 7.5). At the same time the publishers Masson & Cie in Paris were commissioned to distribute the journal¹².

As documents from the period 1950–1953 reveal, however, the founding of an Editorial Board did not ultimately lead to the desired improvements. Not only authors, but the members of the Editorial Board themselves were reproached for their lack of enthusiasm¹³. Publication costs were, as in the past, still too high^{14,15} and the journal seemed to be suffering from the pressure caused by the increasing competition with the journal of the International College of Surgeons¹⁶. ISS/SIC members' indifference to the journal together with its steadily deteriorating quality, on the one hand, and the considerable financial burdens for the ISS/SIC, on the other, prompted the Comité International to replace the journal with an unostentatious Bulletin so that the most necessary news and information could still be provided¹⁷. Members were informed about this at the 15th ISS/SIC Congress in Lisbon in September 1953¹⁸ and by a letter from the ISS/SIC secretariat¹⁹.

The ISS/SIC Bulletin – 1956–1974

After publication commenced again in 1956, the Bulletin appeared six times a year (Fig. 7.7a). The lady in the logo of the ISS/SIC was introduced for the first time on the front page. The general idea and structure of the journal, however, were unchanged. No mention of the editors responsible was made, neither in the Bulletin itself nor in the administrative listing.

In the following years no conceptual changes occurred. The first critical voices heard came mainly from the United States^{20,21}. It was particularly the delays in publication and the resulting staleness of the articles that were the targets of criticism. At the beginning of the 70s at the latest everyone involved in editing the journal realized that it was no longer capable of delivering the content expected of a modern print medium^{22,23}.

In 1972 the Executive Committee presided over by Paul Lorthioir met in Brussels²⁴. In November of the same year the Executive Committee consulted

about necessary improvements^{24,25}. At the next meeting in March 1973 the recommendation was made to invite professors Clark from London, Hamelmann from Marburg, Heimann from Bergen, Orloff from La Jolla, Puig la Calle from Barcelona, Rettori from Paris and van Geertruyden from Brussels to be on the Editorial Board²⁶. The decision for and the election of the members of the Editorial Board were approved at the next General Assembly of the ISS/SIC in Barcelona in 1973²⁷.

The members of the Editorial Board had the task of working out in detail the motions and ideas²⁸ that the Executive Committee had proposed²⁹. At their first joint meeting the Editorial Board presented the concept it had developed²⁸. The main points it contained are specified in the annotations²⁹.

During this meeting each member of the Editorial Board was also requested to get in touch with publishers and marketing agencies so that detailed information could be obtained about the printing process and the cost of distribution.

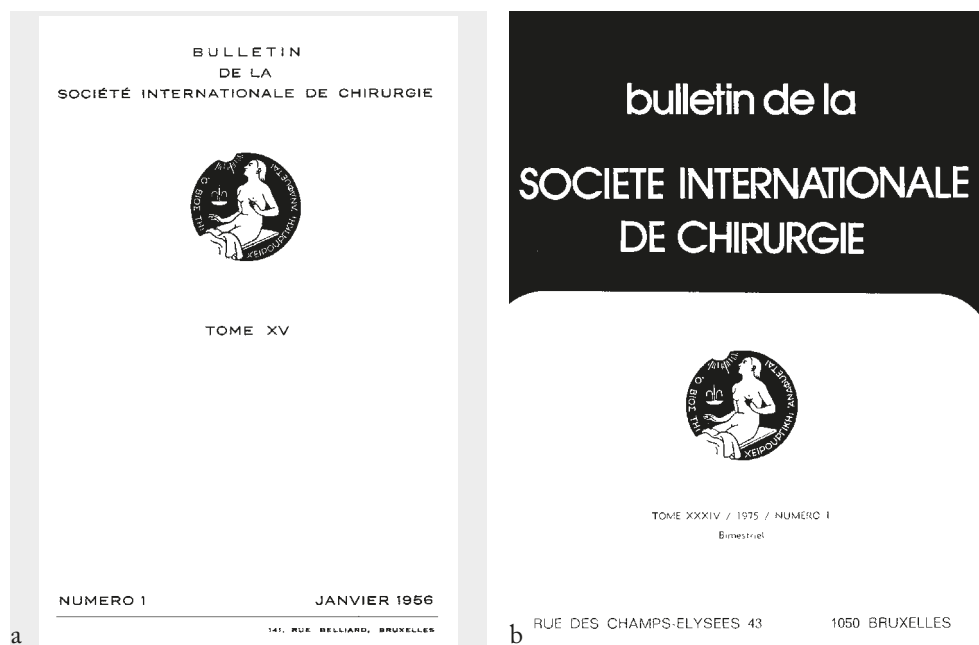


Figure 7.7 The appearance of the Lady Logo on the front page of the Society's Bulletin a) in 1956 and b) after the drastic changes of the journal's outfit in 1975.

Some of the suggestions made above were subsequently criticized at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Brussels. Bengmark from Sweden was irritated by the fact that a journal that was to be printed in English had been given a French name. The national chapters from France, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Greece, Lebanon and Tunis were against the exclusive use of English as its official language.

During the planning phase in 1974 the journal continued to be published in the old style. The first issue in 1975, however, showed a more attractive and modern journal, the front page printed in two colours (white and blue) and with the text in two columns (Fig. 7.7b).

The purpose of the meeting of the Editorial Board in June 1975 was to get up-to-date information about the production of the new journal and about its costs³⁰. On the basis of the information given by the ISS/SIC secretary in Brussels, Mlle. Bouserez, who also participated in the meeting, the expectation was that 3,200 copies would be needed. It was assumed, however, that with time circulation would increase to 10,000–12,000 copies³⁰. For the time being it was agreed that the articles should still be printed in the six ISS/SIC languages. The other topics discussed were the budget and the contact that still had to be made to publishing houses so that at the next meeting a suitable publisher might be chosen. Providing the Executive Committee members also approved, Orloff accepted the vote to chair the Editorial Board^{31,32}.

To avoid any confusion with the journal of the International College of Surgery, Orloff recommended that the journal be given another more distinctive name. Clark's suggestion that it be called *World Surgery* was accepted³².

On 10th and 11th September 1975 representatives of 12 invited publishing houses and the members of the Editorial Board met in London. The publisher Springer (Berlin, Heidelberg, New York), was the one chosen. The Executive Committee was then immediately informed³³. At the General Assembly in Edinburgh the Editorial Board reported in detail about where publication matters stood. The name proposed by the Editorial Board *World Surgery* for the new journal and its publication by Springer were approved³⁴. The firm's CEO Dr. Goetze, and its New York representative, Mr. Visokay, were subsequently informed³⁵. However, the publisher was not in agreement with all the ideas favoured by the Editorial Board about the future image of the journal and some concessions had to be made concerning its name and format. Dr. Heinz Goetze, found the name *World Surgery* lustreless and disadvantageous for marketing and suggested *World Journal of Surgery*³⁶ instead.

World Journal of Surgery (World J Surg) – since 1975

The editor-in-chief, Marshall J. Orloff, and the president of the ISS/SIC at the time, Frank Geerbode, signed the contract with the publishing house Springer, represented by Dr. Goetze, on 25.12.1975³⁷. According to the terms of this contract the editor-in-chief was responsible for the scientific content of the journal and for smooth collaboration between the Editorial Board, the advisors and the publisher³⁷.

Orloff started work as WJS's editor-in-chief at the beginning of 1976. In accordance with a fundamental stipulation of the contract, the presentation and appearance of the journal corresponded to modern standards (Fig. 7.8a). The journal's format of 21 × 28 cm (8½ × 11 inches) was considerably larger than the old Bulletin and allowed for two columns for facilitated reading of the text. The journal appeared every two months, i.e. there were six issues a year. The Editorial Board's and the publisher's plea that articles³⁸, as far as possible, be written in English was heard by most authors. The articles all had the same structure: title, abstract, method, discussion and references. The Editorial Board added a summary (mostly) in French. The Journal was to cover a broad field of surgery that contained refereed contributions of original work. A unique feature entitled "World Progress in Surgery" was introduced in addition to the original articles. Organized under the direction of a Guest Editor this special section presents unvaried a collection of invited contributions from recognized authorities on a single topic of current importance. It provides the readership with the latest, most authoritative information on major clinical problems in the fields of surgery. Most articles were generally accompanied by one or two invited commentaries.

Financial Problems

The costs of the journal were covered by the annual dues paid by the members of the society. Financial difficulties, however, as they had already been experienced in the early years of the journal, became increasingly pressing. As early as 1975, i.e. before the launching of the journal in its new format, the Secretary General knew that printing costs were already too high for the society's current budget and would in all probability not be covered by the still outstanding dues. The society's financial resources were diminishing rapidly⁴⁰. The high printing costs had consumed its remaining reserves.

An additional reason for the disaster towards which the journal was heading was that the ISS/SIC Head Office in Brussels had wrongly estimated the number of its members, or more precisely, the number of its paying members^{39,40}. Based on the faulty assumption that the journal would be needed for 3,200 to 3,600 members, all the subsequent calculations made by the editor-in-chief, Orloff, and the publisher, Springer, could also not be correct. After thoroughly checking all its documents in January 1977, the general secretariat had to admit that, leaving out the members who were either junior members or retired as well as a great number from Eastern Europe or Third World countries, all of whom were freed from contributions, barely 2,800 to 3,000 paying members were available⁴¹. In fact Springer had at this time less than 2,000 addresses on its mailing list⁴⁰⁻⁴². As the addresses were frequently incomplete or contained errors, the real number had to be lowered even further. The number of copies of the journal could not, however, be correspondingly reduced as the first issue had already gone into print in January 1977. It was now evident that when negotiations with Springer began, there had been a considerable amount of euphoria about the size of the edition and now costs could no longer be covered. An additional grievance was that printing costs had also soared because in its first year the number of pages per copy was not the 576 that had been originally agreed on, but 804 pages, 40% more. The first invoice that Springer presented the society with was a shock for all concerned^{43,44}. Both parties agreed that the financial straits the society found itself in called for some very serious thinking⁴⁵. Conflicting ideas within the Editorial Board about how WJS was to be financed, delays in the publication process, finding manuscripts suitable for publication, efforts to find a new publisher and differences between the editor and the publisher worsened in the next years⁴⁵. Things came to a head in a battle of wills that started to make itself felt during a meeting of the Editorial Board in Barcelona in 1978 and that ultimately led to Orloff's resignation as editor-in-chief in 1981⁴⁶⁻⁵⁴.

It was during the ISS/SIC Congress in Kyoto that the journal, still in Marshall Orloff's hands, began its cooperation with Lloyd Nyhus, who was president of the Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae (CICD)^{48,51,52}. The CICD Board suggested that its articles be published in WJS, an alternative that brought considerable financial benefits and improvements in quality with it. Both the society and the publisher were highly gratified about the increased number of subscriptions. On 7.9.1979 the contract between

Springer, CICD and ISS/SIC was signed. In February 1980 The World Journal of Surgery appeared for the first time also bearing the title *Official Journal of the Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae*.

James Hardy, who had been a member of the Executive Committee until then, temporarily became editor-in-chief during the interim. The main goal was to assure that WJS continued appearing without any delays and in this it was successful. The next issues with contributions relating to the congress in Montreux were on time⁵⁵⁻⁵⁷. Towards the middle of 1981 tension gradually dissipated and the new editor-in-chief was able to introduce his new staff⁵⁸. Structure and content of the journal, however, remained unaltered.

What had already started to be felt at the end of 1981 became reality in 1982. At the meeting of the Editorial Board Springer was able to show profits⁵⁹⁻⁶¹. The reason was that the number of paying ISS/SIC members had increased from approximately 2,000 in 1977 to 3,019 in 1981. Furthermore, delivery of the journal was stopped to members who had not paid their dues in the foregoing year. Now that things had taken such a positive turn, Springer was interested in renewing its contract for another term^{62,63}.

Hardy's successor as editor-in-chief was Samuel Wells from the USA who signed the new, very minimally revised contract with the publisher⁶². For financial reasons publication of the journal in two-monthly intervals continued, but the number of pages to be published per year was subject to a gradual increase. The editor-in-chief was given two co-editors responsible for the French and Spanish summaries to support him. These were Maurice Mercadier from France and Patinio from Columbia.

In Samuel Wells a qualified surgeon as well as a competent organizer had been found and under his leadership WJS had no difficulties asserting itself in the whole of the coming decade⁶⁰⁻⁶⁶. His successor as editor-in-chief, Ronald Tompkins from Los Angeles, has been responsible for the journal since 1992. His careful and thoughtful management style have led to considerable improvements in the journal's image. Publication is now on a monthly basis.

Changing front pages of the World Journal of Surgery over the years are shown in Figures 7.8a-d.

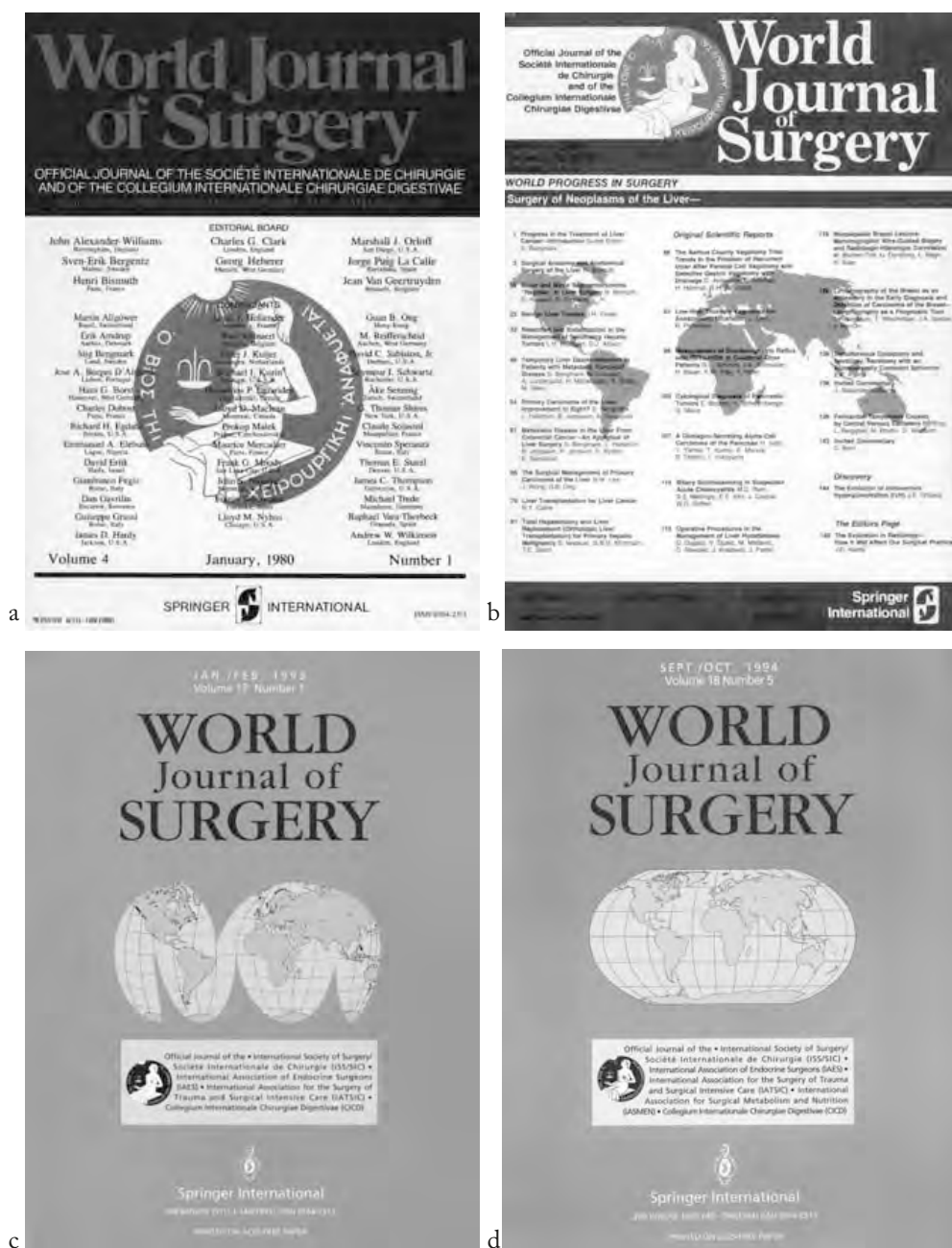


Figure 7.8 The shape of the front cover of the *World Journal of Surgery* a) 1977–81, b) 1982–92, c) 1993–94 and d) after 1994.

State of the Art of Surgery – 1979–1993

Between 1979 and 1993 the themes of various “Breakfast and Luncheon Panels” of the society’s major, biennial congress, now called “International Surgical Week”, were collected by the presiding chairman and were published after each congress in a volume called “State of the Art of Surgery”. Lists of panels were compiled according to their topics and the names of the chairmen and the participants of each panel were registered. The editors of these volumes changed from issue to issue⁶⁷⁻⁶⁹. The Secretary General was responsible for organizing printing. Until 1983/84 costs were carried by the “Foundation for International Postgraduate Surgery”. They were then shouldered by the ISS/SIC. The first edition in 1979/80 was published by Springer Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, but after Headquarters were transferred from Brussels to Basel, publication was given to the firm Schwabe in Basel. The volume measured 16,5 × 24 cm and was bound in a simple dark-blue, starched linen and cardboard cover. The title and publication date of the volume were printed in red on the upper third of the cover. The topics of the panels, the date and where the congress had taken place were underneath it in small white print.

Administrative Digest of the ISS/SIC (Constitution – Committees – Minutes – Membership Directory)

Recueil Administratif – 1957–1975

Until 1955 the statutes, lists of members, minutes of the opening and closing ceremonies and of the General Assemblies were collected and published in the *Comptes Rendus*, the ISS/SIC congress reports. From 1957–1975 they were published simultaneously with the *Comptes Rendus* every two years, but in a separate brochure. The simple, inconspicuous brochure measured 18 × 24 cm and had the same format as the *Comptes Rendus*. Its contents were also similarly structured. First came the statutes of the society printed in the six official languages. They were followed by the description of various prizes, eligibility criteria and previous prize-winners. Current members of various committees were then published and a table containing the names of all the society’s previous presidents, congress presidents and general secretaries. Finally there were the names of all the national delegates and of all members listed in alphabetical order and according to nationality.

We have no information about why this administrative part of the *Comptes Rendus* was separated from the scientific part. We assume that the reasons had something to do with saving space and money – in the course of time the administrative part had swollen considerably and consisted in 1957 of 231 pages. As the *Comptes Rendus* were printed on best quality glossy paper and bound in expensive linen, they must have been correspondingly expensive. No concrete evidence was found in the documents, however, to support this hypothesis. The *Recueils Administratifs*, on the other hand, were of greatly inferior quality. The paper was thin and the cover was out of light cardboard. The title and other details were printed in black on a beige background. The booklets came out every two years after each ISS/SIC congress until 1975.

General Administration Directory – since 1981

After a 6-year break administrative information was again published from 1981 on at irregular intervals. Layout and structure of the booklet were completely new and the text was in English only. As a result the number of pages could be reduced to just under a hundred, even though the page size of 15×20 was smaller than in previous editions. In this way costs could be kept low. The cover of each edition had a different colour and printed on it were the title “Société Internationale de Chirurgie/International Society of Surgery”, the dark blue ISS/SIC emblem of the seated lady and the following list of contents: committees, prizes, constitution, by-laws (omitted in 1983), history of the Society, membership roster and date of publication. In 1987 it also included the minutes of the General Assembly and the financial report for 1985/86.



Figure 7.9 Sample of the new attractive form of the Newsletters appearing after 1995.

ISS/SIC Executive Committee 1995 - 1997



President of the Society
Yasuo Idezuki,
Saitama, Japan



President of the 37th Congress
and President elect
Alastair R. Brown,
Sydney, Australia



Past President
Michael Trede,
Mannheim, Germany



Secretary General
Thomas P. Rüedi,
Chur, Switzerland



General Treasurer
Lars-Ove Farnebo,
Stockholm, Sweden



Editor in Chief
WJS Ronald K. Tompkins,
Los Angeles, USA



Councillor
Sir David C. Carter,
Edinburgh, UK



Councillor
Vicente P. Gutierrez,
Buenos Aires, Argentina



Councillor
Jozsef Sandor,
Budapest, Hungary



Councillor
Rafael Vara Thorbeck,
Granada, Spain



Delegated by IAES
Orlo H. Clark,
San Francisco, USA



Delegated by IATSI
Abe Fingerhut,
Poissy, France



Delegated by IASMEN
Antonio Carrasco-Rojas,
Mexico City, Mexico

**Permanent
Guests**



Chairman of Presidential
Commission for Postgraduate
Courses
J. Ruediger Siewert,
Munich, Germany



Assistant Secretary
General and Medical
Director
Andreas K. Huber,
Bruderholz, Switzerland

Figure 7.10 The Newsletter of November 1996 introduces the ISS/SIC Executive Committee 1995-97 to the members together with their wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Newsletters and General Information – since 1980

Between the congresses newsletters helped keep the Society in touch with its members. They were introduced in the early 1980s by Martin Allgöwer who was President of the Society at the time⁷⁰. Originally the newsletters had no fixed format and in them the General Secretariat informed members two or three times a year about decisions made by the Committee, Editorial Board plans, amendments of the statutes as well as information about events in general and current preoccupations of the Society. In the last years the Newsletters were more comprehensive and more attractive (Figs. 7.9 and 7.10). They were printed in blue/black and white colours. The format was constant being 25 × 20 centimetres.

This form of communication achieved better consolidation of the Society's members and kept their interest in the Society keen.

References and Annotations

- 1 Letter Lippens J. to the President of the ISS/SIC P. Martin (Brussels); Brussels 05.12.1967. The Attaché of the Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Cabinet des médaille, makes inquiries on the distribution of the medal of the ISS/SIC realized by the sculptor Marcel Rau
- 2 Personal communication to Liebermann-Meffert by Mrs. van Geertruyden, the daughter of Léonce Dejardin, (Brussels), 07.05.1992. Due to the fact that Danis and Rau were close friends and that negotiations were made by verbal agreement, no written notes are available on the design of the lady
- 3 The congress volumes were printed from 1906–1914 by Hayez Imprimeur des Academies de Belge, from 1924–1967 by Imprimeur Médicale et Scientifique and from 1969–1973 by private publishers of the ISS/SIC. All of them were in Brussels
- 4 Lenormant Ch: 1–30, Valdoni P: 93–107, Lambert Rogers: 109–120, Naegeli Th: 449–463, Fontaine R: 559–608, Dos Santos R: 609–634 in J Int Chir 2: 1937
Leriche R: 82–86, Putti V: 189–218, Tavernier L: 129–147, Whipple AO: 237–276, Mallet-Guy P: 333–355 in J Int Chir 3: 1938
De Quervain: 121–139, Crile G: 141–149, Giordano D: 177–184, Yudine S: 219–338, Chipacheff WG: 339–353, Buerger L: 399–426, Fontaine R et al: 427–496, Ochsner A, DeBakey M, Murray SD: 509–591 in J Int Chir 4: 1939
Dahl-Iversen E: 8–127 in J Int Chir 5: 1940
- 5 Fleming, Sir Alexander: The Role of Penicillin in Surgical Practice. J Int Chir 7: 184–205, 1947
- 6 Dos Santos R: Arteriographie et Plebographie. J Int Chir: 206–234, 1947

- 7 Leriche R: 235–259, 1947
- 8 Members of the Commission were the surgeons Allen and Graham from the USA, Crafoord from Sweden, Fasiani from Italy, Leriche from France, Maccas from Greece and Mirizzi from Argentina.
- 9 a) Letter Aird to Dejardin (Brussels); London 12.12.1949 and b) reply letter Dejardin to Aird (London), Brussels 23.12.1949
- 10 Minutes of the Comité International 14.10.1949
- 11 The members of the Editorial Board were the surgeons Aird from the UK, Albert (Belgium), Bastos-Ansart (Spain), DeBakey (USA), Delannoy (France), Demel (Austria), De Moraes Grey (Brazil), Fasiani (Italy), Hermann (USA), Mirizzi (Argentina) and Sandblom (Sweden).
- 12 Responsible for printing was still *Imprimerie Médicale et Scientifique* in Brussels (1935–1974)
- 13 Letter Dejardin to Aird (London); Brussels 10.02.1950
- 14 Letter Dejardin to Aird (London); Brussels 06.06.1950
- 15 Letter Dejardin to Dos Santos (Lisbon); Brussels 03.08.1953
- 16 Letter Bürkle de la Camp to Dejardin (Brussels); Bochum 15.10. and 05.11. 1956
- 17 Letter Dejardin to Dos Santos (Lisbon); Brussels 03.08.1953
- 18 Congr Soc Int Chir. Assembly General, Top. 6, 15: 1582, 1953
- 19 Letter Lorthioir (Brussels) to all members 14.10.1954
- 20 Letter Graham to Dejardin (Brussels); USA 05.11.1956
- 21 Letter Maddock to Martin (Brussels); USA 24.05.1957
- 22 Letter Wangenstein to van Geertruyden (Brussels); Philadelphia 10.10.1969
- 23 Letter van Geertruyden to Wangenstein (Philadelphia); Brussels 26.10.1969
- 24 The surgeons Bengmark (Sweden), Clark (USA), Kinnaert (Belgium), Lorthioir (Belgium) Olivier (France) and van Geertruyden (Belgium) were present.
- 25 Proposals made by the Executive Committee for the improvement of the journal. Minutes of the meeting on 06.11.1972 (ISS/SIC Archives). They were as follows:
Article 7 *Publications of the Society*

All members of the Executive Committee agree that publications of the society are presently of low quality and should be improved. They feel also that the ISS/SIC has to publish a quarterly bulletin to maintain contact between the Society and its members. For this purpose the following suggestions are made:

- a) There is no obligation for ISS/SIC to publish all papers presented at each congress since summaries of these papers are printed before the congress. The best papers only should be published in the shortest possible time (\pm 8 months after the congress).
- b) The ISS/SIC Bulletin should be improved to become a real international journal of surgery more lively and attractive than in its present form and including editorials, letters to the editor, symposia and reviews of up-to-date subjects. Outside presentation of the bulletin has to be modernized so as to give it a more attractive and pleasant look.

- c) An Editorial Board has to be constituted whose task will be to read and judge any manuscript submitted for publication. Each article will be submitted to at least two members of this Editorial Board. They will be invited to return the paper with their appreciation and eventual corrections in a 3 weeks delay.
 - d) The problem of languages for publication has been discussed. According to the statutes (Art. 33), the official languages of the society are German, English, Spanish, French, Italian and Russian. Some members of the Executive Committee are of the opinion that for the good name of the ISS/SIC bulletin, the English language only should be used. Other members however fear that such a decision would within short result in a rupture in the Society as delegations of numerous countries refuse to participate in an exclusively English-speaking society. On the other hand, a decision to use two languages only, English and French, might result in a protest from other delegations of nations speaking German, Spanish, Italian, Russian. The Executive Committee did not decide in this matter but suggest that:
 - summaries of papers be published only in English and French
 - the six languages of the society remain acceptable for publications, but that authors get personal encouragement to publish in English.
- 26 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 04.03.1973 in Brussels.
- 27 General Assembly. 25th Congress of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie in Barcelona, Recueil Administratif p.199
- 28 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 15.06.1974 in Brussels.
- 29 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 21.10.1974 in Brussels. The proposals were:
- a) To publish the congress reports and the bulletin in one journal called *Chirurgie Internationale, Bulletin de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie*. Here the demonstration of a compromise could be witnessed: the title was to be in French, but the contents in English. The format was to differ significantly from the former Bulletin. The size of the page was to be much larger and to allow for the text to be printed in two columns.
 - b) The publication process was to be simplified by having all articles appear uniformly in English. Only the summaries were to be in English, French and one other of the society's six official languages.
 - c) Only those issues which appeared immediately before and after the congresses were to concern themselves with congress matters. The remaining four to six issues of a year published between the congresses were to be devoted to original articles, also from young surgeons, information from the editors, letters to the editor and news about the society.
- 30 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 28.06.1975 in Brussels.
- 31 Letter Orloff to the Editorial Board of 10.07.1975
- 32 Letter Clark to Orloff (La Jolla); London 29.07.1975

- 33 Letter Orloff to the Executive Committee of 19.09.1975
- 34 General Assembly. 26th Congress of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie in Edinburgh, 17.09.1975, Recueil Administratif p.190
- 35 Letter Orloff to Goetze (Heidelberg); La Jolla 24.09.1975
- 36 Letter Orloff to Springer, New York, and to the members of the Editorial Board of 03.11.1975
- 37 Contract between ISS/SIC and Springer, Heidelberg, of 25.12.1975
- 38 Orloff M.: Why Another Surgical Journal? *World J Surg*, 1: 135, 1977
- 39 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 28.02.1975 in Brussels
- 40 Letter Goetze to van Geertruyden (Brussels); Heidelberg 09.12.1976
- 41 Letter Bouserez to Goetze (Heidelberg); Brussels 11.01.1977
- 42 Letters from the publishing house Springer to van Geertruyden (Brussels); Heidelberg 24.09./ 19.10./15.11. and 01.12.1976
- 43 Letter Goetze to Orloff (La Jolla); Heidelberg 16.12.1977
- 44 Springer's annual statement from 01.12.1977
- 45 Letter Goetze to Orloff (La Jolla); Heidelberg 20.12.1977
- 46 Memo by Goetze about talks with Orloff, La Jolla 19.08.1978
- 47 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting with the publishing house Springer in Barcelona on 27.11.1978
- 48 Contract between the ISS/SIC and CICD on 07.09.1979
- 49 Letter Allgöwer to Nyhus (Chicago); Basle 22.05.1978
- 50 Letter Hollender to Orloff (La Jolla); Strasbourg 22.05.1978
- 51 Letter Orloff to Nyhus (Chicago); La Jolla 30.11.1978
- 52 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting concerning WJS on 08.02.1981
- 53 Letter Allgöwer to Orloff (La Jolla); Basle 04.06.1981
- 54 Letter Orloff to Nealon (Treasurer, United States Chapter of ISS/SIC); La Jolla 08.09.1983
- 55 Letter Hardy to Allgöwer (Basle); USA 24.06.1981
- 56 Letter Allgöwer to WJS authors; Basle 14.04.1981
- 57 Letter Mercadier to Allgöwer (Basle); Paris 17.04.1981
- 58 Letters Hardy to Allgöwer (Basle); USA 24.05. and 24.06.1981
- 59 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 18.09.1982 in Basle.
- 60 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 07.09.1983 in Hamburg
- 61 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 26.02.1983 in Basle.
- 62 Contract between the ISS/SIC and Springer, Heidelberg in 1984
- 63 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 18.03.1984 in Basle
- 64 Minutes of the Editorial Board Meeting on 09.03.1985 in Basle.
- 65 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 01.03.1986 in Basle
- 66 Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on 07.03.1987 in Basle
- 67 Allgöwer M, Harder F (eds) *State of the Art of Surgery 1979/80*

- 68 Harder F, McConn R (eds) State of the Art of Surgery 1981/82
- 69 Rüedi Th P (ed) State of the Art of Surgery, six brochures: 1983/84, 1985/86, 1987/88, 1989/90, 1991/92, 1993/94
- 70 Allgöwer M: News Letter, January 1980

8 Prizes, Awards and Official Lectureships

Prizes

General Aspects: Intentions and Mode of Selection

In order to motivate and to support surgeons financially after World War II to publish their work, prizes were awarded for special topics. Between 1947 and 1979 the potential prize candidates were proposed by the members of the Conseil Scientifique (Scientific Council) in a letter to the Secretary General. The Council and the President of the ISS/SIC then selected who will win the prize and the diploma. It is not possible to apply by oneself for the prize. The prize regulations are included in the Constitution and initially appeared in the two journals of the ISS/SIC¹⁻⁵.

The first Danis-Prize and Leriche Prize recipients were selected by the Scientific Board which consisted of the surgical authorities W. Denk from Vienna, J. Diez from Buenos Aires, P. Duarte-Gonzales from Madrid, E. Graham from St. Louis, C. Henschen from Basle, A. Jirasek from Prague, S. Judine from Moscow, J. R. Learmonth from Edinburgh, R. Leriche from Paris, R. Paolucci di Valmaggiore from Rome, R. dos Santos from Lisbon, P. Valdoni from Rome, the Secretary General Léonce Dejardin and the Chairman R. Danis both from Brussels⁶.

After the transfer of the ISS/SIC Secretariat from Brussels to Basel/Pratteln in Switzerland in 1980, the Constitution was revised. According to the General Assembly held on September 30, 1989 at Toronto, the "Scientific Council" was considered synonymous with the "Members of the Executive Committee"⁷. Therefore, the Executive Committee selected recipients of Awards and Prizes for the Society at the recommendation of the various National Chapters and their National Delegates⁸. Initially published in 6 languages, the prize regulations appear after 1980 exclusively in English and in a shortened version in the Membership Directory of the ISS/SIC.

Robert Danis Prize

This prize will be given to the surgeon, author of the most important and personal work in connection with surgical treatment of fractures (orthopedic treatment excluded) and in connection with techniques, clinics or experimentation



Figure 8.1 Docteur Robert Danis, the sponsor of the prize donated to orthopedic surgeons in 1947.

of fracture treatment and with the pathophysiology of trauma in general^{1,2}.

The Board which selects the awardees consisted first of the Executive Committee of the ISS/SIC and secondly of Mr. Robert Danis, and after his death in 1962, of his son Mr. André Danis who was his successor at the "Foundation Chirurgicale Elise Dugniolle" in Brussels. To be a Prize Winner, it is not necessary to be a member of the International Society of Surgery nor has nationality any importance^{1,2}.

After World War II, Docteur Robert Danis (Fig. 8.1) became one of the leading officers of the ISS/SIC. He was professor and general surgeon at the University of Brussels (see chapter 11). Pioneering work on bone surgery and particular endeavours for repair of bones by osteosynthesis made his treatment and special surgical technique famous world-wide (Fig. 8.2)^{9,10}. His con-

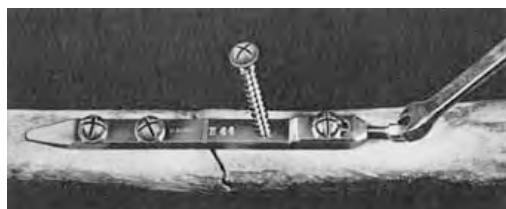
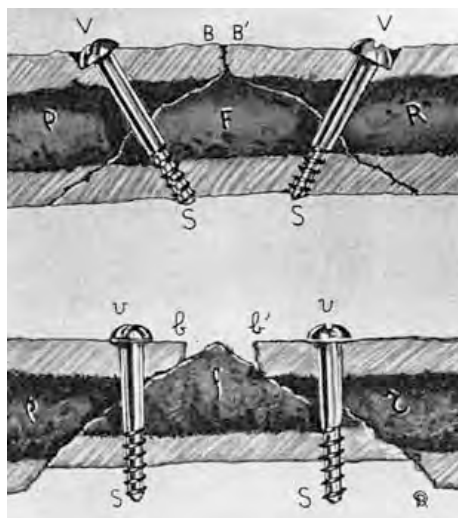


Figure 8.2 Example for the repair of oblique fractures with fragments by Danis^{9,10}.



Figure 8.3 Dallas B. Phemister, chairman and professor of the surgical department of the University of Chicago, Illinois. He was awarded with the first Robert Danis Prize in 1947 [photography ISS/SIC Archives].

cepts still today form the basis for modern techniques of fracture repair. To support fracture surgery in the difficult post-war period Danis sponsored a prize in the year 1947 to be awarded at two year intervals for outstanding work on bone surgery or respective research. Danis stated that “in principle the prize will be used in connection with the purchase of instruments or to finance an educational tour with the object, thus, of continuing researches on the subject treated”^{1,2}. The archives of the ISS/SIC do not contain any correspondence related to the founding details and no record of the amount of money paid into the Society funds by Danis. The money distributed to the prize winner depends on the dividends of the assets. By the end of the nineteen-seventies it increased from 16,000 to 25,000 Belgian Francs¹¹. This amount corresponds today to 4,000 to 5,000 Swiss Francs.

In 1947 the Board of the Scientific Council decided unanimously that the prize should go to the outstanding trauma-surgeon Dallas B. Phemister from Chicago (Fig. 8.3) who’s name is linked with the “Phemister (plastic) splint”. Phemister’s words of gratitude (Fig. 8.4) are preserved in the ISS/SIC archives in a separate folder named “ISS Prizes”. Excluding the costs for a book, Phemister donated the money he received to the surgical experimental laboratory of the University of Brussels¹².

From 1947 to 1999 the Robert Danis Prize and a diploma (Fig. 8.5) were awarded to 28 distinguished bone surgeons or scientists. Four awardees who were greatly involved in the further development of Danis’ goal towards fracture repair by techniques of osteosynthesis¹³ are shown in Figures 8.6 to 8.9. Ten awardees were not members of the ISS/SIC, but – in agreement with the regulations² – all of them were from countries represented in the society.

The recipients of the Robert Danis Prize are listed on Table 8.1.

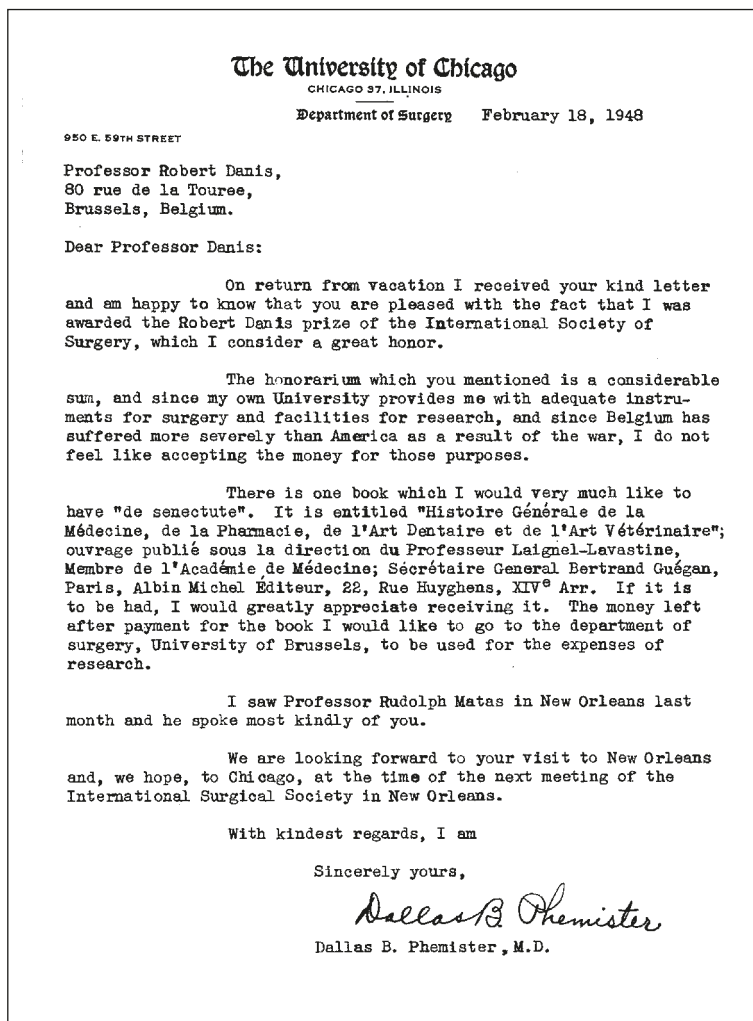


Figure 8.4 Phemister's letter of gratitude [Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives].

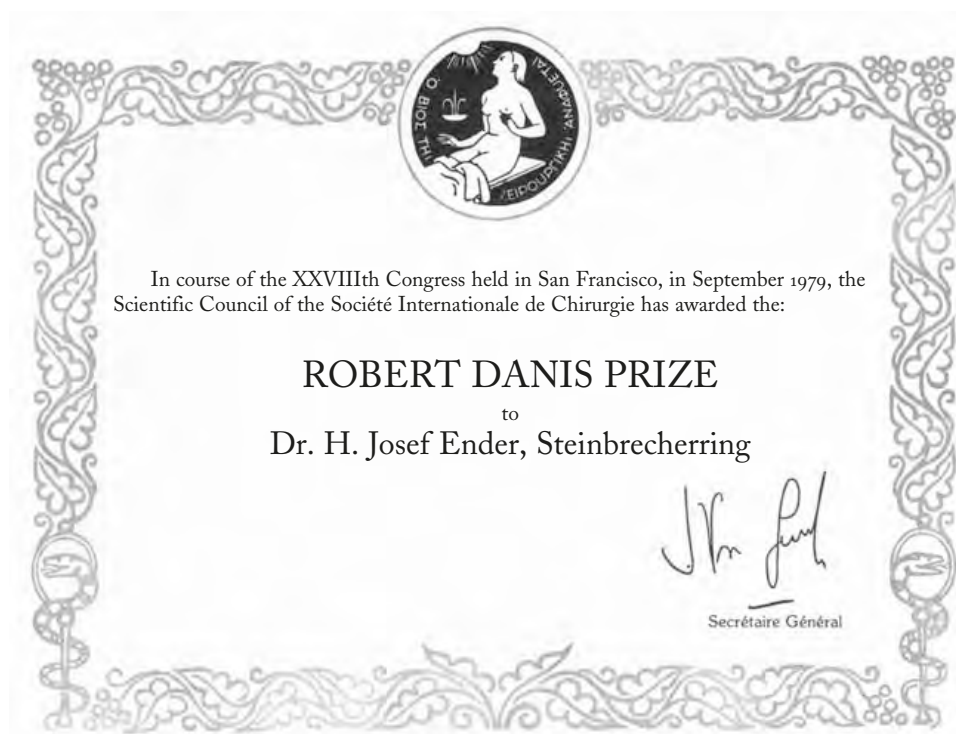


Figure 8.5 Example of the diploma awarded in addition to the prize money.



Figure 8.6 Maurice E. Müller, Martin Allgöwer, and Hans Willenegger (from left to right) who received the Danis Prize in 1965 for their clinical and experimental work on improving the technique of osteosynthesis and for developing the necessary instruments. The three surgeons founded the “Arbeitsgruppe für Osteosynthese (AO)”. The photograph shows them enjoying a fancy dress party of the AO-Group [ISS/SIC Archives, print permission by the awardees].

Table 8.1 Recipients of the Robert Danis Prize from 1947 to 1999 (n.m. = non member)

Year	Place	Awardee
1947	London	D.B. Phemister, Chicago, USA
1949	New Orleans	C.W.N. Eggers, Galveston, USA
1951	Paris	G. Küntscher, Schleswig, Germany
1953	Lisbon	R. Judet, Paris, France
1955	Copenhagen	S. Orell, Stockholm, Schweden
1957	Mexico	M.E. De Bakey, Houston, USA
1959	Munich	J.H. Gibbon, Jr. Philadelphia, USA
1961	Dublin	F. Pauwels, Aix-la-Chapelle, France (n.m.)
1963	Rome	J. Trueta, Oxford, United Kingdom
1965	Philadelphia	M. Allgöwer, Chur, Switzerland M. Müller, Berne, Switzerland H. Willenegger, Liestal, Switzerland
1967	Vienna	J. Charnley, Manchester, United Kingdom (n.m.)
1969	Buenos Aires	J. Scales, London, United Kingdom (n.m.)
1971	Moscow	M. V. Volkov, Moscow, USSR
1973	Barcelona	G.K. McKee, Norwich, United Kingdom
1975	Edinburgh	R. Merle d'Aubigné, Achères-la-Forêt, France
1977	Kyoto	non décerné
1979	San Francisco	H. J. Ender, Vienna, Austria (n.m.) R. Simon-Weidner, Esslingen, Germany (n.m.)
1981	Montreux	non décerné
1983	Hamburg	St. Perren, Davos, Switzerland
1985	Paris	E. Letournel, Paris, France (n.m.)
1987	Sydney	G.A. Ilizarov, Kurgan, USSR (n.m.)
1989	Toronto	R.B. Salter, Toronto, Canada (n.m.)
1991	Stockholm	J.R. Border, Buffalo, USA (n.m.)
1993	Hong Kong	G.T. Shires Jr., Lubbock, USA
1995	Lisbon	B.A. Pruitt Jr., San Antonio, USA
1997	Acapulco	I. Kempf, Strasbourg, France (n.m.)
1999	Vienna	E.E. Moore, Denver, USA

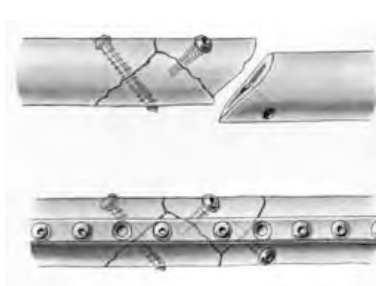
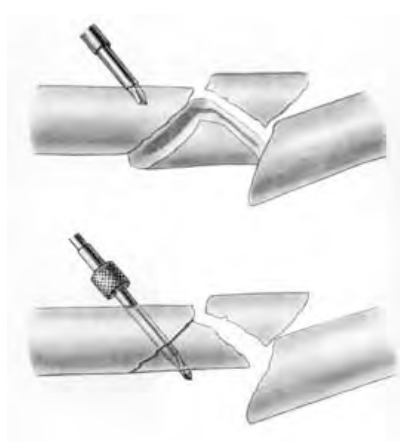


Figure 8.7 Neutralization of a fracture with multiple fragments. Example of the repair technique in a comminuted fracture by the AO-Group. The scheme is self-explaining (from ¹³).



Figure 8.8 Professor G. A. Ilizarov from Kurgan/Siberia, Russia receives the Danis Prize for developing outstanding techniques in cortico-spongial osteotomy and showing new horizons in the biology of bone formation at the occasion of the International Surgical Week in Sydney, 1987. Left: Dr. Ilizarov, right: Dr. Allgöwer [ISS/SIC Archives].



Figure 8.9 Dr. Ilizarov's grave in Kurgan [photography by Dr. M. Raschke, Berlin, by permission].

René Leriche Prize

A prize for vascular surgery is in the gift of the “Société Internationale de Chirurgie”. The winner was chosen up-to 1990 by the Scientific Council and the Secretary General^{3,4} and thereafter by the Executive Committee of the ISS/SIC⁵. A medal is given for the most valuable work on the surgery of arteries, veins, or the heart which has appeared in the previous few years.

Professor René Leriche (Fig. 8.10) who was general surgeon at Paris in France, decided in 1947, almost simultaneously with his friend Robert Danis, to sponsor a prize for the progress in vascular surgery³. According to the letters shown in Figures 8.11 and 8.12 he opened a fund of 200,000 French Francs in order to be able to award the prizes from the profits of the assets^{14,15}. The requirements for receiving the prize were published next to those of Robert Danis in the Journals of the ISS/SIC^{3,4}.

René Leriche is famous for outstanding pioneering work on the physiology, pathophysiology and surgery of the sympathetic nervous system and in particular, also of the vascular system (Leriche aortic-bifurcation syndrome). The publication for the first congress of the ISS/SIC after World War II which was held in London, illustrates Leriche’s extraordinary “great vision” ideas about the progress in vascular surgery. The long article published after his lecture at the congress (Fig. 8.13)¹⁶ also demonstrates Leriche’s love and tremendous engagement for the subject. The great plans for the rise of the ISS/SIC and for the administration of the prize that followed the war is reflected in an incredibly large number of letters which he sent to Brussels to the officers of the ISS/SIC. The Leriche-Prize consists of money that shall support research, and of a bronze medal (Fig. 8.14). One estimate of the cost of engraving¹⁷ is preserved in the archives of the ISS/SIC at Basle/Pratteln in the folder named Prizes dated November 14, 1973.



Figure 8.10 Professeur René Leriche, the sponsor of the prize donated to vascular surgeons.

5, Rue de l'Alboni (XVI^e)

Tél. Jos. 34-48

1572

1947

Mon cher Ami,

La souscription qui fut faite
pour m'offrir une épée - va laisser
une somme importante (en soi - bien
relativement) de 180 à 200.000 Ffr.

Mes intentions sont d'offrir cette
somme à 1 société internationale pour
qu'elle l'affecte à un prix de
chirurgie vasculaire - semblable au
prix Danis. —

Enly. m'indique un mot au Comité
de représentation, pour que j'en sache
ne l'acceptation de principe —
officielle - avant que la chose
soit réglée ?

Enly

Leriché

Figure 8.11 Letter from René Leriche to the Secretary General Leo Dejardin on February 15, 1947. It is preserved in the ISS/SIC archives in the Prize folder with a great number of other handwritten letters. The transcription is given below:

Mon cher Ami,

La souscription qui fut faite pour m'offrir une épée va laisser une somme importante (en soi - bien relativement) de 180 à 200 000 Ffr.

Mes intentions sont d'offrir cette somme à 1 société internationale pour qu'elle l'affecte à un prix de chirurgie vasculaire semblable au prix Danis.

Voulez-vous en dire un mot au Comité que vous représentez pour que je sache votre acceptation de principe - officielle - avant que tout ne soit réglé?

Votre R. Leriche

M. le Professeur R. LERICHE
5, rue de l'Alboni
Paris, XVII^e

Mon cher Maître,

Votre lettre me ravit et je suis convaincu que le Comité de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie acceptera de grand cœur votre proposition d'affecter le montant d'un prix René Leriche au meilleur travail sur la Chirurgie Vasculaire.

Des à présent, je me mets en rapport avec notre Trésorier pour qu'il prenne connaissance des conditions dans lesquelles la S.I.C. peut recevoir votre subvention. Je pense, ça priori, qu'il sera possible que cette somme reste en argent français, mais j'ignore si cette modalité est en rapport avec la législation belge. Quoi qu'il en soit, il m'est particulièrement agréable de voir que les deux premiers prix offerts à la S.I.C. le sont par les deux Maîtres qui ont produit sur ma carrière l'impression la plus forte.

Encore merci, mon cher Maître, et croyez-moi toujours votre respectueusement dévoué.

Figure 8.12

Letter of gratitude to René Leriche by Doctor L. Dejardin on February 18, 1947 [Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives].

PROGRES DANS LA CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE

par René LERICHE (Paris)

Progrès. Oui, certes. Mais, à partir de quand? Ils ont été lents et continus. Depuis le Congrès International de 1920 qui entendit les rapports de SENCERT, d'ALESSANDRI et de GOODMAN sur la chirurgie des vaisseaux, la chirurgie vasculaire a beaucoup changé. Elle est devenue une discipline spéciale. Son domaine s'est considérablement étendu.

D'autre part, le mot de progrès ne doit pas s'entendre que du point de vue technique et thérapeutique. Il doit s'appliquer tout autant à la connaissance physio-pathologique qui est la base de nos entreprises.

A ce titre, cinq ordres de faits doivent être envisagés. Ce sont eux qui jalonnent nos progrès :

- la physiologie pathologique de la paroi artérielle.
- le développement de la chirurgie de la vaso-constriction.
- le développement de la radiographie circulatoire.
- la connaissance des mécanismes antithrombotiques de la circulation et l'emploi de l'héparine.
- le triomphe de la suture et l'avènement de quelques procédés techniques nouveaux.

Il y a lieu de les examiner brièvement :

1) Physiologie pathologique de la paroi artérielle.

Il y a 30 ans, la vaso-motricité n'était, en pathologie artérielle, qu'une notion toute théorique. On ne lui faisait jouer aucun rôle, et la thérapeutique n'en tenait aucun compte.

La mise en place de la vaso-constriction comme cause directe d'accidents ischémiques, de troubles trophiques, comme facteur de gangrène, a été, certainement, un des éléments fondamentaux des progrès de la chirurgie vasculaire. C'est l'analyse des réactions nerveuses de la paroi artérielle qui en a été l'origine. J'ai, peu à peu, établi, depuis 1917, cliniquement

Figure 8.13

First page of the lecture which René Leriche presented at the ISS/SIC Congress in London¹⁶.



Figure 8.14 Relief of bronze medal awarded for the René Leriche Prize. First issued 1947. The medal measures 10,4 cm in diameter. The front side of the medal portrays René Leriche encircled by a row of names of prominent medical authorities: ANTILLUS•MATAS•CARREL•HALSTED•ASILEY COOPER•JOHN HUNTER•DESAULT•A.PARE.

The back side is encircled by the words PRIX DE CHIRURGIE VASCULAIRE and shows in the center a paper role with the inscription: DECERNE PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE A... which is followed by the name of the awardee, location and year.

The recipients of the prize between 1947 and 2000 are listed on Table 8.2. Seven of the 26 awardees were not member of the ISS/SIC. The letter of gratitude for receiving the prize by Professor Åke Senning from Zurich is shown as example in Figure 8.15¹⁸.

ISS/SIC Prize

At the formal session of the General Assembly of the Society held on September 17th 1953⁵, it was decided, on the recommendation of the Scientific Council, to award at each future meeting a prize to be called *Prize of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie*. The prize is to consist of a medal which was awarded to the surgeon who has published work which has made the most notable and useful contribution to Surgical Science. The medal portrays the emblem of the ISS/SIC, The Lady on the operating table on its front side (Fig. 8.16). It is a copy of an bronze relief designed 1955 for the ISS/SIC by Marcel Rau, the famous Belgian coin sculpturer (see chapter 7). There are two issues of the prize medal. The larger, heavier issue has a diameter of 10 cm¹⁷. The smaller one of the bronze medals measures 4 cm and can be worn on a neck ribbon.

The awardee need not necessarily to be member of the Society. Candidates for the prize must be recommended by their National Delegate to the General

Table 8.2 Recipients of the René Leriche Prize from 1947 to 1999 (n.m. = non member)

Year	Place	Awardees
1947	London	C. Crafoord, Stockholm, Sweden
1949	New Orleans	A. Blalock, Baltimore, USA
1951	Paris	C. Dos Santos, Lisbon, Portugal
1953	Lisbon	J.C. Brock, London, United Kingdom
1955	Copenhagen	A. Vichnevsky, Moscow, USSR
1957	Mexico	R. Fontaine, Strasbourg, France
1959	Munich	M.E. DeBakey, Houston, USA
1961	Dublin	C. Du Bost, Paris, France
1963	Rome	J. Kunlin, Paris, France
1965	Philadelphia	A. Starr, Portland, USA
1967	Vienna	D.A. Cooley, Houston, USA
1969	Buenos Aires	J. Kirklin, Birmingham, USA (n.m.)
1971	Moscow	N. Shumway, Stanford, CA, USA (n.m.)
1973	Barcelona	F. Gerbode, San Francisco, USA
1975	Edinburgh	C.G. Rob, Rochester, USA
1977	Kyoto	Å. Senning, Zurich, Switzerland
1979	San Francisco	B. McCarthy O'Brien, Melbourne, Australia
1981	Montreux	non décerné
1983	Hamburg	G. Arnulf, Lyon, France
1985	Paris	E. Zerbini, Sao Paulo, Brazil (n.m.)
1987	Sydney	Sir Brian Barrat-Boyes, Auckland, New Zealand (n.m.)
1989	Toronto	R.G. Favalaro, Buenos Aires, Argentina (n.m.)
1991	Stockholm	A.F. Carpentier, Paris, France (n.m.)
1993	Hong Kong	H.B. Shumacker Jr., Delray Beach, USA
1995	Lisbon	J.F. Vollmar, Ulm, Germany
1997	Acapulco	H.T. Bahnson, Pittsburgh, USA
1999	Vienna	J.C. Parodi, Buenos Aires, Argentina (n.m.)

Secretary of the Society, together with the reason for their choice, at least by January before the date of the next congress. These recommendations are circulated up-to 1989 to the members of the Scientific Council⁷ and after 1990 to the members of the Executive Committee^{7,8}. They are considered and voted upon at the meeting of the Executive Committee which is always held before the Inaugural Meeting of the Congress.

The prize winner is decided by an absolute majority of votes. If an absolute majority is not obtained at the first count, the decision is made by a relative majority at the second count. If two candidates obtain the same number of votes, the Chairman has a casting vote. The name of the awardee is announced by the Secretary General at the formal Inaugural Session.

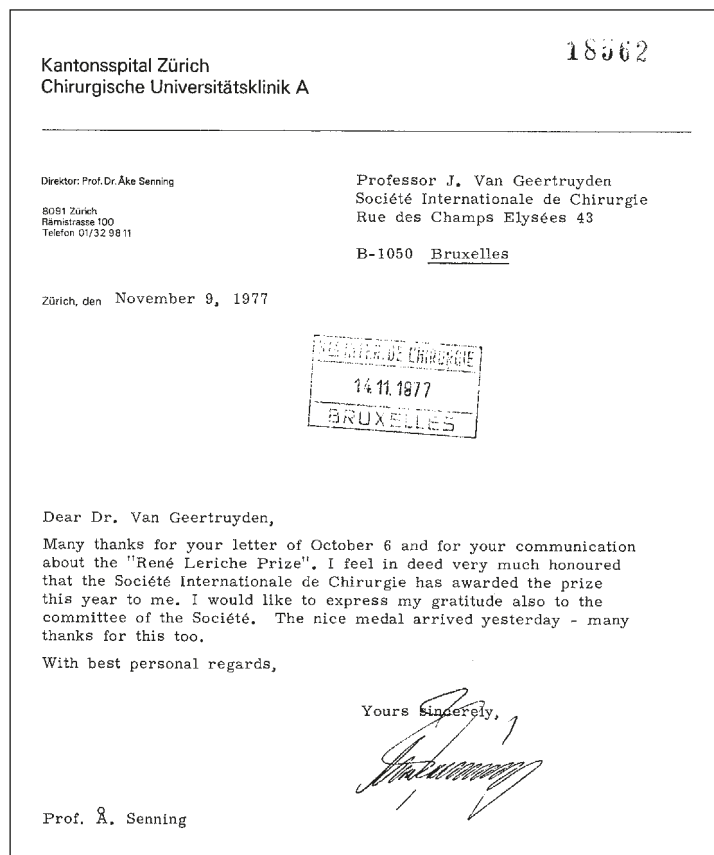


Figure 8.15 Letter of gratitude from Professor Å. Senning from Zurich [Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives].

Proposing letters by the members of the selecting committee are preserved in the ISS/SIC archives. They provide the reasons for the nomination, the full title, the specialization and affiliation of most of the awardees¹⁸. The recipients of the ISS/SIC Prize of the years 1955 to 2000 are listed in Table 8.3. Five of the 23 prize recipients were not member of the ISS/SIC.

Table 8.3 Recipients of the ISS/SIC Prize from 1955 to 1999 (n.m. = non member)

Year	Place	Awardee
1955	Copenhagen	W. Bigelow, Toronto, Canada
1957	Mexico	M.E. De Bakey, Houston, USA
1959	Munich	J.H. Gibbon, Jr., Philadelphia, USA
1961	Dublin	F.D. Moore, Boston, USA (n.m.)
1963	Rome	J.E. Murray, Boston, USA (n.m.)
1965	Philadelphia	T.E. Starzl, Denver, USA (n.m.)
1967	Vienna	L.E. Gelin, Göteborg, Sweden
1969	Buenos Aires	R.Y. Calne, Cambridge, United Kingdom (n.m.)
1971	Moscow	non décerné
1973	Barcelona	N.G. Kock, Göteborg, Sweden
1975	Edinburgh	R.L. Smith, London, United Kingdom
1977	Kyoto	P. Mallet-Guy, Lyon, France
1979	San Francisco	J.E. Rhoads, Philadelphia, USA
1981	Montreux	J. van Geertruyden, Brussels, Belgium
1983	Hamburg	J. Hepp, Neuilly, France (n.m.)
1985	Paris	R.M. Zollinger, Columbus, USA
1987	Sydney	W.P. Longmire, Los Angeles, USA
1989	Toronto	W.J. Rudowski, Warsaw, Poland
1991	Stockholm	L. MacLean, Montreal, Canada
1993	Hong Kong	A. Cuschieri, Dundee, United Kingdom
1995	Lisbon	R.B. Welbourn, London, United Kingdom
1997	Acapulco	D.D. Trunkey, Portland, USA
1999	Vienna	D.C. Sabiston Jr., North Carolina, USA

International Society of Surgery Foundation (ISSF)

Award of the ISSF

An ISS Foundation was formed in the year 1993 so that funds could be channeled for charitable, scientific and educational purposes¹⁹.

The ISS Foundation is incorporated in the State of Illinois, United States of America, and is certified by the Internal Revenues Service of the United States as a charitable organization. The board of directors for the year 2000 include the following: Alastair Brown, Australia; Lars-Ove Farnebo, Sweden; Lloyd M. Nyhus, USA; J. Rüdiger Siewert, Germany; Peter B. Soeters, The Netherlands; Ronald K. Tompkins, USA; Samuel A. Wells, Jr, USA. The board of directors meets twice-a year and reports to the membership of the ISS/SIC at the time of the General Assembly called during the biennial congresses.

Aims of the ISSF

The foundation will provide means of furthering professional training, developing the technical background and promoting the education of individuals in training, through seminars, special courses, granting of scholarships, travel and research fellowships. Applications may be received from all member nations, but surgery students from underdeveloped countries will be encouraged to apply for study abroad. The ISSF aims to disseminate information about the latest



Figure 8.16 Relief of the bronze medal awarded for the Prize of the ISS/SIC. First issued 1955. The medal shows the logo of the ISS/SIC, The Lady on the front, and carries the inscription SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE / INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF SURGERY in a circle on the reverse side. In the center the medal will be engraved with the recipient's name, city and year of award.

surgical procedures, equipment and techniques including physiology, biology and chemistry as they relate to surgery. It also publishes scientific reports and journals devoted to surgery and otherwise disseminate medical information through the giving of papers, attendance at seminars and participation in conferences. The ISSF cooperates with public and private agencies having aims similar to the purposes. Lectures are sponsored at ISS/SIC Congresses and Postgraduate Courses.

ISSF Travel Scholarship Awards

The foundation enables young surgeons to visit famous centers of surgery. Between 1995 and 1999 thirteen surgeons received such awards. Recipients came from the Republic of Yemen, Lithuania, Ecuador, the Peoples Republic of China, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Moldavia, Ghana, Ukraine, Mexico and India¹⁹.

Grey Turner Memorial Lecture

The Grey Turner Memorial Lectures are held within the framework of the biennial world congresses of the International Society of Surgery.

Professor George Grey Turner from London (Fig. 8.17) was one of the master surgeons and great surgical teachers of his time (see chapter 11). Essentially he was a general surgeon but visceral surgery was his particular interest. Above all he became famous for his work on malignant disease of the esophagus against which he “waged incessant war”²⁰⁻²². He performed the first successful pull-through esophagectomy in man. The technique was published 1933 in the *Lancet* page 1315.

Grey Turner, member of the ISS/SIC since 1935 developed an intimate relationship with the officers in



Figure 8.17 Professor George Grey Turner [Photograph given by Grey Turner to the ISS/SIC Archives 1947].

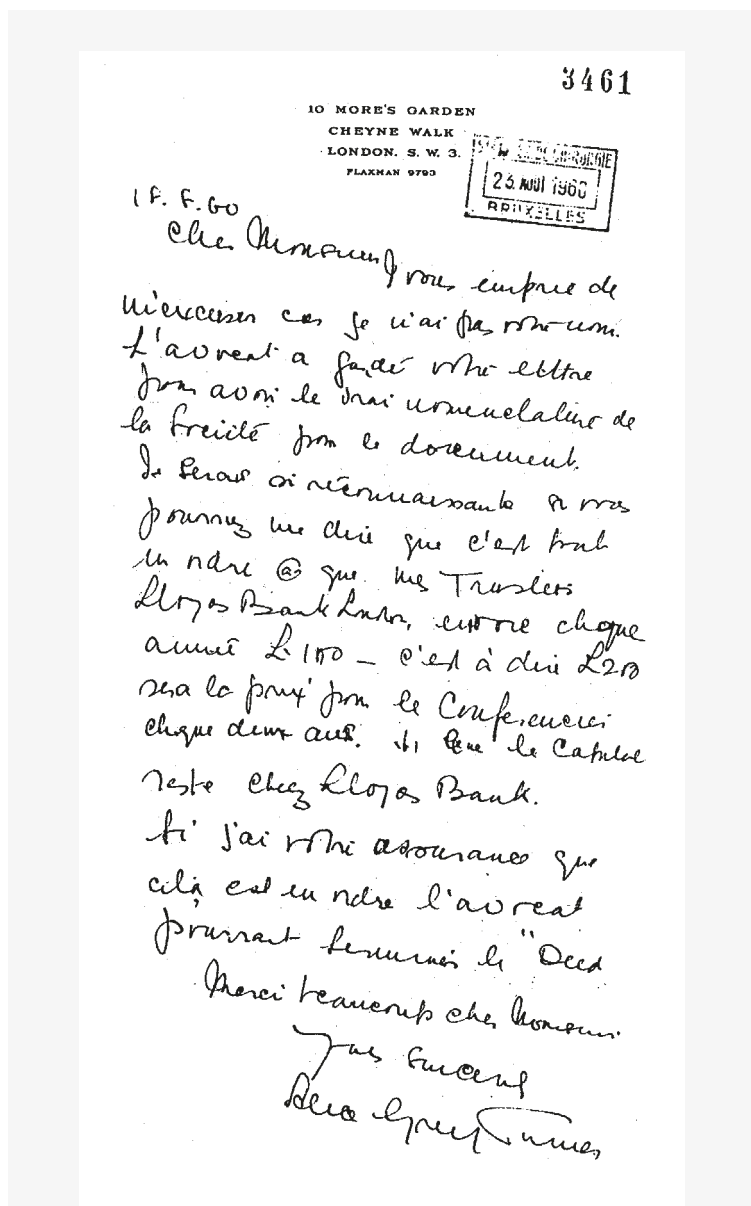


Figure 8.18 Letter of sponsorship for the Grey Turner Memorial Lecture by Mrs Alice (Elsie) Grey Turner on 18.08.1960²³ [Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives].

*The first Grey Turner Memorial lecture delivered at the meeting
of the « Société Internationale de Chirurgie » in Dublin, September, 1961.*

« Nine and sixty ways »

(THE LIFE AND WORK OF GEORGE GREY TURNER.)

L. C. ROGERS (*) (Cardiff).

« ... when a great man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men ».

But true though these lines from one of Longfellow's lesser known poems may be, « there is no antidote against the opium of time » and though the memory of this great surgical figure who in his time was the doyen of British surgery still burns brightly in the hearts of those who were his contemporaries, his colleagues and his pupils, to many he is already but a legendary name.

The late Sir John Bland-Sutton wrote, « it is necessary to remind men of their benefactors; even the holiest saints require to have their names preserved by cathedrals or festivals ». It was a happy thought, therefore, on the part of Mrs. Grey Turner to endow this lectureship in memory of her late husband, to be delivered every two years at the meeting of the « Société Internationale de Chirurgie » and I am very sensitive of the honour which the Scientific Council has done me in appointing me to deliver the first lecture. Its preparation has been a labour of love because it was my privilege to have known and admired Professor Grey Turner and his work for many years, and when he came from Newcastle to London as the first professor of Surgery in the newly established Postgraduate Medical School at the Hammersmith Hospital, to have worked with him there as Reader in Surgery and his chief assistant. Together we saw the birth of the new department of surgery

(*) Professor of Surgery in the University of Wales.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE CHIRURGIE, N° 5-6, 1961.

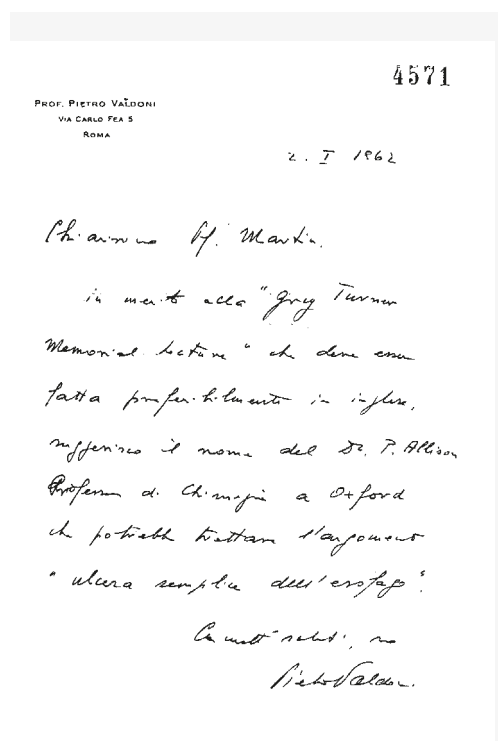
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Figure 8.19 Title page of the first Grey Turner Memorial Lecture presented 1961 by Professor Lambert Rogers from Cardiff.



Figure 8.20 The surgeon Professor Lambert Charles Rogers, National Delegate of the ISS/SIC from the UK, Chairman of the Royal Infirmary, Cardiff [Photograph given by L. Rogers to the ISS/SIC Archives 1935].

Brussels. With great enthusiasm he organized the 12th congress of the ISS/SIC in London 1947. That congress was the first after World War II and consequently difficult to manage. Two years later Grey Turner served as Congress President of the ISS/SIC in New Orleans. After his death in 1951 Mrs Alice (Elsie) Grey Turner sponsored in 1960 funds for a memorial lecture providing £ 200,00 each speaker at two yearly intervals (Fig. 8.18)²³⁻²⁵. The lectures are still being presented at the biennial congresses by the surgical authorities (Table 8.4). Many of the lectures were related to Grey Turner's life and work. Ever since the first lecture by L. C. Rogers (Fig. 8.19 and 8.20)²⁰ they have continued as a great success²⁶.



The lecturer is suggested by the International Committee (Fig. 8.20)²⁷ i.e. by the Executive Committee and the topic is finally chosen by the General Secretary. According to the correspondence in the ISS/SIC Archives, the subsidy of £ 200,00 was offered to the lecturer to cover travel expenses²⁸ at least up to 1979. The lectures were published in the *Compte Rendu* of the corresponding Congress of the Society until 1973.

Figure 8.21 Professor P. Valdoni of Rome writes to the Secretary General of the ISS/SIC Professor Paul Martin to propose Dr. P. Allison, the renowned esophageal surgeon from Oxford (UK) as the second Grey Turner Memorial lecturer for 1963.

Table 8.4 Lecturers and topics of the Grey Turner Memorial Lecture

Year	Place	Lecturer/Topic/Introduction
1961	Dublin	L.C. <i>Rogers</i> , Cardiff, United Kingdom Nine and sixty ways. The life and work of George Grey Turner 19. Congr Int Soc Chir, 19: 501–18, 1961
1963	Rome	Ph. <i>Sandblom</i> , Lund, Sweden Biliary tract hemorrhage (hemobilia) 20. Congr Int Soc Chir, 20: 867–83, 1963
1965	Philadelphia	J.E. <i>Dunphy</i> , San Francisco, USA Cancer of the colon and rectum. A thirty-years perspective 21. Congr Int Soc Chir, 21: 9–25, 1965
1967	Vienna	Sir Thomas <i>Holmes Sellors</i> , London, UK Surgery of the oesophagus 22. Congr Int Soc Chir, 22: 9–22, 1967
1969	Buenos Aires	A. <i>Ochsner</i> , New Orleans, USA Tribute to Professor George Grey Turner: Surgical treatment of peptic ulcer 23. Congr Int Soc Chir, 23: 7–9, 1969
1971	Moscow	F. <i>Linder</i> , Heidelberg, Germany Surgical treatment of arterial hypertension 24. Congr Int Soc Chir, 24: 7–32, 1971
1973	Barcelona	R.H. <i>Franklin</i> , London, United Kingdom Grey Turner and the surgery of the oesophagus 25. Congr Int Soc Chir, 25: 7–21, 1973
1975	Edinburgh	Sir Donald <i>Douglas</i> , Dundee, United Kingdom Hospital design – The ideal and the reality
1977	Kyoto	Sir Richard <i>Doll</i> , Oxford, United Kingdom Geographical variations in cancer. Incidence as a clue to aetiology
1979	San Francisco	Elston <i>Grey Turner Jr</i> , London, United Kingdom This material age is beginning to realize that there was some good in the past – George Grey Turner, Boston, 10 June 1931

Table 8.4

Year	Place	Lecturer/Topic/Introduction
1981	Montreux	Mrs. Lesley <i>Rees</i> , London, United Kingdom Control of pain. Introduction: Sir Edward Dunlop, Melbourne, Australia
1983	Hamburg	G.B. <i>Ong</i> , Hong Kong Carcinoma of the esophagus Introduction: D. Skinner, Chicago, USA
1985	Paris	Ch. <i>Du Bost</i> , Paris, France Cardiomyopathy Introduction: P.A. Ebert, San Francisco, USA
1987	Sydney	T.E. <i>Starzl</i> , Pittsburgh, USA Organ transplantation Introduction: A.G.R. Sheil, Sydney, Australia
1989	Toronto	W.J. <i>Rudowski</i> , Warsaw, Poland Haemostasis and blood replacement: state of the art 1990 Introduction: S.-E. Bergentz, Malmö, Sweden
1991	Stockholm	B. <i>Samuelsson</i> , Stockholm, Sweden Prostaglandins and leucotrienes: role in health and disease Introduction: J.F. Patiño, Bogota, Colombia
1993	Hong Kong	Sir Peter J. <i>Morris</i> , Oxford, United Kingdom Organ transplantation: the present and the future Introduction: L.M. Nyhus, Chicago, USA
1995	Lisbon	Ch. <i>Herfarth</i> , Heidelberg, Germany Science – the driving force for the continuous advancement of surgery Introduction: M. Trede, Mannheim, Germany
1997	Acapulco	A.K.C. <i>Li</i> , Hong Kong The changing role of the liver surgeon Introduction: Y. Idezuki, Saitama, Japan
1999	Vienna	U. <i>Veronesi</i> , Milano, Italy The surgical management of breast cancer Introduction: A.R. Brown, Sydney, Australia

References and Annotations

- 1 Robert Danis Prize: J Int Chir 7: 16–20, 1947
- 2 Robert Danis Prize: Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 33–37, 1947
- 3 René Leriche Prize: J Int Chir 7: 21–25, 1947
- 4 René Leriche Prize: Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 38–40, 1947
- 5 Prize of the International Society of Surgery: Congr Soc Int Chir 16: 66–71, 1955
- 6 Conseil scientifique: Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 45–46, 1947
- 7 Prizes of the Society: Membership Directory of the ISS/SIC, Pratteln, March 30, 1990
- 8 Prizes of the Society: Membership Directory of the ISS/SIC, Pratteln, Art. V, Standing Committees, Section 4 d, May 2000 p.60
- 9 Danis R: Le rôle de la pression axiale dans l'ostéosynthèse. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 456–522, 1947
- 10 Danis R: Théorie et pratique de l'ostéosynthèse. Paris, Masson, 1949
- 11 Bouserez SF: Letter of the Secrétaire Executive Mme Bouserez to André Danis June 26, 1975 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 12 Phemister DB: Letter to Robert Danis. February 18, 1948. (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 13 Müller ME, Allgöwer M, Willenegger H (eds): Manual of external fixation. Technique recommended by the AO-Group. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1970, p 57
- 14 Leriche R: Letter to L. Dejardin. February 15, 1947. (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 15 Dejardin L: Letter to R. Leriche. February 18, 1947. (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 16 Leriche R: Progrès dans la chirurgie vasculaire. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 319–366, 1947
- 17 Cost estimate of the engravers Fibru-Fisch, Bruxelles, November 14, 1973. (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 18 Letters of gratitude of awardees and others proposing prize recipients are preserved in the Prize folder of the ISS/SIC
- 19 ISS Foundation in the Membership Directory of the ISS/SIC, Pratteln, May 31: 2000, pp 50–52
- 20 Rogers L.C.: Nine and sixty ways. The life and work of George Grey Turner. Congr Int Soc Surg 19: 501–518, 1961
- 21 Hodgson N: Obituary. G. Grey Turner in Brit Med J. 15. Sept, 1951 pp 679–680
- 22 Franklin RH: Grey Turner and the evolution of oesophageal surgery. Ann Roy Coll Surg (Engl) 49: 165–177, 1971
- 23 Grey Turner A: Letter to the Secretary General Professor Paul Martin from 18.08.1960 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 24 Furley EJ: Lloyds Bank Limited. Letter to Mrs A Grey Turner from 06.09.1960 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 25 Règlement de la Grey Turner's Memorial Lecture and Convention between Mrs Grey Turner and the ISS/SIC from 22.09.1960 signed Professor P. Martin (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)

- 26 Martin P: Letter to Mrs Grey Turner from 08.10.1963 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 27 Valdoni P: Letter to the Secretary General P. Martin. Rome 02.01.1962 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)
- 28 van Geertruyden J: Correspondence with the son of George Grey Turner, Mr Elston Grey Turner, from 05.02 and 10.02.1979 (Folder Prizes: ISS/SIC Archives)

9 International Relationships and Conflicts

Individual professional contacts between ISS/SIC members

At the end of the 19th and the early decades of the 20th century prominent surgeons from overseas and Europe met increasingly for exchanging experience on pathophysiology and on surgical techniques. The introduction of congresses with competent speakers from all around the world, the chance to discuss technical difficulties of pioneering work with leading authorities in the field, the subsequent publications of the lectures in congress reports and the distribution of the addresses to the membership brought opportunities. By the founding of the ISS/SIC a vast network of links had developed through which new knowledge became wide-spread. Members of the ISS/SIC who travelled to visit hospitals, clinical and university centres to see top surgeons at work, also felt free to contact other members of the Society abroad. Members made acquaintances which often ended in long term collaboration, individual friendships and mutual respect. Evidence of the value of such contacts in surgical progress became obvious by the correspondence, the diaries and memoirs of some of the ISS/SIC members ¹⁻⁸.

Roswell Park and Vinzenz von Czerny

The renowned surgeon of the Billroth school in Vienna, Vinzenz von Czerny (Fig. 9.1), who was later chairman to the department of surgery of the University of Heidelberg, national and international delegate in the early days of the ISS/SIC, and second congress president, 1908 (Chapters 6 and 11) loved travelling all his life. He always combined sight-seeing with visiting other clinics. Looking for a model on which to build up an adequate laboratory, he inspected Morosov's Cancer Institute in Moscow, Russia in 1898 ⁷. By that time, Roswell Park (Fig. 9.1) had already founded the well established Cancer Research Institute in Buffalo, New York, which was also the first one in the world ⁷.

In the year 1901 Czerny used a visit to the United States to stop in Buffalo and meet Roswell Park, who was going to serve as US International Delegate of the founding committee of the ISS/SIC in 1902 ^{9a} (Chapter 3). The model of Park's facilities appears to have given birth in 1906 to what was later known as the First German Institute for Cancer Research ⁷.

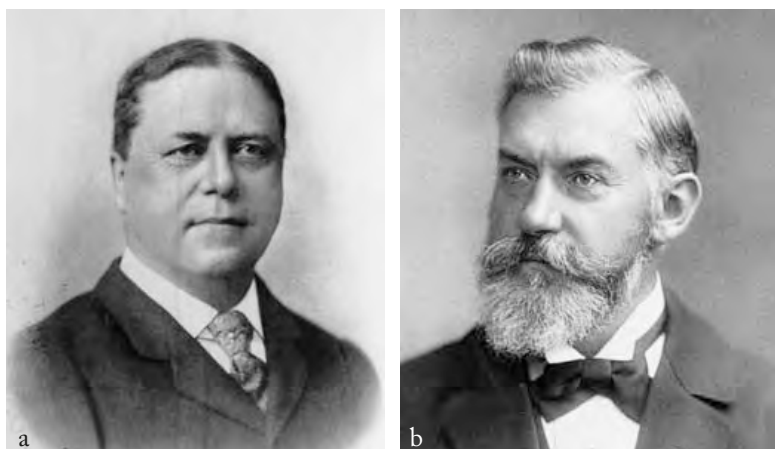


Figure 9.1 a Roswell Park (1852–1914) in 1898 founder and director of the first institute for cancer research in the world (photograph 1909, by courtesy of Professor Mirand, Buffalo) b Vinzenz von Czerny (1842–1915) surgical chairman of the University Hospital at Heidelberg, Germany, founder of the first cancer research center in Germany after Park's model in 1906 [Photograph ca 1890, by courtesy of Professor Eckhart, Heidelberg].

Theodor Kocher, William Halsted and Harvey Cushing

The famous president of the first international congress of the ISS/SIC in 1905, the later Nobel laureate Theodor Kocher of Berne, Switzerland, exerted an even greater influence on the development of modern surgery¹⁻⁶. Kocher's working power, educational mastership, surgical skills and fame have made the Inselspital in Berne a Mecca for surgeons from all over the world^{1,2,6}. In the group of the numerous visitors, William Halsted, the chairman of surgery at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, was presumably the most prominent of all. He came to observe Kocher at work for the first time in 1899 but many other visits were to follow. Halsted was so impressed by Kocher's efficiency and research capacity that he arranged a position for his greatest protege, Harvey Cushing, in the Inselspital^{1,2}. Here the young Harvey Cushing spent several profitable months with Kocher in the surgical clinic and in the research laboratory. Kocher soon recognised that Cushing's organisational abilities and surgical skills were outstanding. One of Kocher's preferred topics of research was related to the pathophysiology of the brain. He took a special interest in the development of neurosurgery as a special-



Figure 9.2 William Halsted watching at close hand the skillful operation performed by Theodor Kocher in the Inselspital in Berne, Switzerland, in 1912 [Photo ISS/SIC Archives].



Figure 9.3 Harvey Cushing (1869–1939) of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore visiting Theodor Kocher (1841–1917). The photograph showing the two surgeons on the stairway in front of Kocher's home was taken by Mrs Cushing in 1908 [Photo by permission of the Yale University, Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library, New Haven, USA].

ity: Cushing became immersed in Neurosurgery. When he returned to the US in 1901, his interest remained captivated by neurosurgical problems. Like Halsted, Cushing returned several times to Berne (Figs. 9.2 and 9.3). Military service during World War I allowed him to build links between the ISS/SIC members such as Harvey Cushing, Alexis Carrel and René Leriche⁸. Cushing and Halsted did not serve the ISS/SIC as delegates^{9a}, but maintained their membership from 1905^{9b}.

William Halsted and Hermann Küttner

Halsted, who had a great part of his medical training in Germany (with von Langenbeck at Berlin) became acquainted with many surgeons, who were now chairmen of German



William Halsted



Hermann Küttner

Figure 9.4 William Halsted (1852–1922) of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and Hermann Küttner (1870–1932) Chairman of the University Hospital in Breslau in Germany.

University Hospitals. Several times Halsted visited his friend Hermann Küttner (Fig. 9.4), the chairman of the department of surgery in the University of Breslau (now known as Wrocław, Poland) in 1913. Observing the practice of surgery in countries in addition to his own, Halsted initiated the concept of exchanges between training programs in different nations. He called this “an experiment in surgical education”⁴. Discussions with Küttner led to the first exchange of resident positions between universities in the world. This was realised between Baltimore and Breslau, i.e. between Halsted and Küttner and the US-American resident George Heuer and the German assistant Felix Landois in 1914⁴. This exchange was ended prematurely by World War I. However, after the war the “friendly personal relations” had already been renewed by 1919⁴.



Figure 9.5 Anton Freiherr von Eiselsberg (1860–1939) of Vienna, President of the 37th congress of the German Society of Surgery in 1908. International delegate of the founder committee of the ISS/SIC in 1902 [by permission of the German Society of Surgery].

William Halsted and Anton Freiherr von Eiselsberg

When Halsted came to Europe he loved to visit Anton Freiherr von Eiselsberg (Fig. 9.5) in Vienna⁵, one of the protege assistants and the successor of Theodor Billroth. Von Eiselsberg had been the Austrian delegate in the first international committee of the ISS/SIC in 1902 and was involved in numerous of the Society's activities. Both Halsted and von Eiselsberg shared a very special friendship which endured the difficulties and tragedies of World War I and lasted almost 20 years⁵.

Relationships between the ISS/SIC and leading National Colleges and Societies

Honorary Fellowship reflected the academic elite of the period. The early tradition of national societies granting Honorary Fellowships to prominent surgeons and scientists from other countries has continued. The good international relationships and the high standing of some of the ISS/SIC surgeons was reflected in election as Honorary Members i.e. Fellows of national societies and colleges throughout the world. The names of ISS/SIC members who earned this distinction in various colleges are listed in Section 9.5 "References and Annotations". The data have been evaluated^{10a,b} using the corresponding contemporary membership lists of the ISS/SIC.

Royal College of Surgeons of England (RCS)

The Royal College of Surgeons was founded as early as 1800 (established by name in 1843). It is the oldest and most renowned of all the surgical colleges. The concept to create a centralised organisation for the development of criteria of ethical practice, high clinical standards in surgical training, and for establishing Fellowships as a sign of a surgeon's qualification. Honorary Fellowships were granted to individuals with an acknowledged reputation in the field of surgery and medical science and who had rendered outstanding humanitarian services. The RCS recognised the achievements of colleagues in other countries. Theodor Kocher of Berne, Switzerland, was awarded an Honorary Fellowship in the year 1900 together with the North-American William Williams Keen of Philadelphia, and Sir William Macewen of Glasgow¹. When Honorary Fellowships were introduced in 1900, they were repeatedly conferred on famous surgeons from all over the world (Fig. 9.6). The names of living non British

Honorary Fellows of the RCS who were simultaneously members of the ISS/SIC are listed in the annotations ^{11,12}.

The two presidents of the ISS/SIC were granted Honorary Fellowships in 1947. After World War II the twelfth ISS/SIC Congress was held in London in 1947. The Council of the Royal College of Surgeons and its President Lord Webb-Johnson (Fig. 9.7), supported by the former President of the Medical Society of London, George Grey-Turner, warmly invited the members of the ISS/SIC to London ^{13,14} (Fig. 9.8). On the occasion of the congress, Honorary Fellowship was granted at a formal reception in the RCS to Léopold Meyer, who presided at the congress, and to the ISS/SIC President Robert Danis of Brussels, and to Victor Veau of Paris ^{14,15}.



Figure 9.6 Honorary Fellows in the most famous and oldest surgical college, the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the year 1913: Twelve of the 14 surgeons shown on this photograph (except of Fuchs and Bird) were members of the ISS/SIC. From left to right front-row: Murphy, USA; Körte, Germany; Hartmann, France; Fuchs; von Eiselsberg, Austria; Kocher, Switzerland; Tuffier, France. Second row: Nicolaysen, Norway; Crile, USA; Bird; Shepherd, Canada; Bastianelli, Italy; William Mayo, USA; Cushing, USA [photograph: Archives of the ISS/SIC].

Over many years lively and intimate friendships developed between the officers and delegates of the headquarters in Brussels and the ISS/SIC Chapter in Great Britain. It appears that British surgeons exerted significant influence on the ISS/SIC officers during this period. Proof of this is apparent in the vast correspondence in the ISS/SIC archives, since 1980 in Pratteln, Switzerland.

The ISS/SIC Congress has taken place in Great Britain three times, four British surgeons have presided over ISS/SIC Congresses (Chapter 6), and seven distinguished British surgeons have received Honorary Membership in the ISS/SIC (Chapter 4) .



Figure 9.7 Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in the year 1947. Honorary Member of the ISS/SIC. The photograph bears the date of the Congress, dedication and signature: to my friend and colleague Léopold Dejardin with every good wish Alfred Webb-Johnson. [Archives of the ISS/SIC].



Figure 9.8 Leading surgeons of the ISS/SIC as guests of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the 12th ISS/SIC Congress 1947 in London. From left to right front-row: Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the College, Léopold Meyer (Brussels), President of the 12th ISS/SIC Congress, George Grey-Turner (London), President of the British National Chapter, Jean Verhoogen (Brussels), President of the ISS/SIC, Leo Dejardin (Brussels), Secretary General of the ISS/SIC. Second row: L. Norbury (London), Vice-President of the College, Sir Cecil Wakeley (London), G. Spehl (Brussels), editor of the ISS/SIC journals [photograph: Archives of the ISS/SIC].

American College of Surgeons (ACS)

By reason of a combination of similar general issues, goals, and last but not least ties of personal friendship, the links of the American College of Surgeons with the ISS/SIC have remained traditionally strong¹⁶⁻¹⁸. In this context mention should be made of the fact that four of the five first Honorary Fellows of the ACS elected in the year 1913 were founder members of the ISS/SIC in 1905. These were William Stuart Halsted of Baltimore, John Collins Warren of Boston, Robert F. Weir of New York, and William Williams Keen of Philadelphia (Fig. 9.9)¹⁹. The last-named became President of the ISS/SIC in



A. Herzen



S. Federoff

Figure 9.9 Piere (Piotr) A Herzen (1871–1947) of Moscow, founder and first Director of the Institute of Oncology of the USSR Health Ministry. He was member to the ISS/SIC from 1906 to 1947. Sergei P Federoff (1869–1936) of St Petersburg, Chairman of the Military Medical Academy. He was National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1908 to 1931 (?) [Photographs of the members of the 7th Congr Soc Int Chir, Rome 1926].

1929 (Chapter 6). The fifth awardee in 1913 was Sir Rickman John Godlee of London, UK, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England at the time^{17a}. He did not belong to the ISS/SIC.

A great number of fellows of the ACS also received membership to the ISS/SIC and officers of the ACS were to become officers of the ISS/SIC (Chapters 4 and 11).

With a membership of more than 59,000, the ACS is the largest surgical organisation in the world¹⁶. After the College was founded in 1913, Honorary Fellowship was awarded to individuals possessing an international reputation in the field of surgery or medicine, or who had rendered exceptional humanitarian services in medical sciences^{17a}. The ACS now regularly recognise the achievements of colleagues in other countries – including many officers and members of the ISS/SIC – by granting them a Honorary Fellowship. It has become a custom for four to five prominent internationally acclaimed surgeons to be awarded Honorary Fellowship annually^{17a}. Not counting surgeons belonging to the

North American ISS/SIC Chapter, nearly one third of the 325 recipients between 1913 and 1988^{17b}, i.e. 120 ISS/SIC members^{10,17b} received the honour¹⁸. Today there are 358 Honorary Fellows^{17c}. Twenty-three of the non-US awardees between 1913–2000 served the ISS/SIC as presidents (Chapters 4 and 11).

Russian (Soviet) Surgical Society

The oldest surgical society of Russia, the *Russian Scientific Surgical Society* was founded by the surgeon Sergei Kostaroff in Moscow on October 02, 1873²⁰. Subsequently – in the year 1894 – the eminent surgeon Professor Williamnioff (Chapter 11) founded and directed the *St Petersburg Society of Surgeons*²⁰. This was in the year when the first All-Russian-Congress was held in Moscow. In the early years of the ISS/SIC from 1906 to 1908 Williamnioff was the Russian National and International Delegate^{9,20,21}. Further distinguished early members to the ISS/SIC belonging to the societies of Russian surgeons were Dr. Voino-Jasenetzky who was a skilful surgeon as well as an Archbishop of the Russian Orthodox Church, Professor Herzen of Moscow⁹ (Chapters 4 and 11), and Professor Fedoroff of St Petersburg²¹ (Fig. 9.9 and Chapter 11).

World War I, the subsequent Russian revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Union paralysed the relationships between the ISS/SIC and the Russian surgical societies. The surgical society in Moscow, St Petersburg and a third one which was founded in Moscow in 1896, the *Society of Russian Surgeons* merged into the *Russian Soviet Surgical Society* which operated from 1922 until 1991²⁰.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie/German Society of Surgery

The German Society of Surgery founded in 1872 granted the first Honorary Membership to its founder, the famous surgeon Bernhard von Langenbeck in 1886.

The first American surgeon who received Honorary Membership in the German Society of Surgery was the ISS/SIC founder member William Williams Keen of Philadelphia in 1902^{3a,3b,22} (Fig. 9.10). When Keen attended the congress of the German Society of Surgery in April 1907 he wrote a long and amusing letter to his family^{3b} reporting that he was pleased by the friendly welcome from the German colleagues, most of whom he knew from the ISS/SIC conferences. Keen expressed this in an after dinner address:

“...I knew I never would have a more friendly and more lenient audience, so I plunged in headfirst and spoke in German, begging them to excuse my “zerbrochen Deutsch”. I did better than I had feared, tho’ not so well as I had hoped ...”



Figure 9.10 William Williams Keen (1837–1932) when he was granted a Honorary Member of the German Society of Surgery in 1902 [by permission of W.W. Keen James, Boston].

Keen's Audience with the German Empress Auguste Viktoria of Preussen at Berlin

After the end of the congress Keen continues his story:

ten surgeons were to go ... to an audience of the Kaiserin at the Schloss in full evening dress, including white tie and white gloves, orders and all. I went with von Eiselsberg, in an ordinary fiacre ... The court chamberlain placed us, I being No. 1 (!), as the only Ehren Mitglied ... The Kaiserin entered, first talked to the president (of the congress, Professor Riedel), then came to me, and then went to each one, in turn talking with equal ease in English, French, or German ... I watched Riedel when she hold out her hand, I took it, bowed over and kissed it (more Germanico) as if I were accustomed to do so every day ... Her opening question was whether this was my first visit to Berlin. I told her that I had been an old student, with Langenbeck, Virchow, etc in '65–6; that I knew many of the German surgeons; and that I had the honor to know, among others, the Princess Henrietta (the aunt of the empress) and Professor von Eschmarch. Whereupon, she instantly said "Oh, yes, I remember their speaking of you and of the very pleasant dinner they attended at your home, in Philadelphia"... Thereafter Keen wrote three more type written pages about the dress of the empress.

Of the 125 surgeons who received this honour since^{22,23}, twenty-four were non German members of the ISS/SIC. Five of the awardees served the ISS/SIC as Congress Presidents (Chapter 11).

William Halsted of Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore had been acquainted far more with his German colleagues than with all other American surgeons and was most esteemed. The Society showed respect in making him

the second American surgeon who received the distinction of Honorary Member in 1914²³.

No one would have believed in the spring of 1914 that such a terrible time was in store for the ISS/SIC and its members. Unimaginable hardships and tragedies would be created by World War I for all Europe; this would sever friendships between a large number of ISS/SIC surgeons.

The archives of the ISS/SIC confirm some of the rumours about post-war troubles between the ISS/SIC and the members from Germany and Austria. Delving into the ISS/SIC history of this époque, the American surgeon Owen Wangenstein wrote to the Secretary General of the ISS/SIC Jean van Geertruyden in 1972²⁴:

"As a young surgical house officer at Minnesota, I can remember the wrangle caused by the ejection of the Germans from membership in the International Surgical Society after World War I. I believe the year of the official action was in the Paris (1920) meeting of the ISS. Shortly thereafter I heard



Figure 9.11 Owen Wangenstein (left) (1898–1981) visited University Hospitals in Germany soon after World War I. He stayed with Erich Lexer (1867–1937) who was known for being one of the founders of plastic and reconstructive surgery. From Lexer Wangenstein first heard on the expulsion of the German surgeons from the ISS/SIC without understanding the background.

repercussions of that action in discussions by members of our surgical faculty, who were members of the ISS. I find German members included once more in the membership lists in the Congress publications of the Society in 1932.

My question to you, Jean, is this. Beyond the mere listing of the members by name and country, is there any suggestion in the minutes of the Congresses concerning all this, procedure, etc.?

When I was in Germany (1927–28), I saw little evidence of any anti-American sentiment. In fact, only once did it come up in a discussion with Professor Erich Lexer at Munich. I had talked with him earlier in Freiburg before he went to replace Sauerbruch in Munich, who had gone to Berlin. At Freiburg, Lexer was very friendly. Under the irritation and annoyances of reorganizing the Munich clinic, then and only once did I observe in Germany, after having visited at some length with perhaps a dozen ordinarii without encountering any such sentiment and perhaps with as many as 30 to 40 ausser ordentlicher professors.

Sauerbruch brought this up for discussion in the Verhandl. d. Deutsche Gesell. f. Chir. (1921 Congress, v. 45). Sauerbruch, of course, was a true internationalist and did not believe that surgery in any sense should reflect evidences of provincialism..." (see Fig.9.11).

The numerous documents of this period were preserved in the ISS/SIC archives. They were biased, emotional and only partly correct. To make a judgement an historical opinion was obtained²⁵, the minutes and reports of the German Society of Surgery for the years 1921 to 1932 were inspected²⁶, and the correspondence of the mediator committees from Europe²⁷ and Japan was read²⁸. The result of the search is reported in the next section.

Politically generated disturbances in the relationships

World War I (1914–1918)

Because of political differences between the European countries, developments that were to result in the outbreak of the First World War were already perceptible by the end of 19th Century. Political unrest had been created by growing liberal tendencies in some states, by the nationalism of ethnic minorities in the Balkans struggling to liberate themselves from the hegemony of the Great Powers, by the rabid imperialism of the Great Powers and by their increasingly confrontational policies of arming both for defence and aggression.

The assassination in the Bosnian city Sarajevo of the Austrian successor to the throne led to the outbreak of war. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, having been assured by Germany that it would be an ally, felt sufficiently involved to declare

war against Serbia, despite Russian support of Serbia and, to all appearances, Russian involvement in the assassination¹. The German Empire thus contemplated the risk of armed conflict with Russia and with Russia's ally, France. On August 2, 1914 Germany demanded of the neutral Belgian government¹ that German troops should be allowed to cross its territory to France. Although Belgium refused, German troops marched into Belgium. The German Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, justified the German invasion of Belgium on the grounds of French mobilisation and "self-defence" although admitting at the same time that Germany, according to international law, was in the wrong².

The occupation of Belgium gave England grounds for declaring war against Germany¹. The reproach of the western allies including Great Britain, France and Italy that "Germany was responsible for the war and had wantonly injured Belgium's neutrality" and that "German soldiers had needlessly encroached upon life and property of Belgian citizens and brutally ravaged the city of Leuven" provoked 93 renowned German scientists and artists to defend themselves with an appeal.

An appeal provoking serious troubles to the ISS/SIC

The manifesto of the 93 whose initiators and authors could never be precisely identified³ was published in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 275) on October 4, 1914. This one article is said not to have been widely known. In the light of history the historian Hermann Kellermann³ quoted and commented upon the original text (Fig. 9.12). Among the signatories were seven professors of medicine. None of them, however, was a surgeon and, more notably, none of them a member of the ISS/SIC. In the ISS/SIC archives there is a typed contemporary translation of the manifesto in French⁴ which was used for future disputes among the ISS/SIC members. The list of signatories, however, is incomplete. The names of 35 of the 80 quoted signatories are totally illegible, or the names have been paired with incorrect places of work. Two of the names are not on the original list. One of the signatories, Lujo Brentano, is undisputedly the national economist and not the same person as the Berlin professor Adolf Brentano (see⁵) as the ISS/SIC believed – mistakenly (de Quervain^{6a-6c}) – for a considerable length of time (undated memorandum in the ISS/SIC files presumably Mayer from around April 1927^{7a} and Mayer from January 15 and 28, 1931^{7b,71}). An additional detail is that according to the list of members in the congress volumes for the years 1905–1914, the surgeon Adolf Brentano was not even a member of the ISS/SIC.

Eine ähnliche Kundgebung richteten Ende Oktober eine Anzahl Professoren der Münchener Hochschule in erster Linie an das italienische Volk zur Aufklärung über die Haltung Deutschlands und des Auslands.

Besonderes Aufsehen im In- und Auslande erregte der flammende

Aufruf an die Kulturwelt

vom 4. Oktober 1914, zu dem sich fast alle hervorragenden Geister Deutschlands beteiligten. Er wurde in zehn Kultursprachen überetzt und in vielen Laufenden von Exemplaren in alle neutralen Länder versandt:

„Wir als Vertreter deutscher Wissenschaft und Kunst erheben vor der gesamten Kulturwelt Protest gegen die Lügen und Verleumdungen, mit denen unsere Feinde Deutschlands reine Sache in dem ihm aufgezwungenen schweren Daseinskampfe zu beschmutzen trachten. Der eherne Mund der Ereignisse hat die Ausstreuerung erdichteter deutscher Niederlagen widerlegt. Um so eifriger arbeitet man jetzt mit Entstellungen und Verdächtigungen. Gegen sie erheben wir laut unsere Stimme. Sie soll die Verkünderin der Wahrheit sein.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß Deutschland diesen Krieg verschuldet hat. Weder das Volk hat ihn gewollt noch die Regierung, noch der Kaiser. Von deutscher Seite ist das Äußerste geschehen, ihn abzuwenden. Dafür liegen der Welt die urkundlichen Beweise vor. Oft genug hat Wilhelm II. in den 26 Jahren seiner Regierung sich als Schirmherr des Weltfriedens erwiesen; oft genug haben selbst unsere Gegner dies anerkannt. Ja, dieser nämliche Kaiser, den sie jetzt einen Attila zu nennen wagen, ist jahrzehntelang wegen seiner unerschütterlichen Friedensliebe von ihnen verpöblicht worden. Erst als eine schon lange an den Grenzen lauernde Übermacht von drei Seiten über unser Volk herfiel, hat es sich erhoben wie ein Mann.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß wir freventlich die Neutralität Belgiens verletzt haben. Nachweislich waren Frankreich und England zu ihrer Verletzung entschlossen. Nachweislich war Belgien damit einverstanden. Selbstvernichtung wäre es gewesen, ihnen nicht zuvorzukommen.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß eines einzigen belgischen Bürgers Leben und Eigentum von unseren Soldaten angetastet worden ist, ohne daß die bitterste Notwehr es gebot. Denn wieder und immer wieder, allen Mahnungen zum Trotz, hat die Bevölkerung sie aus dem Hinterhalt beschossen, Verwundete verstümmelt, Ärzte bei der Ausübung ihres Samariterwerkes ermordet. Man kann nicht niederträchtiger fälschen, als wenn man die Verbrechen dieser Meuchelmörder verschweigt, um die gerechte Strafe, die sie ertilten haben, den Deutschen zum Verbrechen zu machen.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß unsere Truppen brutal gegen Löwen gewütet haben. An einer rasenden Einwohnerschaft, die sie im Quartier heimtückisch überfiel, haben sie durch Beschließung eines Teils der Stadt schweren Herzens Vergeltung üben müssen. Der größte Teil von Löwen ist erhalten geblieben. Das berühmte Rathaus steht gänzlich unversehrt. Mit Selbstaufopferung haben unsere Soldaten es vor den Flammen bewahrt. — Sollten in diesem furchtbaren Kriege Kunstwerke zerstört worden sein, oder noch zerstört werden, so würde jeder Deutsche es beklagen. Aber so wenig wir uns in der Liebe zur Kunst von irgend jemand übertreffen lassen, so entschieden lehnen wir es ab, die Erhaltung eines Kunstwerkes mit einer deutschen Niederlage zu erkaufen.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß unsere Kriegsführung die Gesetze des Völkerrechts mißachtet. Sie kennt keine zuchtlose Grausamkeit. Im Osten aber trinkt das Blut der von russischen Horden hingeschlachteten Frauen und Kinder die Erde, und im Westen zerreißen Dumm-Dumm-Geschosse unseren Kriegern die Brust. Sich als Verteidiger europäischer Zivilisation zu gebärden, haben die am wenigsten das Recht, die sich mit Russen und Serben verbündeten und der Welt das schmachvolle Schauspiel bieten, Mongolen und Neger auf die weiße Rasse zu hetzen.

Es ist nicht wahr, daß der Kampf gegen unseren sogenannten Militarismus kein Kampf gegen unsere Kultur ist, wie unsere Feinde heuchlerisch vorgeben. Ohne den deutschen Militarismus wäre die deutsche Kultur längst vom Erdboden getilgt. Zu ihrem Schutz ist er aus ihr hervor-

Figure 9.12

At the beginning of November 1914 Russia, England and France declared war against Turkey because of her pro-German bias in the dispute between the Great Powers.

Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary on 23 May 1915 and on Germany on 18 August 1916.

gegangen in einem Lande, das jahrhundertlang von Raubzügen heimgejagt wurde wie kein zweites. Deutsches Heer und deutsches Volk sind eins. Dieses Bewußtsein verbrüdet heute 70 Millionen Deutsche ohne Unterschied der Bildung, des Standes und der Partei.

Wir können die vergifteten Masse der Lüge unseren Feinden nicht entwinden. Wir können nur in alle Welt hinausrufen, daß sie falsches Zeugnis ablegen wider uns. Euch, die ihr uns kennt, die ihr bisher gemeinsam mit uns den höchsten Besitz der Menschheit gehütet habt, euch rufen wir zu: Glaubt uns! Glaubt, daß wir diesen Kampf zu Ende kämpfen werden als ein Kulturvolk, dem das Vermächtnis eines Goethe, eines Beethoven, eines Kant ebenso heilig ist wie sein Herd und seine Scholle.

Dafür stehen wir euch ein mit unserem Namen und mit unserer Ehre!

Adolf v. Baeyer, Erz., Professor der Chemie, München; Professor Peter Behrens, Berlin; Emil v. Behring, Erz., Professor der Medizin, Marburg; Wilhelm v. Bode, Erz., Generaldirektor der königlichen Museen, Berlin; Alois Brandl, Professor, Vorsitzender der Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, Berlin; Lujo Brentano, Professor der Nationalökonomie, München; Professor Justus Brinkmann, Museumsdirektor, Hamburg; Johannes Conrad, Professor der Nationalökonomie, Halle; Franz v. Desreger, München; Richard Dehmelt, Hamburg; Adolf Deißmann, Professor der protestantischen Theologie, Berlin; Professor Wilhelm Dörpfeld, Berlin; Friedrich v. Duhn, Professor der Archäologie, Heidelberg; Professor Paul Ehrlich, Erz., Frankfurt a. M.; Albert Ehrhard, Professor der katholischen Theologie, Straßburg; Karl Engler, Erz., Professor der Chemie, Karlsruhe; Gerhard Esser, Professor der katholischen Theologie, Bonn; Rudolf Eucken, Professor der Philosophie, Jena; Herbert Eulenberg, Kaiserwerth; Heinrich Finte, Professor der Geschichte, Freiburg; Emil Fischer, Erz., Professor der Chemie, Berlin; Wilhelm Foerster, Professor der Astrono-

mie, Berlin; Ludwig Fulda, Berlin; Eduard v. Gebhardt, Düsseldorf; J. J. de Groot, Professor der Ethnographie, Berlin; Fritz Haber, Professor der Chemie, Berlin; Ernst Haedel, Erz., Professor der Zoologie, Jena; Max Halbe, München; Professor Adolf v. Harnack, Generaldirektor der königlichen Bibliothek, Berlin; Gerhart Hauptmann, Aignetendorf; Karl Hauptmann, Schreiberhau; Gustav Hellmann, Professor der Meteorologie, Berlin; Wilhelm Herrmann, Professor der protestantischen Theologie, Marburg; Andreas Heusler, Professor der nordischen Philologie, Berlin; Adolf v. Hildebrand, München; Ludwig Hoffmann, Stadtbaumeister, Berlin; Engelbert Humperdinck, Berlin; Leopold Graf Kalckreuth, Präsident des deutschen Künstlerbundes, Ebdessen; Arthur Kampf, Berlin; Fritz Aug. v. Kaulbach, München; Theodor Kipp, Professor der Jurisprudenz, Berlin; Felix Klein, Professor der Mathematik, Göttingen; Max Klinger, Leipzig; Alois Knoepfler, Professor der Kirchengeschichte, München; Anton Koch, Professor der katholischen Theologie, Tübingen; Paul Laband, Erz., Professor der Jurisprudenz, Straßburg; Karl Lamprecht, Professor der Geschichte, Leipzig; Philipp Lenard, Professor der Physik, Heidelberg; Maximilian Lenz, Professor der Geschichte, Hamburg; Max Liebermann, Berlin; Franz v. Liszt, Professor der Jurisprudenz, Berlin; Ludwig Mangel, Präsident der Akademie der Künste, Berlin; Josef Mausbach, Professor der katholischen Theologie, Münster; Georg v. Mayr, Professor der Staatswissenschaft, München; Sebastian Merkle, Professor der katholischen Theologie, Würzburg; Eduard Meyer, Professor der Geschichte, Berlin; Heinrich Morf, Professor der romanischen Philologie, Berlin; Friedrich Raumann, Berlin; Albert Reisser, Professor der Medizin, Breslau; Walter Rernst, Professor der Physik, Berlin; Wilhelm Ostwald, Professor der Chemie, Leipzig; Bruno Paul, Direktor der Kunst-

Figure 9.12

gewerbeschule, Berlin; Max Pland, Professor der Physik, Berlin; Albert Plehn, Professor der Medizin, Berlin; Georg Reide, Berlin; Professor Max Reinhardt, Direktor des Deutschen Theaters, Berlin; Alois Riehl, Professor der Philosophie, Berlin; Karl Robert, Professor der Archäologie, Halle; Wilhelm Röntgen, Erz., Professor der Physik, München; Max Rubner, Professor der Medizin, Berlin; Fritz Schaper, Berlin; Adolf v. Schlatter, Professor der protestantischen Theologie, Tübingen; August Schmidlin, Professor der Kirchengeschichte, Münster; Gustav v. Schmoller, Erz., Professor der Nationalökonomie, Berlin; Reinhold Seeberg, Professor der protestantischen Theologie, Berlin; Martin Spahn, Professor der Geschichte, Straßburg; Franz v. Stud, München; Hermann Sudermann, Berlin; Hans Thoma, Karlsruhe; Wilhelm Trübner, Karlsruhe; Karl Vollmöller, Stuttgart; Richard Voß, Wertheim; Karl Voßler, Professor der romanischen Philologie, München; Siegfried Wagner, Bayreuth; Wilhelm Waldener, Professor der Anatomie, Berlin; August v. Wassermann, Professor der Medizin, Berlin; Felix v. Weingartner; Theodor Wiegand, Museumsdirektor, Berlin; Wilhelm Wien, Professor der Physik, Würzburg; Ulrich v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, Erz., Professor der Philologie, Berlin; Richard Willstätter, Professor der Chemie, Berlin; Wilhelm Windelband, Professor der Philosophie, Heidelberg; Wilhelm Wundt, Erz., Professor der Philosophie, Leipzig."

Figure 9.12 Original German text of the "Appeal to the Civilized World" (Manifesto of the 93 intellectuals of October 4, 1914.

The Relationship between ISS/SIC Members in the Western Alliance (Entente) and those in the Central Powers Bloc

The outbreak of the First World War paralysed the activities of the ISS/SIC. Between the member countries within the western alliance, however, a certain amount of contact was maintained. Evidence of this is the fact that Mme Depage from Belgium visited Professor Matas in the United States to teach "war nursing" in New Orleans⁸.

The contact with surgeons from countries in the Central Powers bloc seems to have come to a complete standstill. The Austrian surgeon, Professor Anton von Eiselsberg, attended a "Conference of German surgeons in army service" in Brussels⁹. He, who kept such meticulous track of his journeys and of the persons he met, apparently had no contact at all during this trip with his Belgian ISS/SIC colleagues. The conference was held at the location of the headquarters of the Société and was regarded by its Belgian members as an affront.

The activities of the ISS/SIC were resumed as soon as the war was over. "A great number of discussions and a lively correspondence between most of the delegates" took place between November 1918 and October 1919^{7a,7b}.

The "Bureau du comité" passed a resolution that a) the 5th Congress was to be convened in Paris in France and that b) surgeons from the former Central Power bloc were not to be invited (Fig. 9.13)^{7a,7b}.

There is unfortunately no detailed documentation on these discussions or correspondence in our archives. The resolutions made by the ISS/SIC, however, do not appear to have been on an exclusively individual basis. In all probability they were made in keeping with recommendations from the Royal College of Surgeons in London and the Conférences des Académies des Sciences interalliées (Société scientifique internationale) in London dated 1918^{7g} and were sent from there to scientific societies throughout the world. The gist of the recommendation must have been that the names of those surgeons who belonged to the Central Powers bloc were to be deleted from the membership list until their respective countries had joined the ranks of the League of Nations¹⁰.

The legitimacy of this supposition is supported by events surrounding a parallel case, the "Congrès international de pathologie comparée", a congress planned in Rome in 1921. The French Comité passed the resolution not to participate in the congress if members from the Central Powers bloc were also invited (Extract from an undated newspaper clipping)¹¹.

IV. — Exclusion des chirurgiens des puissances centrales.

La motion suivante, présentée par le Comité international, est adoptée à l'unanimité :

« La Société internationale de chirurgie, basant ses travaux sur l'application des méthodes de la science pure, déplore que des hommes de savoir et d'enseignement aient pu plier leur conscience à signer notamment le manifeste du 4 octobre 1914, plein d'affirmations mensongères et erronées; que leur raison ne les ait pas préservés d'une aussi outrageuse vilénie; que leur cœur ne leur ait pas dicté la moindre rétractation, alors que la fausseté de leurs accusations était devenue évidente et démontrée.

» Cette renonciation déplorable aux méthodes de discussion et de contrôle scientifiques a conduit la Société internationale de chirurgie à rayer de la liste des membres de la Société les noms de tous les membres appartenant aux puissances centrales et de tous les chirurgiens qui se sont solidarisés avec eux. »

CINQUIÈME CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE CHIRURGIE.

SÉANCE DU 22 JUILLET.

875

Figure 9.13 The exclusion of the surgeons who belonged to the Central Powers during World War I. This has been published in the report of the General Assembly of the ISS/SIC Congress in Paris on July 22, 1920^{7c}.

The Loss of the International Character of the Society: Expulsion of the German, Austrian and Turkish Surgeons (1920)

One of the founding principles of the ISS/SIC “Science has no frontiers” was erased^{6a,12}. The conflict between Entente surgeons and those aligned to the Central Powers Bloc came to a head in 1920 during the 5th ISS/SIC Congress in Paris. With reference to the manifesto of October 4, 1914 the General Assembly approved the Committee’s motion presented by its General Secretary Mayer (Figs. 9.13 and 9.14c) to expel all German, Austrian and Turkish members^{7b,7c}, none of whom had been invited to the Congress anyway, from the ISS/SIC^{7c}. This meant that twenty per cent of the overall number of the pre-war members – 144 surgeons – were expelled from the Society.

Mayer’s speech at the Congress in Paris^{7b} was followed by a highly emotional address by the Congress President William Williams Keen from Philadelphia in the United States (Fig. 9.14b). It concerned events that took place during the war and was subsequently published in the ISS/SIC reports of the 5th Congress of the Society¹³. In his address Keen exclusively used the term „Huns“ when speaking about German surgeons. This delivery together with the expulsion of the German/Austrian colleagues and, as held in the statutes¹⁴, the banning of German as the official language of the ISS/SIC was even in 1920 viewed criti-



William Williams Keen
Philadelphia



Leopold Mayer
Brussels



Robert Proust
Paris

Figure 9.14 The ISS/SIC officers who were exerting the power to exclude the German, Austrian and Turkish colleagues from the Society for 11 years (1920–1931).

cally and judged as being excessive ^{6b,6c,12,15}. As a result, 22 members ^{7d,7n} officially withdrew from the Society. Among the opponents was Professor G. Hotz, Chairman of surgery in Basle, one of the four Swiss university clinics¹⁵.

Towards the end of July or early August 1920 there were reports in the German language newspapers about the expulsion of the Central Powers surgeons. The reason given by the press for the expulsion was the inhumaneness displayed by German surgeons to the wounded Western Allies. German surgeons regarded this assertion as an insult ^{16,17}. Similar articles also appeared in the German language press in Switzerland, notably in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*. De Quervain felt the need to respond and to inform the Swiss ISS/SIC members in a newsletter dated August 5, 1920 about the occurrences during the Paris Congress ^{6b}. Correspondence with Mayer on this topic can be found in the ISS/SIC archives ^{6a}. One of the incidents to which de Quervain made particular reference in his newsletter in 1920 ^{6a} was that there was not a single German surgeon among the signatories of the "Manifesto of the 93". The resolution of the ISS/SIC must for this reason be seen as something fundamental. It was not directed against a particular person nor did it question the dedication of particular surgeons to their calling.

It was also at this Paris Congress that Professor Fritz de Quervain, chairman of the University of Berne in Switzerland, was elected as delegate of the International Committee ^{12,14}.

In the coming years it was de Quervain who became deeply involved in the dispute of the expulsion of surgeons from the former Central Powers and who successfully negotiated between the feuding parties (see ¹²). His letters to Mayer dating between August 2 and December 31, 1920 reveal that as early as the Paris Congress in 1920 the wish, expressed by Dutch, Swedish and Swiss delegates, was recorded that "the expulsion of German surgeons be of a temporary nature" ^{6a-c,7g}.

Efforts to re-integrate surgeons from the Central Powers Bloc

Attempts of the delegation from Switzerland

At about the same time efforts were initiated by the Swiss to re-establish the international nature of the ISS/SIC. The Swiss de Quervain and the Belgian Secretary General Mayer, kept up a spirited correspondence on the matter which is in the ISS/SIC archives in Pratteln. De Quervain reports in a letter to

Mayer^{6c} on the meeting of the Swiss Section of the ISS/SIC on November 28, 1920. Here the decision was made to propose that German be re-admitted as the official congress language and that the proposal be separated from the question of the re-admittance of ISS/SIC members from the Central Powers Bloc. The reason de Quervain gave for the proposal was that the great majority of Swiss members spoke German. He pointed out that German was also the most wide-



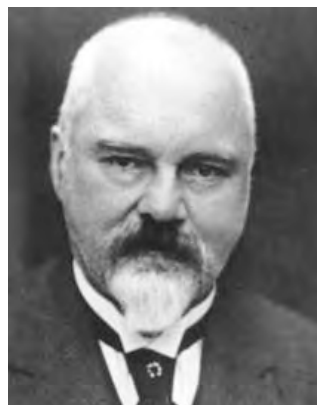
Heinrich Braun
Göttingen (1924)



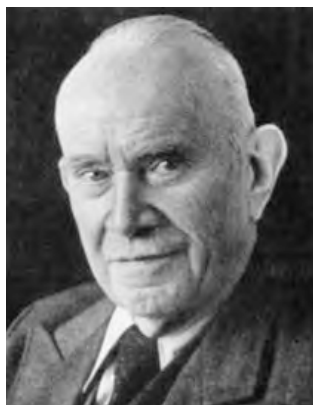
Hermann Küttner
Breslau (1927)



Fritz König
Würzburg (1928)



Erwin Payr
Leipzig (1929)



Wilhelm Anschütz
Kiel (1930)



Victor Schmieden
Frankfurt (1931)

Figure 9.15 The surgeons who presided the German Society of Surgery during the most difficult periods after the expulsion of the German surgeons from the ISS/SIC.

ly understood language for Dutch and Scandinavian members as well. He expressed his regret that the expulsion of members from the former Central Powers bloc had led to an all round deterioration in the relationship with surgeons from these countries^{6c}.

De Quervain's initiative met with success insofar as German was readmitted as the official language for the London Congress in 1923^{7d}; German surgeons, on the other hand, were still on principle excluded^{17,18}.

It was not the ISS/SIC that informed German surgeons about these decisions, but the German Embassy in Paris. Professor Heinrich Braun (Fig. 9.15) the President of the German Society of Surgery advised German surgeons at the 1924 Congress "not to participate in so-called international events and to adopt an extremely reserved attitude"¹⁶.

Attempts of the delegation from Japan

Already in 1923 several distinguished university chairmen and professors from Japan and Sweden had proposed that contact with German surgeons be renewed^{7f,7h,19-22}. Hayari Miyake, the prominent surgeon who exceptionally served twice as president of the Japanese Surgical Society (1914 and 1925) kept a precise diary for 1920. He recorded²¹ that the ISS/SIC had invited the surgeons from Japan in November 1923 to join the ISS/SIC. Miyake received the letter asking him to establish a Japanese chapter²¹ via the Japanese Ministry of Education. During the next congress of the Japanese Surgical Society on March 31, 1924 the council met to consider the invitation. The committee elected 12 distinguished professors as members for the ISS/SIC. Miyake accepted on April 2, 1924 to serve at the 7th ISS/SIC Congress at Rome as the first international Japanese delegate. His appointment was approved by the Japanese government²¹.

At the same period the Ambassador of Germany in Tokyo discussed with Miyake who had spent 5 years of surgical training with von Mikulicz-Radecki in Breslau in Germany to negotiate between the ISS/SIC and the German and Austrian Societies of Surgery²¹. On behalf of his mission Miyake visited important surgeons such as the Mayo brothers in the US, the Secretary General Mayer in Belgium, Hotz and de Quervain in Switzerland on the way to the ISS/SIC Congress in Rome 1926.

After the rejection of the proposal by the ISS/SIC, Professor Miyake wrote an official declaration in which the Japanese Society applied for German and

Austrian admittance to the 7th ISS/SIC Congress in Rome 1926²². The printed petitions on file (Fig. 9.16) signed by 13 surgeons from Japan²² were sent to renowned surgeons throughout the world. In their declaration the Japanese colleagues argued that the expulsion of German and Austrian surgeons was a) against human rights and b) detrimental to scientific research²². The envelope in which the petitions together with the collected replies were forwarded to the ISS/SIC office in Brussels is shown in Fig. 9.17.

The Belgian press commented on the declaration in a critical manner^{19,20,23}; further press items are in the ISS/SIC archives. But on the whole, the request made by the Japanese, three of whom were ISS/SIC delegates (Fig. 9.18a-c), that surgeons from the former Central Powers Bloc be reintegrated met with world-wide support. Among the letters approving the move were ones from the

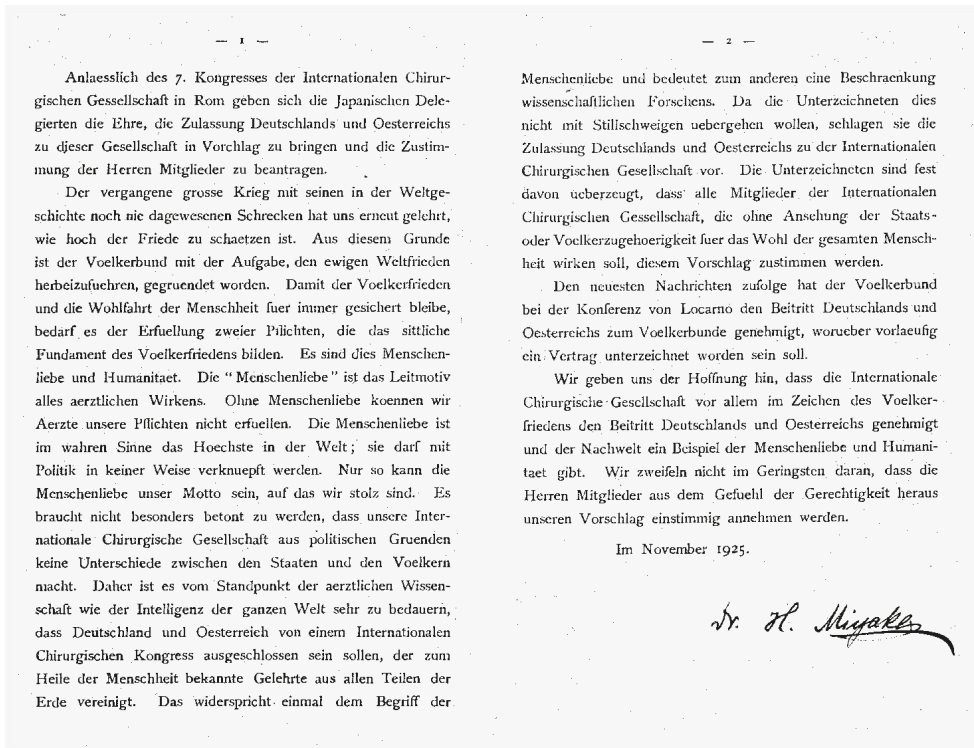


Figure 9.16 One of the 13 identical petitions by surgeons from Japan sent to the members of the ISS/SIC in order to support the re-admission of the German and Austrian colleagues in 1925. This example is signed by Professor Miyake.

Council of the American Medical Association, from renowned names like Bircher, Clairmont and Schlatter from Switzerland, Cushing, Evarts Graham, Charles and William Mayo from the United States, Faltin from Finland, Zaaijer from The Netherlands (Figs. 9.19a–f, 9.20a–e), and from many others; the letters are in the ISS/SIC archives. There was only one letter of protest from a Danish member. Particularly remarkable is that the file contains no declarations at all from French, Belgian or English members.

The motion to readmit German surgeons was made by the Japanese, Italian and Swiss members at the Congress in Rome. On April 9, 1926 the General Assembly passed the following resolution “all surgeons from nations in the for-



Figure 9.17 The long way of the envelope used for mailing the petitions for the re-admittance of the German/Austrian surgeons.



Tsugushige Kondo
Tokyo



Hayari Miyake
Fukuoka



Hiroshige Shiota
Tokyo

Figure 9.18 The delegates from Japan who advanced the re-admission of the German and Austrian surgeons after World War I.

mer Central Powers Bloc who were members of the ISS/SIC before 1920 will be readmitted to the Society from that day on which their respective countries were given entry into the League of Nations providing that the member accepted the statutes of the Society”^{7g}. This motion was accepted by 181 votes with 7 against^{7e,7f,24}.



Evarts A. Graham
St. Louis



Charles Mayo
Rochester (MN)



William Mayo
Rochester (MN)



Jean Zaaijer
Leyden



Paul Clairmont
Zürich



Harvey Cushing
Boston

Figure 9.19 Famous surgeons who responded to the 13 petitions from Japan to support the re-integration of the German and Austrian surgeons into the ISS/SIC.

The resolution which according to the General Secretary Mayer, the Treasurer Jules Lorthioir, and the President Willems, was made unanimously was, in fact, not unanimous. The Dutch and Swiss delegates voted against the inclusion of the League of Nations clause as Germany, at the time, was not yet a member and they feared that its reintegration would consequently be postponed.

On September 8, 1926, Germany was taken into the League of Nations and given a permanent seat in the Council. But its readmission to the ISS/SIC had still not been effected.

Negotiations between the ISS/SIC and the Surgical Societies of Germany, Austria and Turkey

The presidents of the National Surgical Societies Küttner from Germany, von Eiselsberg from Austria, Reczey from Hungary and Ismail from Turkey were informed about the resolution passed by the General Assembly at the Rome Congress. In the letter²⁵ they were sent on February 21, 1927 was also an invitation to the next ISS/SIC Congress in Warsaw in 1929 (see ^{6d}). The German Surgical Society turned the invitation down (see ^{17a,b}). The detailed minutes of the 51st Conference of the German Surgical Society on April 20, 1927 reveal that this refusal also had to do with doubts in general about attending a congress in Warsaw which had been part of the German Empire until the end of the First World War¹⁷. However, because of Küttner's brief and rather curt reply on April 22, 1927, the ISS/SIC no longer saw itself in a position, as had the presidents (Fig. 9.15) of the German Society of Surgery before him^{16,17,26}, to continue the negotiations which had been planned and initiated by de Quervain and Professor Hartmann from France, the president of the Warsaw Congress^{6e}.

Later de Quervain insisted with increased vigour in letters to Mayer of June 26 and July 15, 1929^{6e} that the international status of the ISS/SIC had to be achieved by 1932. He complained about how difficult it had become to contact German surgeons. The reason for this was not only because of the manifold misunderstandings, but also because the German Section of the ISS/SIC had become virtually non-existent due to the deaths of many former members. Of the three former national delegates still alive, there was only one, Professor Erwin Payr (Fig. 9.15), at the time President-Elect of the German Society of Surgery, with whom negotiations could be attempted^{27,28}.

De Quervain and the President of the Warsaw Congress, Hartmann, were in perfect agreement with each other that the 1920 resolution had become obsolete and that German and Austrian surgeons who had been ISS/SIC members in the years between 1902 and 1914 should again be given full membership status.

On his way to the Congress in Warsaw de Quervain visited Berlin. He renewed negotiations with Erwin Payr (Fig. 9.15) and with the Secretary General of the German Society of Surgery, August Borchard (Fig. 9.21). de Quervain recorded the discussion in a letter to Mayer dated July 15, 1929^{6e}. On the basis of this meeting the Committee was subsequently prepared "to achieve a genuine reconciliation and wholly restore pre-1914 conditions". On July 24, 1929 at the Warsaw Congress this resolution was passed by the General Assembly (Fig. 9.22). The longstanding Treasurer of the ISS/SIC, Jules Lorthioir, following his election to the Presidency of the next Congress in Madrid, expressed the "wish" that former German and Austrian ISS/SIC members participate in "his" congress (note in the files).

The ISS/SIC Committee authorised de Quervain and the Dutch surgeon Schoemaker (Fig. 9.21a–c) to communicate this news to the President of the German Society of Surgery Erwin Payr. From de Quervain's correspondence with Mayer it was evident that a meeting with Payr took place in the second week of October in Leipzig. Apart from De Quervain and Schoemaker for the ISS/SIC, Payr, Borchard and Anschütz (Figs. 9.15 and 9.21), the President-Elect of the 55th Congress in 1930, for the German Society of Surgery participated in the meeting.

De Quervain and Schoemaker gave a detailed account of all the events leading to the expulsion of German surgeons in 1920. "The German colleagues were extremely surprised and explained that they had never known before what had been contained in the Manifesto of the 93 of October 1914". They said that the document was merely evidence of a war psychosis and that they distanced themselves from it (compare ^{26pp} 45–46).

In the course of these discussions in Leipzig de Quervain and Schoemaker reported on the resolutions made at the Warsaw Congress. They handed over Hartmann's and Lorthioir's invitation to the Congress in Madrid in 1932.

At the beginning of 1930 on the occasion of the German Society of Surgery Congress in April of the same year in Berlin, de Quervain and Schoemaker were again commissioned by the ISS/SIC²⁷ to resume negotiations with the Board of Directors regarding the re-admission of German and Austrian surgeons.

DR. WILLIAM J. MAYO

DR. CHARLES H. MAYO

ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

December Twenty-eighth,
Nineteen Twenty-five.

Dr. E. Miyake,
First Surgical Clinic,
Kyushu Imperial University,
Fukuoka, Japan.

Dear Sir:

We have your recent communication enclosing a copy of the declaration prepared by the surgical faculty of the Kyushu Imperial University of Japan, to be presented before the Seventh Annual Congress of the International Society of Surgery in Rome in 1926, proposing the admittance of Germany and Austria to membership in the Society.

We are pleased to endorse the petition of the Kyushu Imperial University for the recognition of Germany and Austria by the International Society of Surgery and thank you for your courtesy in giving us the opportunity.

Very truly yours,

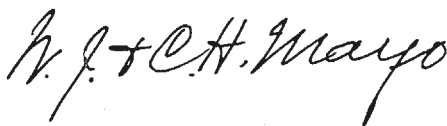
A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. J. & C. H. Mayo". The ink is dark and the signature is fluid, with the names of the two doctors joined together.

Figure 9.20

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

Boston, Massachusetts

January 1, 1926.

Professor Dr. Hayashi Miyake,
First Surgical Clinic,
Imperial University of Kyushu,
Fukuoka, Japan.

My dear Sir:

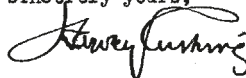
I am in receipt of your communication regarding the admission of Germany and Austria into the International Surgical Society.

I warmly welcome your proposal and shall be most glad to have you use my name as one of twenty signatures to bring the matter before the General Secretary.

May I add a word of congratulation to you, and to commend the stand which you have taken in this matter. The physiologists have long since shown that Science could rise above international quarrels. If the pure scientist can do this, certainly the clinician can and should.

With assurances of my regard, I am

Very sincerely yours,



Harvey Cushing, M.D.
Professor of Surgery.

Figure 9.20

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

SAINT LOUIS

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY
EUCLID AVENUE AND KINGSHIGHWAY



January 8, 1926.

Professor Hayashi Miyake,
Imperial University of Kyushu,
Fukuoka, Japan.

My dear Professor Miyake:

I have been much interested in your recent communication about admitting the German surgeons into the International Surgical Society. I am strongly in favor of having them admitted because I do not approve of carrying over war hatred into times of *peace*; ~~peace~~, especially do I think also that war hatreds have no place in such an organization as this. Unfortunately, however, I shall not be present at the Congress in Rome next year, but you may use this letter in any way that you see fit.

Cordially yours,

Evarts A. Graham
EVARTS A. GRAHAM

Figure 9.20

Scalero D. D. GIORDANO
 1574 - VENEZIA (10), le 27 mars 1930
 18

Cher Collègue

Il me paraît que les votes, que je rendrais
 au crayon rouge, ont un poids assez intra-
 duit, sur laquelle s'appuierait une décision légi-
 time dans ses décisions.

Cependant, puisqu'il faut que l'accord se fasse,
 je me déclare prêt à décider au vote de
 la majorité de notre Comité.

Aguez, cher collègue, pour cette occasion
 mes meilleurs vœux pour la nouvelle
 année.

Le
 Giordano

Figure 9.20 A collection of letters supporting the re-admission of German and Austrian surgeons into the ISS/SIC.

Arduous negotiations commenced the main issue of which is the wording of a mutually acceptable text enabling readmission^{6f,6g}. Before they could regain full membership, the ISS/SIC expected German surgeons publicly to distance themselves from and apologise for the 1914 Manifesto. The German parties opposed this demand^{26,28a} and Payr later described it as being completely unsatisfactory^{28b}. Payr saw no reason for apologising for something non-existent, for an incorrect assumption made by others^{7b,7g,7k,7l} and for which the German surgeons were in no way responsible^{28c,29,30}.

The only possibility de Quervain saw of clearing up the misunderstanding once and for all was for a frank talk between two executive members of the ISS/SIC and a group of Austrian and German surgeons. If this discussion did not take place within a reasonable period of time, he himself and the Swiss ISS/SIC members would see themselves with no alternative but to cancel their participation in the Madrid Congress in 1932^{6h}.

It is only very gradually that the basis for an understanding began to emerge^{26, p46}.

Payr himself found these negotiations laborious. He noted, "The private and official negotiations with representatives of the International Society of Surgery, lasting from the beginning of the Congress until the end of the year and entailing a great deal of work, have been an important and difficult task"^{28b,28c}.



Jean Schoemaker
Gant



August Borchard
Berlin



Fritz de Quervain
Berne

Figure 9.21 The negotiating partners who finally manage in 1931 to re-integrate the German and Austrian surgeons into the Society.

As a result of these negotiations a declaration of re-admission was worked out at the end of November 1930 by de Quervain, Schoemaker, Schmieden, President of the German Society of Surgery for 1931, Anschütz, the Past-President, and Borchard, the Secretary General. In a letter to Mayer of December De Quervain recorded about the negotiations^{6f}. The basis for the declaration was a proposal written in German and to all appearances from Payr's pen.

So as to avoid friction with their French colleagues some parts of the French translation were re-edited by the Central Committee in Brussels. After several revisions the text was finally approved and signed by the Belgians, Jules Lorthioir, the President of the Madrid Congress, Verhoogen, the ISS/SIC President, Paul Lorthioir, the Treasurer, M. Cheval, the Deputy Secretary and Mayer, the Secretary General (Chapter 4). It was then sent to the National Delegates for consent.

The consent of the following delegates are on file in the ISS/SIC archives. A total of 24 delegates from the 31 countries within the ISS/SIC accepted the proposal. A review of the list of names³¹ reveals that the English, Irish, Czechoslovakian, Yugoslavian and Russian delegates did not respond.

Because of Hartmann's consent Mayer apparently assumed that the French delegates had had no objections as he recorded in a letter to de Quervain dated January 15, 1931^{7a}. But in fact a number of French members vigorously opposed the line in the declaration³². "Le comité susmentionné reconnaît que la décision de 1920 a été fondée sur les prémisses d'une inexactitude regrettable" (The committee named below recognizes that the decision in 1920 was made on the basis of deplorably wrong assumptions).

The French threatened to withdraw from the ISS/SIC if this line is not deleted³². Mayer tried to save the situation⁷¹ and even went to the lengths of going to Paris himself on January 28, 1931. In a speech to the French Society of Surgery he defended the ISS/SIC's planned declaration. The manuscript⁷¹ of Mayer's speech is in the file.

Mayer was successful. The 26 members present decided unanimously to give their consent to the planned declaration but demanded, that the line in question be changed to "... a été fondée sur des renseignements inexacts..." (...was made on the basis of wrong information...). They again threatened to withdraw if the word "regrettable" was not replaced. In an extract from the draft of a letter by Mayer it is mentioned that Verhoogen, Paul Lorthioir and Cheval advised him

not to send it to France. There was subsequently animated correspondence between Mayer, Proust (Fig. 9.14)⁷ⁱ, Schoemaker and de Quervain. The question was discussed as to whether the German word “bedauerlich” had been correctly translated into French with the word “regrettable”. In the course of this rather philosophical debate several different versions were proposed which can be found in the ISS/SIC archives.

This quibbling over the right word prompted de Quervain to make some very cogent remarks about the Manifesto of the 93 in particular and about manifestos in general^{6g}.

“Or il est difficilement concevable que l’on concède d’un côté l’inexactitude des renseignements et qu’on ne concède pas que cette inexactitude soit regrettable ou fâcheuse, car, pour moi, toute inexactitude de renseignements est regrettable” (It is difficult to understand why we accept on the one hand the incorrectness of information and on the other hand we do not accept that this incorrectness is regrettable because for me every incorrectness is regrettable).

It is at this stage that Jules Lorthioir, the President-Elect of the 1932 Madrid Congress, died. According to the statutes it was the Vice-President, in this case de Quervain, who was designated to take over the presidency. However, on February 8, 1931^{6g} de Quervain asked Mayer not to entrust him with this task so that he might be in a position to devote himself completely to the negotiations with the German surgeons which had ground to a halt.

The effort to find a swift solution to the problem ended in the compromise proposed on February 14, 1931 in which the “bone of contention”, the line that had unleashed the argument, was simply left out^{7m}. Instead the suggestion was made to add the following note to point 3) “qu’aucun des anciens membres allemands n’a eu l’intention d’agir de façon désobligeante à l’égard des chirurgiens des autres nations” (That none of the former German members had any intention to act in an hostile manner in regard to the surgeons of the other nations). In addition also to add a note to point 4) “que l’ignorance de ces faits a été causé de la fâcheuse scission survenue dans le monde scientifique” (the ignorance of these facts was caused by the regrettable division which occurred in the scientific world). The complete text in the ISS/SIC archives.

This suggestion^{7m,n} was accepted by the French members. As Mayer assumes that the delegates who had already given their consent to the first version would have nothing against the new version containing the above compromise, he informed de Quervain in a letter of February 19, 1931 that he had

obtained the consent of 31 of the 40 members of the International Committee^{7k}. The only delegates who had not yet given their consent were William W. Keen from the United States and those from Argentina, Chile, England, Ireland, Czechoslovakia, Russia and Yugoslavia. In this letter Mayer begged de Quervain to use all his diplomatic skills to obtain the consent of the German committee as well.

However, the German parties were anything but willing to comply. Instead Payr made a new proposal^{28b} of his own. Mayer, however, did not even bother to communicate this because he obviously assumed that the French would with absolute certainty not be in agreement with it. On March 11, 1931 Verhoogen, Paul Lorthioir, Cheval and Mayer worked out³³ the text in which point 3) was revised to “qu’aucun des anciens membres allemands n’a eu l’intention d’agir de façon désobligeante à l’égard des chirurgiens des autres nations” (that none of the former German members of the International Society of Surgery had the intention of acting in an unfriendly manner towards surgeons from other nations). Point 4) was deleted.

This compromise was also acceptable to the German negotiators. In a letter of March 21, 1931^{7m} to Paul Lorthioir Mayer exclaimed elatedly:

“C’est fait! Les allemands ont acceptés”

(It has been accomplished! The Germans have accepted.)

On March 23, 1931 Mayer wrote using an identical text to inform Payr and Schmieden for the Germans, von Eiselsberg for the Austrians and Verebely for the Hungarian surgeons about the gratifying result of the negotiations⁷ⁿ. These letters were the first in the whole correspondence on the matter that Mayer wrote in German. He asked the gentlemen to organize national committees and to send him the list of members. In the German Chapter the list of members increased from a former 88 to 140, in the Austrian from 55 to 75 and in the Hungarian from 24 to 40.

There were no documents in the archives about the relationship of the ISS/SIC to surgeons in Turkey nor was there any other correspondence found relating to the Austrian and Hungarian surgeons.

24 VII 29.

Mon cher collègue,

Deux mots pour dire que, si l'on ne parle pas en détail ^{ce matin} des pourparlers avec les membres austro-allemands, il faut, du moins, en faire adopter le principe: le rétablissement du status quo d'avant 1914 sans aucune restriction. Sans cela nos pourparlers avec le comité ^{allemand} seront stériles et toute l'affaire sera renvoyée de nouveau de trois ans. Ils tiennent selon leur lettre et les explications orales à ce que la décision soit prise "durch den Kongress". Chaque mot aura donc son importance. Verhoogen devra donc, si possible, sans discussion, faire adopter le principe des tractations tel qu'il est formulé à la fin de notre résolution.

Bien à vous.
F. de Quervain

Figure 9.22 Letter of de Quervain to inform Mayer on the resolution of Warsaw to restore pré-1914 conditions:

Mon cher collègue,

Deux mots pour dire que, si l'on ne parle pas en détail ce matin des pourparlers avec les membres austro-allemand, il faut, du moins, en faire adopter le principe: le rétablissement du status quo d'avant 1914 sans aucune restriction. Sans cela nos pourparlers avec le comité allemand seront stériles et toute l'affaire sera renvoyée de nouveau de trois ans. Ils tiennent selon leur lettre et les explications orales à ce que la décision soit prise "durch den Kongress". Chaque mot aura donc son importance. Verhoogen devra, si possible, sans discussion, faire adopter le principe des tractations tel qu'il est formulé à la fin de notre résolution.

Bien à vous

F. de Quervain

Re-admission of German and Austrian surgeons to the ISS/SIC (1931)

In April 1931 at the 55th Meeting of the German Society of Surgery in Berlin the President Professor Schmieden made the results of the negotiations public and thanked Mayer. The periodical of the German Society of Surgery published this letter on April 1931^{26,34}.

Because there had been a resolution to the problem of the reintegration of the German and Austrian surgeons into the ISS/SIC, de Quervain was now able to take on the office of President of the Madrid Congress which he did in a telegram to Mayer dated March 25, 1931.

The extent to which the problem of the expulsion of the surgeons from the Central Powers Bloc burdened the ISS/SIC, becomes evident in Mayer's summary of the situation⁷⁰.

In the epilogue the story is given an ironic twist: in a dispatch on the 55th Meeting of the German Society of Surgery in Berlin by the press agency HAVAS from 8.4.1931 published in the newspapers of various countries it was reported that in the opening session Schmieden told participants that the ISS/SIC had retracted its resolution about the expulsion of German, Austrian and Hungarian surgeons "with regret about the measures taken at that period" (in German "mit Bedauern" and in the French version "en exprimant des regrets sur la mesure prise à cette époque")³⁵. This again outraged the French and Mayer's level-headed intervention was again required to rectify the situation (see letters of Mayer to Proust dating April 13-16-17, 1931)⁷¹. There were renewed threats by de Quervain to resign his post as President of the Madrid Congress in a letter to Mayer^{6h} before the French surgeons could be appeased.

World War II (1939-1945)

The invasion of armed forces of Nazi-Germany into Poland in the year 1939 led to the outbreak of World War II, in which European countries were primarily involved. After the entry of Japan and the United States of America into the war in 1941, the war expanded globally.

As early as 1938 the treasurer (J. Lorthioir) transferred the greater part of the Society's funds to the USA for safety from the rapacity of the Nazis^{36a}. During the war time emergency José Arce of Buenos Aires temporarily took over the Presidency^{36b,37} as Mayer was unable to leave Brussels during the German occupation. The Society was run from the USA^{37,38a,b} by US members of the Executive Committee using the funds which had previously been transferred

and the generous contribution that American members had made to the Society³⁶.

In Europe the war had paralysed the activities of the Society and the relationships between the countries for nearly nine years. At the first post-war congress in London on September 1947 Sir Webb-Johnson (Fig. 9.7), the President of the College warmly welcomed the officers (Fig. 9.8), the delegates of the various countries and all the members of the Society to this Congress and to the Royal College of Surgeons^{39a}. Webb-Johnson stated in his address at the Inaugural Session that *by virtue of our calling we are all patriots of humanity and, as such, know no frontiers. But by virtue of our citizenship we are also ambassadors of our own countries and, as such, can help to promote peace, concord and understanding between nations*^{39b}. The President of the International Committee of the ISS/SIC Jean Verhoogen addressed the problems during the war in his discours at the Inaugural Session. He emphasised that in spite of the long silence, the Society had lost nothing of its vitality. Surgeons from Germany and Japan were not allowed to attend the meetings in 1947 in England and 1949 in the United States. This was because after the end of the war in 1945, following numerous discussions in Brussels, Paris, London and Cleveland, the ISS/SIC decided only to invite to meetings of the Society those surgeons belonging to countries which maintained “normal diplomatic relationships” with the country where the congress was taking place⁴⁰.

On the decision of the General Assembly at the 13th Congress of the ISS/SIC in New Orleans in 1949 the ISS/SIC agreed by unanimous vote⁴¹ that an invitation should be made to Germany and Japan to attend the next congress of the Society. At the 14th congress held in Paris on September 1951, the German surgeons were readmitted as full active members of the Society⁴². In the name of the Society the President welcomed their representatives⁴³ (Fig. 9.23). The



Figure 9.23 Erich Freiherr von Redwitz (1883–1964), Director of the University Hospital in Bonn, President of the German Society of Surgery in 1950. He served as the first Post-War II International Delegate of Germany to the ISS/SIC in Paris in 1951.



Professor Tomosuke Maeda
Tokyo



Professor Masuru Kuru
Osaka

Figure 9.24 The first delegates of Japan after World War II in 1953 (by courtesy of Professor and Mrs Y. Hiki, Japan).

Japanese colleagues requested that not the individual surgeons, but the Society of Surgery of Japan become a temporary member of the ISS/SIC. The request was approved by the General Assembly of the ISS/SIC. On this occasion Dejardin stressed⁴³ that for the first time since 1938 the large family of the ISS/SIC was again complete: the surgeons from Germany and Japan being present. In 1951 the Japanese Society was represented by their Secretary General Professor Miyoshi Urabe of Tokyo^{21,42} and 1953 by the Professors Masaru Kuru of Osaka, Tomosuke Maeda of Tokyo^{21,44} (Fig. 9.24). Finally in 1955 the surgeons from Japan once more obtained the status of active members of the ISS/SIC⁴⁵.

Russian Revolution and Soviet-Union (1917–1991)

The proclamation of the Soviet-Union widely interrupted the relationships between the ISS/SIC and the former Russian surgical societies and its members. The membership of the Russian chapter to the ISS/SIC that had increased between 1906 and 1914 from 18 to 27 declined to 3 during the years 1920–1951⁴⁶. The reason was that the contact with the ISS/SIC as well as membership of the society was strictly prohibited by Bolshevik authorities for a period lasting from 1924 to 1937⁴⁶ making it impossible for the young chapter to develop. Russian surgeons who attended the ISS/SIC congresses at that time often were emigrants living in France⁴⁶. The USSR chapter nevertheless existed in the ISS/SIC register and a few elite surgeons who were highly regarded by the government, were granted a disposition⁴⁷.

Professor Herzen of Moscow appeared in the membership list of the ISS/SIC from 1926–1938 and again in 1947⁴⁶. He was quoted in the capacity of a National Delegate together with the International Delegate Professor Fedoroff in 1929 (Fig. 9.9), but neither attended the congress^{46,48}.

The rigorous restraint by the government was relinquished after 1935, but the relationships between the two surgical societies were renewed with the utmost caution.

The outbreak of World War II interrupted the growing relationship between the ISS/SIC and the Russian society once more. But soon after the end of the war outstanding surgical university professors of the Soviet-Union were authorised to join as members the ISS/SIC. They even received financial support by the Soviet government to pay the ISS/SIC fees. This privilege chiefly concerned the meritorious military surgeons who had “passed through the theatre of war”⁴⁷.

One of the early people to be admitted to the ISS/SIC was the outstanding surgeon Boris Petrovsky of Moscow on October 1951⁴⁷ (Chapter 11). He was Minister of Health of the USSR government from 1965 to 1980 and Director of the All Union Research Centre. Elected as National and International Delegate of the USSR in 1953, Petrovsky held the position until 1985. Petrovsky organised and presided the 24th congress of the ISS/SIC in Moscow in 1971. He was granted Honorary Member of the ISS/SIC in 1981. Of the other Russian surgeons who were admitted to the Society and served as officers to the ISS/SIC⁶ were granted Honorary Membership (Chapter 4).

Relationships to International Colleges and Societies

International College of Surgeons (ICS)

Prologue

By the end of 1933, the surgeon Max Thorek of Chicago made contact with the ISS/SIC⁴⁹. The letter containing one of Thorek's reprints was addressed to Léopold Mayer at Brussels. Contacts were resumed exactly one year later and an amicable correspondence (in file) developed between Max Thorek (Fig. 9.25), the founder and Chief Surgeon of the American Hospital in Chicago (currently named the Thorek Hospital) and Léopold Mayer, the Secretary General of the



Figure 9.25 Max Thorek (1880–1960). American surgeon and professor in Chicago, founder of the International College of Surgeons in 1935. [Photography 28 × 35 cm, signed across its front: For Dr. Léopold Mayer with best wishes Max Thorek].

ISS/SIC ^{49a-c,50a,b}. Thorek sent some of his reprints and books, commented on Mayer's valuable contributions to surgery and asked for permission (Thorek was not a ISS/SIC member!) to attend the next congress in Cairo ^{49b}. Regretting the death of the former chairman of the American Section of the ISS/SIC, Professor Lewis Linn McArthur, Thorek now proposed: *"If you desire me to assume any of his duties here I want to place myself at your command"* ^{49b}. Mayer responded that he would be pleased about Thorek taking McArthur's place in the Society. However, according to the constitution of the Society, only the International Delegate of the country was qualified to be granted membership of the ISS/SIC ^{50a}. The member responsible for the USA was Elliott Cutler of Boston (Fig. 9.26). Thorek's last letter of 1934 ^{49c} referred to his private activities and several of his renowned European surgical friends. He added his curriculum vitae recording a long list of publications and achievements ^{49d}. Thorek, once more, asked Mayer for help with the admission to membership to the ISS/SIC.

Mayer's intercession ^{51a} was not successful. The American committee turned down Thorek's application ⁵². Mayer informed Thorek ^{51a} with regret and explained that the decision was made on grounds of constitutional limitation of membership:

“Je suis vraiment désolé ... Le nombre des membres dans chaque pays est strictement limité et, si j’ai bien compris, ... il ne reste plus une seule place aux Etats Unis ... Croyez, cher Dr. Thorek, à tous mes regrets ...

The correspondence must have been stopped abruptly.

After the admission to the ISS/SIC had been refused to Max Thorek by the American Chapter of the ISS/SIC he and his friends appeared to have founded their own surgical organization. In the New York Times of December 1935 and in another press report of the same period, the following reference is found⁵³:

“... Doctor Thorek saw in Mrs Millicent Hearst, the prominent publisher’s wife likely patroness for a new International College of Surgeons (ICS), which he was to help an old Manhattan friend Dr. Harold Lyons Hunt get on its feet in face of denunciation by the American Medical Association”.

Mrs Hearst said in the press report⁵³

“... that she would sponsor the desired museum at a centrally located place in New York which also would provide a permanent home for the newly organized American Chapter of the ICS ... The organizers launched their project in Manhattan’s New York Academy of Medicine ...



Figure 9.26 Elliott C. Cutler. American surgeon, Professor at the Harvard Medical School, Chairman of the Peter Brigham Hospital in Boston (Mass.), National Delegate to the ISS/SIC.

[Photography presented to the ISS/SIC office signed across the front: from Elliott Cutler with happy memories of Brussels – Sept. 1938].

At the organization meeting⁵³ of December 1935 Professor Jirasek of Prague and Professor Jentzer of Geneva appointed as president and international director general of the ICS respectively. Both served simultaneously as officers to the ISS/SIC (Fig. 9.27).

The news presented the office of the ISS/SIC with a *fait accompli* and reached Brussels via different Society members but not through the ICS itself in January 1936. The National Delegate of Canada, Professor Eugene Saint-Jacques wrote to Mayer “la hate de cette bousculade a pris tout le monde par surprise” (the haste of this action has puzzled everybody)⁵⁴. Dr. Payne Palmer of Phoenix, Arizona⁵⁵, sent a message to Mayer:

“... I am just in receipt of the inclosed bulletin which I thought be of interest to you if you had not seen one of them. I am also inclosing a clipping from ‘Time’. Prior to my going to Europe I was informed of Mrs. William Randolph Hearst’s financing the International College of Surgeons. Originally it was intended that the home offices and the museum were to be located in Geneva. According to the information I am inclosing there has been a change of plans and they are to be located in New York. If this is the case they will be in competition with the American College of Surgeons as well as the International Surgical Society. Since returning home I have made enquiry and found that neither Dr. Max Thorek or Dr. H. Lyons Hunt are fellows of the American College of Surgeons ...”.



Albert Jentzer (1886–1964),
Swiss surgeon of Geneva,
member to the ISS/SIC



Arnold Jirasek
Czech surgeon of Prague,
first President to the ICS in
1936, member and delegate
to the ISS/SIC.

Figure 9.27 Co-founders of
the International College of
Surgeons in 1935.

Founding of the International College of Surgeons (ICS)

The founding is reported in the history book of the ICS as follows⁵⁶:

“On December 28, 1935 ‘The International College of Surgeons, Founded in Geneva’ was legally established and incorporated in Geneva, Switzerland ...”.

The statement is not correct. Documentary evidence which concerned the events of founding has neither been located in the ICS history book⁵⁶ nor in the files of the ISS/SIC. Instead, a letter of the Director General of the ICS, Professor Lyon Hunt of New York, to Léopold Mayer, the Secretary General of the ISS/SIC, goes on to disprove the statement about the date and location^{57a}. The text in the ICS book⁵⁶ continuous:

“... (The ICS) ... was the brainchild of Dr. Max Thorek (1880–1960) of Chicago, USA, who, as the organization’s permanent Secretary General, was also the driving force behind its growth and development during the first 25 years of its existence, from 1935 until his death in 1960 ... Thorek’s ideals would find form in the founding of an international fraternity of surgeons. He reasoned that such an international brotherhood, while promoting the exchange and advance of surgical knowledge everywhere, would, at the same time, foster understanding and good will worldwide. He began to share his ideas with the circle of colleagues around the world with whom he already had a lively professional correspondence ... He recognized that ICS would fill a definite need by serving as a liaison between surgeons throughout the world, and the colleges and surgical societies already in existence ...”.

By using the letter head “American Medical Editors and Authors Association, New York” and as Director General of this organization Hunt⁵⁸ started to mail a deluge of letters around the world in the search for “territorial regents” of various nations (he addresses the surgeons:

... I can think of no one better than yourself as regent ... I was requested by the European group to proceed confidentially in this matter for the time being, and I know you will treat it so ...”.

Many surgeons, in particular the members of the ISS/SIC who did not yet know anything about the existence of the ICS accepted the offer; their names were consequently listed as being connected with the ICS. Dr. Costantini of Algeria in a letter⁵⁹ echoes many others preserved in the files of the ISS/SIC. Costantini reported that he was urged by cable to become a “regent” in the ICS which he initially accepted but later resigned when better informed. He and Saint-Jacques of Canada protested that despite their resignation⁶⁰ their name remained as a “regent” in the printed lists of the College⁶¹.

The history book of the ICS comments ⁵⁶:

“Some animosity was undoubtedly anticipated by the early ICS officers, who pointed out at every opportunity that ICS had the highest regards for the work and accomplishments of the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association, the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, the various Royal Colleges of Surgeons, and other national surgical groups...”

Plans became obvious that the ICS intended to constitute an organization in order to coordinate all colleges and societies for harmonious cooperation. In June 1936 the ICS proposed collaboration with the ISS/SIC ^{57a,b,62a}. The offer was seriously considered by the ISS/SIC ^{51,63-67}, but a decision delayed until the meeting of the International Committee of the ISS/SIC which was held in connection with the annual congress of the French Surgical Association in Paris on October 5, 1936 ⁶⁶, and finally not approved ⁶⁷.

Jentzer appointed July 19, 1936 as the day of the legal founding of the International College of Surgeons:

“... Le contrat qui fonderait officiellement le Collège International serait signé devant notaire à Genève au mois d'Août ...”^{62b,65a}.

Reaction of the ISS/SIC

Reticence about the founding of the ICS, a general lack of information, bad organisation within the profession, and attacks by the ICS officers on the ISS/SIC ⁶⁷ did not amuse the ISS/SIC office. Last but not least the unfair competition by enticing away surgeons from membership to the ISS/SIC and congress attendance provoked animosity.

The ISS/SIC point of view of the affair has been published in the JAMA ⁶⁸. For historical reasons and correctness the following document is reproduced (see next pages).

Through the following years an unpleasant rivalry developed between the two societies. Leading editorial articles ⁶⁹ like the one that had been printed in July 1936 which heads the ICS Constitution were so infamous and slanderous that the authors are ashamed to reprint it. It did not contribute to soothe the emotions and to stabilize the bungled situation. The ongoing conflict is reflected in a vast correspondence including an editorial in the JAMA ⁷⁰. It lasted approximately until the mid nineteen-seventies. Many of the problems, however, were

Copy of Resolutions Unanimously Adopted by the American Members of the International Society of Surgery (44 Fellows being present) at a Meeting Held Coincidentally With the Annual Session of the American Surgical Association at Chicago, on Friday, May 8, 1936.

This meeting was held at the call of the American National Committee of the International Society, consisting of Drs. Elliott Cutler, Boston, Chairman; Eugene Pool, New York, and Rudolph Matas, New Orleans (President of the International Society of Surgery), who submitted the resolutions as follows:

"Since it has come to the notice of the American Committee of the International Society of Surgery, and of the Fellows of the International Society in the United States, that a movement is on foot to establish a new international organization, with headquarters at Geneva (Switzerland), which has for its alleged purpose the promotion and cultivation of the science of surgery by the joint cooperation of the leading surgeons of the world, in the interests of common humanity; and

"Whereas the identical purpose in its essential principles and functions has been fulfilled for the last thirty-two years by the International Society of Surgery, a thoroughly representative world organization, exclusively devoted to the promotion and advancement of Surgery in all its cooperative international relations; and

"Whereas, it has been reliably reported that this newly constituted organization has been represented as connected and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, of New York; and

"Whereas, on direct inquiry the Rockefeller Foundation has denied any knowledge of, or relationship to, the so-called International College at Geneva; and

"Whereas, this new and self-constituted enterprise has not originated in response to any known appeal, or expressed need from any of the recognized or representative surgical societies of Europe or America:

"BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

"That the American Fellows of the International Society, who constitute one of the largest units of that organization and are here in large representative attendance, do now, and in meeting assembled, emphatically protest against the creation of a new and self-constituted international organization or project that is calculated to injure the most vital interests of the International Society to which they belong and owe allegiance; and in furtherance of this protest all the Fellows of the International Society in the United States are urged to withhold their endorsement, support or alignment with the so-called International College of Surgery at Geneva, or its ramifications in the United States."

Supplementary Note to Resolutions Adopted in Chicago, May 6, 1936, Addressed to the Members of the International Society of Surgery in the United States and Elsewhere on This 1st Day of November, 1936.

Since the meeting at Chicago, on May 6th, the Directors of the "International College" at New York and in Geneva have endeavored to obtain the official recognition and "harmonious cooperation" of the International Society (which they had previously ignored) by personal letters, cables and informal conferences with the representatives and friends of the Society. They have gone so far, in fact, as to offer to eliminate from their constitution the articles which provide for International Congresses and the publication of an official journal in rivalry to our own.

On the other hand, the International Society refuses to engage in any entente, alliance or cooperative agreement with the International College of Surgeons, since it rejects, *in toto*, the principles upon which the "college" is based, and regards its whole scheme and purpose as a superfluous, illusory and an undesirable imposition on the existing and thoroughly efficient organizations and agencies for the promotion and cultivation of the international relations between the surgeons of the world, as demonstrated by the example of the International Society of Surgery.

Moreover, and despite all denials and protestations to the contrary, later developments have confirmed the belief of this Committee that the I. C. S. G., from its birth (in Chicago and not in Geneva as is claimed) has been inimical to the International Society. Its progenitors began by ignoring the Society and arrogating to themselves the credit of establishing the function of international fraternization and solidarity in surgery, with a total disregard of the long service performed in the same cause with unique distinction, efficiency and universal approval by our International Society during the 31 years of its fruitful existence.

A glance at the first article in the constitution of the I. C. S. G., published in its latest prospectus (Review of Reviews, N. Y., 1936), will suffice to prove that the I. C. S. G. has not only attempted to duplicate and rival the International Society in its most vital function, but has sought to recruit its regencies and fellowships out of the constituency of our Society, here in America, in Europe, and elsewhere.

It is also illustrative of the policy of the I. C. S. G. to imitate and duplicate the methods of the International Society in touristic planning. Its projected touristic pilgrimage from the United States to Geneva, planned and advertised for the 20th of last August (1935), never materialized, but detailed plans of touristic excursions to Vienna and other neighboring countries had been published precisely on the lines that our distinguished secretary, Dr. Mayer, has elaborated for the benefit of our Congressional excursions in the past, and is even now planning for our next Congress in Vienna in 1938.

Such a close imitation of the programs and methods of entertainment as devised by the International Society would be flattering if intended as a manifestation of a generous rivalry on the part of a friendly scientific, altruistic and disinterested institution. But, to the attentive observer of this project from its origin to its present behavior, it is evident that the success of the College as depicted in its advertisements with all the glamour of its fabulous promises of palatial buildings, library, museum, prizes and funds for scholarships in research, etc., would have meant the eclipse and downfall, if not the ruin, of our Society.

Fortunately, these promises thus far appear to have been simply a mirage which has never materialized in a substantial demonstration of its reality. Fortunately again, the loyalty of our Fellows in Europe and America has put a decided check to the propaganda. We have now before us numerous letters from distinguished colleagues who had accepted complimentary regencies and fellowships through politeness, inadvertence, personal influences, or for other reasons we need not question, but who, on realizing the harm and injustice they were doing the International Society, have declined the proffered honors or resigned, with the intention that their name should not again appear in the advertisements of the "college".

To those who, like the undersigned members of this Committee, have never seen a clear reason for the existence of the I. C. S. of New York and Geneva, it is most gratifying that their views and opinions have been so lucidly and convincingly confirmed by the unsolicited and independent judgment of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the outstanding exponent of medical opinion in the United States.

We are enclosing copies of (1) the Editorial of June 20, 1936, entitled "The International College of Surgery—Why?"; (2) the Editorial of Oct. 3, 1936, "On Surgical Examinations and the International College of Surgeons"; (3) a copy of the Secretary's report of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Society of Surgery held in Paris, Oct. 5, 1936, and (4) an epitomized history of the International Society; all of which we submit for your perusal as a supplement to our report.

In conclusion, the American National Committee, including the President of the International Society, see no reason, after a due consideration of all the facts and evidence that lie in their possession, to change their views or the text of the resolutions of protest and caution to its members against the insidious propaganda of the I. C. S., that were unanimously adopted at Chicago, on May 6, 1936.

ELLIOTT C. CUTLER, Boston, Chairman,

EUGENE H. POOL, New York,

RUDOLPH MATAS, New Orleans, President
of the International Society of Surgery.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

resolved with the establishment of the numerous specialist surgical societies and the need for surgeons to be members of several of them^{71,72}.

Integrated and related International Societies

One successful innovation after the transfer of the ISS/SIC headquarter to Switzerland was the creation of the *International Association of Endocrine Surgeons* (IAES) which was founded at the 1979 Congress at San Francisco. The IAES is part of the ISS/SIC. Its members enjoy full membership privileges of the ISS/SIC like the subscription to the "World Journal of Surgery", newsletters and the biennial publication "State of the Art of Surgery". The IAES within the Society keeps its identity with its own secretariat and separate list of members.

At the 1985 Congress at Paris, France, the following societies took part with partial or full programs:

IAES	International Association of Endocrine Surgeons
IFSC	International Federation of Surgical Colleges
CICD	Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae
ISRM	The International Society of Reconstructive Microsurgery
IFSSH	International Federation of Societies for Surgery of the Hand
IPRS	International Confederation for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery
ISBI	The International Society for Burn Injuries
WOFAPS	World Federation of Associations of Pediatric Surgeons
ACAD	Académie de Chirurgie
SIS	Surgical Infection Society

At the 1989 Congress held in Toronto two important items were accepted by the General Assembly. First the *International Association for the Surgery of Trauma and Surgical Intensive Care* (IATSIC) was founded as Integrated Society stressing the commitment to trauma and to surgical intensive care. Secondly the amended Constitution, eliminating former ambiguities, was unanimously accepted.

The 34th World Congress of Surgery held 1991 in Stockholm, organized an International Surgical Week with 18 participating societies, came closer than any previous one to the double aim defined above.

At the occasion of the 35th World Congress of Surgery in the year 1993 in Hong Kong, another important addition to the two Integrated Societies, was

the founding of the *International Association for Surgical Metabolism and Nutrition* (IASMEN). This certainly represented another most important field of “Surgical Pathophysiology”. Its input in the future meetings in terms of Free Paper submissions and in its function as critical evaluator of submissions relative to the field was most welcome.

References and Annotations

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- 3 Letters of William Halsted and Harvey Cushing published by Rutkow IM: The Surgeon’s Library. Surg Gynecol Obstet 166: 370, 1988
- 4 Keen James WW: a) My Medical Career, b) The Audience by the Kaiserin in: The memoirs of William Williams Keen, M.D. Library of Congress Catalogue Card Number 90–90402, 1990 a) pp 67–68, b) pp 242–249
- 5 Letters of Halsted, Küttner, Heuer, and Landois published by Rutkow IM: An Experiment in Surgical Education – the first international exchange of residents. Arch Surg 123: 115, 1988
- 6 Letters of William Halsted and Anton von Eiselsberg published by Rutkow IM: A very special friendship. Arch Surg 115: 993, 1980
- 7 Liebermann-Meffert D: Short story of Theodor Kocher’s life and relationship to the International Society of Surgery (ISS/SIC). World J Surg 24: 2, 2000
- 8 Liebermann-Meffert D, Stein HJ, White H: Vinzenz Czerny (1842–1915): Grand Seigneur of oncologic surgery – life, influence, and work of the second Congress President of the ISS/SIC. World J Surg 24: 1589, 2000
- 8 Leriche R (ed) Souvenirs de ma vie morte (Swiss edition: Am Ende meines Lebens. Transl. A. K. Debrunner) Huber, Bern Stuttgart 1957
- 9 Comité International a) list of delegates and b) list of members. Congr Soc Int Chir 1: a) 11–14, b) 24–28, 1905
- 10 Membership Directory of the ISS/SIC per May 31, 2000, a) honorary members of the ISS/SIC pp 36–37, b) extract from the membership roster pp 65–176
- 11 The list of the 149 living Honorary Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was kindly provided by Mr Graig Duncan, Secretariat of the College. It contains 41 ISS/SIC members, 6 of whom served as Congress Presidents to the ISS/SIC

12 Honorary Membership to the Royal College of Surgeons was awarded to the following non British ISS/SIC Members

<i>Year</i>	<i>Awardees</i>
1967	Moore, Francis Daniels, Boston/USA
1970	Rhoads, Jonathan E., Philadelphia/USA
1972	Longmire, William P., Los Angeles/USA
1973	Rudowski, Witold, Warsaw/Poland
1974	DeBakey, Michael E., Houston/USA
1975	Allgöwer, Martin, Basle/Switzerland
1976	Senning, Åke, Zurich/Switzerland
1980	Hollender, Louis F., Strasbourg/France
1980	Nielubowicz, Jan, Warsaw/Poland
1980	Shumway, Norman E., Stanford/USA
1981	Mercadier, Maurice P., Paris/France
1982	Connolly, John E.M., Irvine/USA
1982	Koop, C. Everett, Philadelphia/USA
1982	Müller, Maurice E., Berne/Switzerland
1982	Sabiston, David C., Durham/USA
1983	Hardy, James D., Jackson/USA
1983	Sandblom, Philip, Lausanne/Switzerland
1985	Trede, Michael, Mannheim/Germany
1986	Austen, Gerold, Boston/USA
1986	Nyhus, Lloyd M., Chicago/USA
1986	Trunkey, Donald, Portland/USA
1987	Glenn, James F., New York/USA
1987	Najarian, John S., Minneapolis/USA
1987	Shumacker Jr., Harris B., Indianapolis/USA
1990	Eiseman, Ben, Denver/USA
1990	Hennessy, Thomas, Dublin/Eire
1990	Sheil, Ainsly, Sydney/Australia
1992	Mannick, John A., Boston/USA
1992	Silen, William, Boston/USA
1992	Terblanche, John, Cape Town/South Africa
1993	Cameron, John L., Baltimore/USA
1993	Parc, Roland, Paris/France
1996	Barker, Clyde, Philadelphia/USA
1997	Brennan, Murray, New York/USA
1998	Skinner, David B., New York/USA
1999	Barracough, Bruce M., Wahroonga/Australia

- 1999 Burke, John Francis, Boston/USA
 - 1999 Organ, Claude H., Oakland/USA
 - 1999 Sheldon, George Frank, Chapel Hill/USA
 - 1999 Thompson, Jesse E., Chicago/USA
 - 2000 Wood, William C., Atlanta/USA
 - 2001 Siewert, J. Rüdiger, Munich/Germany
- 13 Webb-Johnson, Sir Alfred. Discours at the Inaugural Session. Congr Int Soc Surg 12: 176–178, 1947
 - 14 Grey-Turner, G: Discours at the Inaugural Session. Congr Int Soc Surg 12: 182–195, 1947
 - 15 En marge du Congrès. Congr Int Soc Surg 12: 873–874, 1947, and letter Peter W., London, August 26, 1947 (ISS/SIC archives)
 - 16 ACS awards four Honorary Fellowships. Bull Amer Coll Surg 82: 26, 1997
 - 17 Stephenson GW (ed). American College of Surgeons at 75. Library of Congress Catalog, Nr. 90–82669, Chicago 1994. a) Honorary Fellows, p 34, b) Appendix P, Honorary Fellows, pp 199–208, c) American College of Surgeons Yearbook 1998
 - 18 Honorary Fellowships in the American College of Surgeons (ACS) to Non-American ISS/SIC Members

<i>Year</i>	<i>Awardees</i>
1914	Shepherd, Francis J., Montréal/Canada
1917	Moynihán, Lord Berkeley, Leeds/UK
1918	Bastianelli, Raffaele, Rome/Italy
1918	Gask, George E., Henley-on-Thames/UK
1918	Grey Turner, George, London/UK
1919	Cameron, Irving Heward, Toronto/Canada
1919	Jones, Sir Robert, Liverpool/UK
1919	Leriche, René, Paris/France
1919	Tuffier, Théodore, Paris/France
1920	Taylor, Sir William, Dublin/UK
1921	De Quervain, Fritz, Berne/Switzerland
1921	Schoemaker, Jan, The Hague/The Netherlands
1922	Arce, José, Buenos Aires/Argentina
1922	Presno y Bastiony, José A., Havana/Cuba
1922	Fullerton, Andrew, Belfast/UK
1922	Valdes, Ulises, Mexico-City/Mexico
1923	Amunategui, Gregorio, Santiago de Chile/Chile
1923	Webb-Johnson, Lord Alfred, London/UK
1923	Wheeler, Sir W de Courcy, London/UK
1925	Putti, Vittorio, Bologna/Italy
1925	Alessandri, Roberto, Rome/Italy

- 1926 Fraser, Sir John, Edinburgh/UK
1926 Wilkie, Sir David P.D., Edinburgh/UK
1926 Young, Archibald, Glasgow/UK
1926 Gammeltoft, Svend-Aage, Copenhagen/Danmark
1928 Lynn-Thomas, Sir John, Liechryd/UK
1930 Miles, William Ernest, London/UK
1931 Burgess, Arthur H., Manchester/UK
1929 Gordon-Watson, Sir Charles, London/UK
1934 Platt, Sir Harry, Manchester/UK
1938 Ogilvie, Sir Heneage, London/UK
1941 Gordon-Taylor, Sir Gordon, London/UK
1941 Mirizzi, Pablo Muis, Cordoba/Spain
1941 Silva, Rafael, Mexico-City/Mexico
1943 Burdenko, Nicolaj N., Moscow/USSR
1943 Yudin, Sergei S., Moscow, USSR
1946 Dejardin, Leo A.M., Brussels/Belgium
1946 Lorthioir, Paul E., Brussels/Belgium
1946 Mayer, Leopold A., Brussels/Belgium
1948 Appelmans, René-Ghilain, Louvain/Belgium
1948 Bazy, Louis, Paris/France
1948 Crafoord, Clarence, Stockholm/Sweden
1948 Danis, Robert, Brussels/Belgium
1949 Brock, Sir Russell Claude, London/UK
1949 Castro-Villagrana, José, Mexico-City/Mexico
1949 Learmonth, Sir James, Edinburgh/UK
1949 Verhoogen, Jean, Brussels/Belgium
1950 Dos Santos, Reynaldo, Lisbon/Portugal
1950 Jefferson, Sir Geoffrey, Manchester/UK
1951 Dogliotti, Mario, Turin/Italy
1952 Sandblom, Philip, Lund/Sweden
1952 Wakeley, Sir Cecil, London/UK
1951 Allison, Philip Rowland, Oxford/UK
1954 Chamberlain, Digby, Leeds/UK
1954 DeGaudart d'Allaines, François, Paris/France
1954 Illingworth, Charles F.W., Glasgow/UK
1954 Mallet-Guy, Pierre, Lyon/France
1954 Thomas, Sir Clement Price, London/UK
1952 Dahl-Iversen, Erling, Copenhagen/Danmark
1955 Valdoni, Pietro, Rome/Italy
1956 Albert, Fritz, Liège/Belgium

- 1956 Atkins, Hedley John Barnard, London/UK
1957 Aird, Ian, London/UK
1957 Bruce, Sir John, Edinburgh/UK
1958 Mackey, W. Arthur, Glasgow/UK
1958 Miyake, Hiroshi, Fukuoka/Japan
1959 Robb, Sir Douglas, Auckland/New Zealand
1959 Zenker, Rudolf, Munich/Germany
1960 Nuboer, Johannes Franciscus, Utrecht/The Netherlands
1961 Linder, Fritz, Berlin/Germany
1961 Lortat-Jacob, Jean-Louis, Paris/France
1961 Porritt, Sir Arthur, London/UK
1962 Seiro, Vaino, Helsinki/Finland
1963 Kourias, Basile G., Athens/Greece
1962 Boerema, Ite, Amsterdam/The Netherlands
1964 Böhler, Lorenz, Vienna/Austria
1964 Edwards, Harold, London/UK
1965 Villanueva, Aquilino, Mexico-City/Mexico
1967 Allende, Juan Martin, Cordoba/Argentina
1967 Hanley, Howard G., London/UK
1968 Bürkle de la Camp, Heinrich, Bochum/Germany
1968 Dott, Norman M., Edinburgh/UK
1969 Ewing, Maurice Rossie, Melbourne/Australia
1970 Mercadier, Maurice, Paris/France
1970 Petrov, Boris A., Moscow/USSR
1970 Senning, Åke, Zurich/Switzerland
1971 Allamand, Juan, Santiago de Chile/Chile
1971 Etala, Emilio, Buenos Aires/Argentina
1971 Rudowski, Witold, Warsaw/Poland
1971 Sellors, Sir Thomas Holmes, London/UK
1972 Dubost, Charles, Paris/France
1973 Gelin, Lars-Erik, Göteborg/Sweden
1973 Gonzales Revilla, Antonio, Panama-City/Panama
1974 Petrovsky, Boris Vasilievich, Moscow/USSR
1975 Allgöwer, Martin, Basle/Switzerland
1975 Ong, Guan Bee, Hong Kong
1975 Woodruff, Sir Michael Francis Addison, Edinburgh/UK
1976 FitzGerald, Patrick Alexis, Dublin/Ireland
1976 Holle, Fritz Karl, Munich/Germany
1977 Giertz, Gustav Bertil, Stockholm/Sweden
1978 Kimoto, Seiji, Tokyo/Japan

- 1980 Léger, Lucien, Paris/France
- 1980 Wu, Ying-Kai, Beijing/China
- 1981 Tracy, Graham Douglas, Sydney/Australia
- 1982 Patiño, José Felix, Bogotá/Columbia
- 1982 Thoren, Lars Olof, Uppsala/Sweden
- 1983 Myburgh, Johannes Albertus, Johannesburg/South Africa
- 1983 Nielubowicz, Jan, Warsaw/Poland
- 1984 Bourakovsky, Vladimir, Moscow/USSR
- 1984 Johnston, Ivan David Alexander, Newcastle-upon-Tyne/UK
- 1984 Welbourn, Richard Burkewood, London/UK
- 1985 Calne, Sir Roy Yorke, Cambridge/UK
- 1985 Heberer, Georg, Munich/Germany
- 1986 Bismuth, Henri, Villejuif/France
- 1986 Inokuchi, Kiyoshi, Saga-shi/Japan
- 1986 Morris, Peter John, Oxford/UK
- 1987 Terblanche, John, Cape Town/South Africa
- 1987 Kock, Nils G., Göteborg/Sweden
- 1987 Reeve, Thomas S., Sydney/Australia
- 1988 Sato, Toshio, Sendai/Japan
- 1989 Amdrup, Erik, Fredericia/Danmark
- 1989 O'Brien, Bernard McCarthy, Melbourne/Australia
- 1989 Scheinin, Theodor M., Helsinki/Finland
- 1990 Pichlmayr, Rudolf, Hannover/Germany
- 1991 Hollender, Louis F., Strasbourg/France
- 1991 Moreno-Gonzalez, Enrique, Madrid/Spain
- 1992 Bergentz, Sven-Erik, Malmö/Sweden
- 1992 Herfarth, Christian H., Heidelberg/Germany
- 1993 Kim, Jin-Pok, Seoul/South Korea
- 1993 Trede, Michael, Mannheim/Germany
- 1994 Wong, John, Hong Kong
- 1995 Tore, Takayoshi, Hamamatsu City/Japan
- 1995 Zederfeldt, Bbengt Hjalmar, Malmö/Sweden
- 1996 Carter, Sir David, Edinburgh/UK
- 1996 Dexeus, Santiago, Barcelona/Spain
- 1996 Idezuki, Yasuo, Tokyo/Japan
- 1996 Tu, Gui-yi, Beijing/China
- 1997 Ajayi, Olajide Olaolu Adedapo, Ibadan/Nigeria
- 1997 Siewert, J. Rüdiger, Munich/Germany
- 1997 Taylor, Geoffrey Ian, Melbourne/Australia
- 1997 Turner-Warwick, Richard, Exeter/UK

- 2000 Becker, H. Dieter, Tübingen/Germany
- 2000 Jackson, Barry T., London/UK
- 2001 Li, Arthur K.C., Hong Kong

- 19 American Chapter: Membership roster. Congr Int Soc Surg 1: 24–28, 1906
- 20 Letter Savchuk B to Liebermann-Meffert (Munich); Moscow July 20, 1998
- 21 List of delegates and members, Comité International et National. Congr Soc Int Chir 2: 14, 1908
- 22 Hartel W (ed) Mitgliederverzeichnis 2000 (membership directory), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. Demeter/Thieme, Stuttgart 2000 pp 177–179
- 23 Honorary Membership awards to the “Deutsche Gesellschaft für Chirurgie” (German Society of Surgery) for non German ISS/SIC Members

Year Awardees

- 1902 Keen, William Williams, Philadelphia/USA
- 1903 Kocher, Theodor, Berne/Switzerland
- 1914 Halsted, William S., Baltimore/USA
- 1927 Eiselsberg, Anton von, Vienna/Austria
- 1930 Hacker, Victor von, Graz/Austria
- 1951 Henschen, Carl, Basle/Switzerland
- 1953 Petré, Gustav, Lund/Sweden
- 1954 Denk, Wolfgang, Vienna/Austria
- 1955 Bircher, Eugen, Aarau/Switzerland
- 1959 Brunner, Alfred, Zurich/Switzerland
- 1963 Böhler, Lorenz, Vienna/Austria
- 1964 Kunz, Hubert, Vienna/Austria
- 1967 Nissen, Rudolf, Basle/Switzerland
- 1979 Allgöwer, Martin, Basle/Switzerland
- 1980 Spath, Franz, Graz/Austria
- 1981 Willenegger, Hans, Liestal-Basle/Switzerland
- 1983 Senning, Åke, Zürich/Switzerland
- 1985 Zängl, Alfred, Vienna/Austria
- 1996 Wells, Samuel A. Jr., Chicago/USA
- 1997 Leffall, LaSalle D. Jr., Washington/USA
- 1998 Popiela, Tadeusz, Krakow/Poland
- 1998 Warshaw, Andrew, Boston/USA
- 1998 Hiki, Yoshiki, Tokyo/Japan
- 2000 Clark, Orlo H., San Francisco/USA

- 24 Wangenstein O, Department of Surgery, University of Minnesota/USA. Letter to Jan van Geertruyden, May 10, 1972 (ISS/SIC Archives)

- 25 Fenske H, Dr phil, expert of World War I and the Republic of Weimar, Germany, Professor at the Institute of History, University of Freiburg in Germany
- 26 Minutes of the Committee meetings of the German Society of Surgery of the years 1921 to 1932, Secretariat of the German Society of Surgery, Munich, 1995 (since 2000 Berlin), and Congress reports of the Society recorded by the contemporary Congress Presidents. (Langenbecks) Arch Klin Chir 114: 45, 1921; 133: 7, 1924; 142: 10–15, 1926; 148: 3–9, 1927; 157: 19, 1929; 162: 15, 1930; 167: 12–15, 1931
- 27 Tröhler U: Der Schweizer Chirurg J.F. de Quervain (1868–1940) Verlag Sauerländer, Aarau 1973
- 28 Letters Hiki Y to Liebermann-Meffert (Munich); 11.02, 17.02, 27.02. 2001

B) Politically generated disturbances (pp. 171–207)

- 1 Herzfeld H: Erster Weltkrieg und Friede von Versailles (World War I and Peace of Versailles). In: Golo Mann (ed). Propyläen Weltgeschichte: Das 20. Jahrhundert. Bd 9. Propyläen Verlag, Berlin Frankfurt Wien 1960, pp 75–128
- 2 Independence and eternal neutrality has been guaranted to Belgium – comparable to the Swiss model – on January 20, 1831 at the Conference of the European Great Powers in London (ratified 19.04.1839)
- 3 Kellermann H (ed): Der Krieg der Geister. Eine Auslese deutscher und ausländischer Stimmen zum Weltkrieg 1914 (The war of intellectuals. A choice of German and foreign countries voices in regard to World War 1914). Eigenverlag Weimar Dresden 1915, pp 64–68.

The treatise contains the original text of the manifesto of the 93. The Aufruf an die Kulturwelt is a striking historical document. Accusations by the western allies at the beginning of World War I has led to the following reaction of the scientists with disastrous nevertheless understandable emotional tone. The press item aimed at providing nationalistic justification for the awkward German/Austrian position. The translation of the proclamation reads:

Appeal to the Civilized World

We as representatives of German arts and sciences raise this protest throughout the civilized world against the lies and calumny with which our enemies attempt to sully Germany's true cause in its enforced and bitter struggle for survival. Bold facts have refuted fictitious rumors of German defeats. So much more assiduously are now distortions and suspicions being employed. Against these we loudly raise our voices. They will be truth's heralds.

It is not true that Germany provoked this war. Neither its people nor its government nor its Emperor willed it. In the German camp every effort was made to avert it. of this the world has been supplied with documentary evidence. During his 26-year rule William II has frequently enough proved himself to be the patron of world peace; our enemies themselves have frequently acknowledged the fact. Indeed, this very same

Emperor, who they now dare to call an Attila, was ridiculed for decades because of his unswerving love of peace. It was only after our enemies, who had long lain in waiting on three of our borders, attacked our people with their mighty forces that they raised themselves as one body in self-defense.

It is not true that we wantonly injured Belgium's neutrality. There is evidence that France and England were resolved to injure it. There is evidence that Belgium agreed. It would have been self-annihilation to not forestall them.

It is not true that one single Belgian citizen and his possessions were encroached upon by our soldiers except when sheer self-defense decreed it. Despite the warnings, the inhabitants repeatedly ambushed them, mutilated the wounded, murdered doctors attending Samaritan-like to their duties. There is no baser falsification than to conceal the crimes of these assassins and to blame the Germans for having given them the punishment they deserved.

It is not true that our troops brutally ravaged the town of Leuven. They were compelled to turn their weapons in heavy-hearted retaliation against a part of the town after its raving inhabitants had perfidiously attacked them. The town has for the most part been spared. Its famous town hall is completely undamaged. Sacrificing themselves our soldiers saved it from the flames. – Should works of art have been destroyed in this terrible war, or yet be destroyed, then there is not a German who would not deplore the fact. However, as little as our love of art can be surpassed, even so resolutely do we oppose that works of art be preserved at the price of German defeat.

It is not true that our way of conducting war has violated international law. Undisciplined cruelty is foreign to us. But in the East the earth has been soaked with the blood of women and children butchered by Russian hordes and in the West dum-dum bullets tear open our warriors' breasts. Those who have made Russians and Serbs their allies and offered the world the ignoble spectacle of Mongols and Negroes let loose on the white race, have least of all the right to play the role of defenders of European civilization.

It is not true that the fight against our so-called militarism does not implicate a conflict with our culture as our enemies so hypocritically assert. Without German militarism German culture would long since have been wiped off the face of the earth. Our militarism grew out of the need to protect a land which had been raided for centuries as no other before it. The German army and the German people are inseparably united. 70 million Germans share this awareness regardless of education, class and party.

We cannot wrest the poisoned weapon of lies away from our enemies. We can only cry out into the world that they bear false witness against us. Those of you who know us, who together with us have tended mankind's most treasured possession, to you we call, "Have faith in us!" Have faith that we will fight this battle to the end as a civilized people for whom the legacy of a Goethe, of a Beethoven, of a Kant is as revered as its hearth and its soil.

To this end we commit ourselves with our names and our honour.

His Excellency, Adolf v. Baeyer, Prof. of Chemistry, Munich; Prof. Peter Behrens, Berlin; His Excellency, Emil v. Behring, Prof. of Medicine, Marburg; His Excellency, Wilhelm v. Bode, Director General of the Royal Museums, Berlin; Prof. Alois Brandl, Chairman of the Shakespeare Society, Berlin; Lujo Brentano, Prof. of National Economy, Muenchen; Prof. Justus Brinkmann, Director of the Museum, Hamburg; Johannes Conrad, Prof. of National Economy, Halle; Franz v. Defregger, Muenchen; Richard Dehmel, Hamburg; Adolf Deißmann, Prof. of Protestant Theology, Berlin; Prof. Wilhelm Doerpfeld, Berlin; Friedrich v. Duhn, Prof. of Archaeology, Heidelberg; His Excellency, Prof. Paul Ehrlich, Frankfurt/Main; Albert Ehrard, Prof. of Catholic Theology, Straßburg; His Excellency, Karl Engler, Prof. of Chemistry, Karlsruhe; Gerhard Esser, Prof. of Catholic Theology, Bonn; Rudolf Eucken, Prof. of Philosophy, Jena; Herbert Eulenberg, Kaiserswerth; Heinrich Finke, Prof. of History, Freiburg; His Excellency, Emil Fischer, Prof. of Chemistry, Berlin; Wilhelm Foerster, Prof. of Astronomy, Berlin; Ludwig Fulda, Berlin; Eduard v. Gebhardt, Duesseldorf; J.J. de Groot, Prof. of Ethnography, Berlin; Fritz Haber, Prof. of Chemistry, Berlin; His Excellency, Ernst Haeckel, Prof. of Zoology, Jena; Max Halbe, München; Prof. Adolf v. Harnack, Director General of the Royal Library, Berlin; Gerhart Hauptmann, Agnetendorf; Karl Hauptmann, Schreiberhau; Gustav Hellmann, Prof. of Meteorology, Berlin; Prof. Wilhelm Herrmann, Prof. of Protestant Theology, Marburg; Andreas Heusler, Prof. of Northern Philology, Berlin; Adolf v. Hildebrand, Muenchen; Ludwig Hoffmann, City Planner, Berlin; Engelbert Humperdinck, Berlin; Leopold Earl Kalckreuth, President of the Alliance of German Artists, Eddelsen; Arthur Kampf, Berlin; Fritz Aug. v. Kaulbach, Muenchen; Theodor Kipp, Prof. of Law, Berlin; Felix Klein, Prof. of Mathematics, Goettingen; Max Klinger, Leipzig; Alois Knoepfler, Prof. of Church History, Muenchen; Anton Koch, Prof. of Catholic Theology, Tuebingen; His Excellency, Paul Laband, Prof. of Law, Straßburg; Karl Lamprecht, Prof. of History, Leipzig; Philipp Lenard, Prof. of Physics, Heidelberg; Maximilian Lenz, Prof. of History, Hamburg; Max Liebermann, Berlin; Franz v. Liszt, Prof. of Law, Berlin; Ludwig Manzel, President of the Academy of Art, Berlin; Josef Mausbach, Prof. of Catholic Theology, Muenster; Georg v. Mayr, Prof. of Political Science, Muenchen; Sebastian Merkle, Prof. of Catholic Theology, Wuerzburg; Eduard Meyer, Prof. of History, Berlin; Heinrich Morf, Prof. of Romance philology, Berlin; Friedrich Naumann, Berlin; Albert Neisser, Prof. of Medicine, Breslau; Walter Nernst, Prof. of Physics, Berlin; Wilhelm Ostwald, Prof. of Chemistry, Leipzig; Bruno Paul, Director of the College of Arts and Crafts, Berlin; Max Planck, Prof. of Physics, Berlin; Albert Plehn, Prof. of Medicine, Berlin; Georg Reicke, Berlin; Prof. Max Reinhardt, Director of the German Theatre, Berlin; Alois Riehl, Prof. of Philosophy, Berlin; Karl Robert, Prof. of Archaeology, Halle; His Excellency, Wilhelm Roentgen, Prof. of Physics, Muenchen; Max Rubner, Prof. of Medicine, Berlin; Fritz Schaper, Berlin; Adolf v.

Schlatter, Prof. of Protestant Theology, Tuebingen; August Schmidlin, Prof. of Church History, Muenster; His Excellency, Gustav v. Schmoller, Prof. of National Economy, Berlin; Reinhold Seeberg, Prof. of Protestant Theology, Berlin; Martin Spahn, Prof. of History, Straßburg; Franz v. Stuck, Muenchen; Hermann Sudermann, Berlin; Hans Thoma, Karlsruhe; Wilhelm Truebner, Karlsruhe; Karl Vollmoeller, Stuttgart; Richard Voß, Berchtesgaden; Karl Voßler, Prof. of Romance Languages and Literature, Munich; Siegfried Wagner, Bayreuth; Wilhelm Waldeyer, Prof. of Anatomy, Berlin; August v. Wassermann, Prof. of Medicine, Berlin; Felix v. Weingartner; Theodor Wiegand, Director of the Museum, Berlin; Wilhelm Wien, Prof. of Physics, Wuerzburg; His Excellency, Ulrich v. Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, Prof. of Philology, Berlin; Richard Willstaetter, Prof. of Chemistry, Berlin; Wilhelm Windelband, Prof. of Philosophy, Heidelberg; His Excellency, Wilhelm Wundt, Prof. of Philosophy, Leipzig.

- 4 Unknown author: *L'Allemagne intellectuelle au monde civilisé*. French translation of the manifesto of October 4, 1914 (about 1919)
- 5 Borchard A, Brunn V: *Deutscher Chirurgenkalender (Chirurgenverzeichnis)*, 2. Aufl. Barth, Leipzig 1926. Professor A. Borchard, the Secretary General of the German Society of Surgery quotes Professor Adolf Brentano in the membership list as the Chief of the Municipal Hospital St. Urban in Berlin in Germany
- 6 De Quervain F: letters to Léopold Mayer (ISS/SIC Archives)
 - a) 02.08., 05.08., 10.08., 12.08., 18.08.1920 (letters to Mayer)
 - b) 02.08., 10. 08.1920 (letters to the Swiss members of the ISS/SIC)
 - c) 31.12.1920
 - d) Concept of the text to reintegrate Germany 1927
 - e) 26.06.1929, 15.07.1929
 - f) 19.12.1930
 - g) 08.02.1931, 11.02.1931
 - h) 15.04.1931
- 7 Mayer L: Documents in the ISS/SIC Archives:
 - a) letter to DeQuervain 10.08.1920
 - b) Discours du Secrétaire Général L.Mayer. Séance inaugurale du Congrès de la SIC/ISS on 19.07.1920 in Paris, Congr Soc Int Chir 5: 723–728, 1921
 - c) Exclusion des chirurgiens des Puissances centrales. Rapport du Secrétaire Général, Assemblée Générale. Séance du 22.07.1920 in Paris, Congr Soc Int Chir 5: 869–876, 1921
 - d) Rapport du Secrétaire Général, Assemblée Générale, Séance du 19.07.1923 in London, Congr Soc Int Chir 6: 259–263, 1924
 - e) Projet du 14 Février, about 1927
 - f) Rapport du Secrétaire Général, III Propositions du Comité International, Assemblée générale, Séance du 07.04. and 09.04.1926 in Rome, Congr Soc Int Chir 7: 141–143, 1927

- g) Handwritten notes in English: The controversy between the International Society of Surgery and the German Surgeons (most probably by Mayer), undated manuscript about 20.04.1927
- h) Concept of the text concerning the reintegration of the German surgeons, 2nd version, about 1929
- i) letters to R. Proust in Paris dated 16.01.1931, 13.04.1931, 16.04.1931, 17.04.1931
- k) letters to de Quervain dated 15.01. and 19.02.1931
- l) to "mes chères collègues". Idées à défendre à Paris, dated 28.01.1931
- m) letters to Paul Lorthioir, dated 14.02.1931, 21.03.1931, 02.04.1931
- n) letters to the German, Austrian and Hungarian Surgeons dated 23.03.1932
- o) Résumé des négociations avec des allemands, fin 1931
- 8 Dor P: Les membres marquants à Bruxelles. Antoine Depage. In: van Hee R, Mendes da Costa P (eds) Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie 1893–1993. Universa Press, Wetteren 1993 pp 57–89
- 9 von Eiselsberg A: Lebensweg eines Chirurgen. Deutscher Alpenverlag Innsbruck 1940 pp 228–229
- 10 The League of Nations
The League of Nations is a peace organisation (Hague Convention) proposed and founded by Sir Horace Wilson on January 8, 1918 with the aim to form a) a system of international politics and b) to establish an international court of arbitration at The Hague in The Netherlands. The League of Nations is enacted in the beginning of the year 1920 (1)
- 11 Unknown author: Les relations avec les savants allemands. Sont elles possibles? Press item, presumably 1921. Heading reads in translation: The relationships with the German scientists. Are they possible? (ISS/SIC archives)
- 12 Tröhler U: Der Schweizer Chirurg J.F. de Quervain (1868–1940). Wegbereiter neuer internationaler Beziehungen in der Wissenschaft der Zwischenkriegszeit. Publication de la Société suisse d'histoire de la médecine et des sciences naturelles. Sauerländer, Aarau, 1973. The Swiss Professor Ulrich Tröhler is the Chairman of the Medicine Historical Institute in Freiburg/Breisgau in Germany. He worked up the huge literal inheritance of Professor Fritz de Quervain and in particular the huge correspondance concerning the problems between the ISS/SIC and the German Society of Surgery of the 20th.
- 13 Keen WW: Discours du Président du 5e Congrès, Séance du 19.07.1920 Paris, Congr Soc Int Chir 5, 723–8, 1921
- 14 Statutes 1920: Congr Soc Int Chir 5: X, 1921
- 15 Letter Hotz G to Mayer L (Brussels); Basle 14.12.1920 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 16 Braun H: Eröffnungsrede bei der 48. Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, Generalversammlung. Kongressbericht (Inaugural address, 48th Congress of the German Society of Surgery. Congress report of the General Assembly). Langenbecks Arch Klin Chir 133: 7, 1924

- 17 Küttner H:
 a) Eröffnungsrede bei der 51. Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Chirurgie. Generalversammlung, Kongressbericht (Inaugural address, 51st Congress of the German Society of Surgery. Congress report of the General Assembly). *Langenbecks Arch Klin Chir* 148: 3–9, 1927
 b) letter to Mayer (Brussels); Breslau 22.04.1927 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 18 Statutes 1923. *Congr Soc Int Chir* 6: 7–8. 1924
- 19 Star: L'Allemagne et le C.I.R. *Le Soir*, Bruxelles 19.2.1926. Press item: Germany and the C.I.R. (Conseil International de Recherche)
- 20 Unknown author: A la Société internationale de Chirurgie, extract from a not identified medical journal (*Bruxelles médical?*) "p 81", approximately end of 1925 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 21 Hiki Y, Hiki S: Correspondence with Liebermann-Meffert (Munich); Tokyo 08.02, 17.02., 27.02. 2001
 The memoirs from the diary of Professor Miyake were published in Japan in 1998 by his family. Miyake's grand-daughter Sumiko Hiki and her husband Yoshiki Hiki, presently councilor of the ISS/SIC provided the information and corrected the misspelled Japanese names in the membership roster of the ISS/SIC in respect to the search in the National Library of Japan and in the *Who is who* in "Hakushi" in Great Japan. A biographical Dictionary of the years between 1888 and 1926 (edited by Iseki KR, Vol II and III, "Igaku Hakushi" Part I and II, Hattensha Publishing Department. Tokyo Japan 1926
- 22 The names of the delegates from Japan who signed the petition in order to reintegrate the German surgeons and to reestablish the internationality of the ISS/SIC are

Akaiwa, Hachiro	Okayama University
Goto, Shichiro	Kyushu Imperial University
Hata, Benzo	Hokkaido Imperial University
Isobe, Kiemon	Kyoto Imperial University
Ito, Hayazo	Kyoto Imperial University
Izumi, Goro	Faculty Kanazawa
Kawamura, Kyoidu	Faculty Kyoto
Kondo, Tsugishige	Tokyo Imperial University (National delegate)
Miyake, Hayari	Kyushu Imperial University (International delegate)
Sekiguchi, Shigeki	Tohoku Imperial University
Shiota, Hiroshige	Tokyo Imperial University (National delegate)
Sugimura, Shichitaro	Tohoku Imperial University
Torikata, Ryuzo	Kyoto Imperial University

They are listed in the membership roster *Congr Soc Int Chir* 7: 60–61, 1926

The original petitions of the 13 surgeons from Japan is complete and preserved in the ISS/SIC archives.

It is translated as follows:

Declaration from the Japanese Delegation to the ISS

On the occasion of the 7th Congress of the International Society of Surgery in Rome the Japanese Delegation would like to have the honour of recommending that Germany and Austria be admitted to the society and of soliciting the approval of its members.

The unparalleled horror of the major war the world has just seen has again taught us how highly we must value peace. The League of Nations was founded with the mission of achieving peace in the world for all time. To ensure peace among nations and the welfare of mankind there are two duties which constitute the ethical foundation of peace. These are human kindness and humanitarianism. "Human kindness" is the guiding principle of all medical endeavour. Without it we doctors could not fulfil our duties. It is the world's greatest good; it should not in any way be enmeshed in politics. Only thus can human kindness be our proud motto. We need not emphasise that our International Society of Surgery does not make distinctions between nations and nationalities for political reasons. It is, therefore, for medical science and for the international intellectual community as a whole, very regrettable that Germany and Austria should be excluded from an international surgical congress at which renowned experts from all over the world will be assembled for the physical welfare of mankind. This contradicts the concept of human kindness on the one hand and amounts to a restriction of scientific research on the other. As the undersigned do not wish to let the matter pass without comment, they recommend that Germany and Austria be admitted to the International Society of Surgery. The undersigned are firmly convinced that all members of the International Society of Surgery who, regardless of nationality, work for the benefit of the whole of mankind will agree to this proposal.

According to recent information the League of Nations at the Conference of Lucerne has approved Germany's and Austria's entry into its ranks and a preliminary treaty to this effect must already have been signed.

We indulge the hope that the International Society of Surgery, in the name of peace among nations, will approve the admittance of Germany and Austria and will give generations to come an example of human kindness and humanitarianism. We have no doubt whatsoever that the members' sense of justice will prompt them to approve our proposal unanimously.

- 23 Errera A.: La reprise des relations intellectuelles avec l'Allemagne. L'Indépendance 4.11.1925. Press item, translated heading: The resumption of intellectual relationships with Germany. ISS/SIC archives
- 24 Assemblée Générale, III Proposition du Comité International. Congr Soc Int Chir 7: 371, 1926
- 25 Mayer L, Willems C, Lorthioir J: Lettre écrite le 21.02.1927 aux anciens délégués de l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Hongrie et la Turquie (ISS/SIC archives)

- 26 Bauer KH, Carstensen G: Die Deutschen Chirurgenkongresse seit der 50. Tagung aus der Sicht ihrer Vorsitzenden (The German Congresses of Surgeons after the 50th meeting viewed by its presidents). Springer, Berlin Heidelberg New York 1983, pp 16,36,45–46
- 27 Mayer L, Verhoogen J, Lorthioir P: draft of a letter to de Quervain und Schoemaker after 23.11.1929 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 28 Payr E: Documents in the ISS/SIC archives
 - a) Eröffnungsrede bei der 53. Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, Generalversammlung, Kongressbericht (Inaugural address of the 53rd Congress of the German Society of Surgery. Congress Report). Langenbecks Arch Klin Chir 157: 3, 1929
 - b) letter to Mayer, de Quervain and Schoemaker dated 04.03.1931
 - c) letter to Mayer dated 25.03.1931
 - d) letter to Mayer dated 14.04.1931
- 29 Payr E, Borchard A: letters to Mayer and de Quervain dated 23.02.1930 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 30 Borchard A: letters to Mayer and de Quervain dated 24.02.1930 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 31 Consent to reintegrate the German Surgeons is given by Lotz from Australia, Brandao from Brazil, Armstrong from Canada, Presno and Bastiony from Cuba, Hansen from Denmark, Maccas from Greece, Schoemaker from The Netherlands, Matthiasson from Iceland, Alessandri and Giordano from Italy, Torikata from Japan, Mintz from Latvia, Nicolaysen from Norway, Denegri from Peru, Jurasz from Poland, Cabeca from Portugal, Daniel from Rumania, Kaijer from Sweden, de Quervain from Switzerland, Bartrina from Spain, Altounyan from Syria, Cutler from USA, and Conde-Jahn from Venezuela
- 32 Letter Proust R to Mayer L (Brussels); Paris 14.01 1931 (ISS/SIC archives)
- 33 Projet du 11 Mars 1931 adopté par J. Verhoogen, P. Lorthioir, M. Cheval, L. Mayer (ISS/SIC Archives)
- 34 Schmieden V: Eröffnungsrede bei der 55. Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Chirurgie, Generalversammlung, Kongressbericht (Inaugural address of the 55th Congress of the German Society of Surgery. Congress Report). Langenbecks Arch Klin Chir 167: 12–15, 1931
- 35 Communiqué érroné de l'agence HAVAS, du 8 avril 1931: Les chirurgiens allemands sont readmis dans la Société Internationale de Chirurgie
- 36 Correspondence: a) Mayer to Matas (New Orleans); Brussels 09.04.1945, b) Matas to Willems (Brussels); New York 06.07.1946. This letter invites to *"a reunion which will make it especially desirable that Professor May be in New York to preside over a meeting which will inaugurate the complete restoration of the International Society of Surgery to the exercise of all its normal prewar global functions. Conjointly with the consideration due to Professor Mayer for the nearly six years that he has carried the hardships and privations imposed by the Nazi regime, is the fact that the International Society of Surgery is fundamentally a Belgian institution founded by a group of illustrious Belgian surgeons..."*

- 37 Reorganizacion de la Sociedad internacional de cirugia. Reprint from America Clinica, January 1943 (ISS/SIC Archives)
- 38 The International Society of Surgery, a) Bull Amer Coll Surg 29: 2, 1944; b) Reprint from Bull Amer Coll Surg February 1945. The Executive Committee was composed of Matas of New Orleans, Cutler and Allen of Boston and Pool of New York, all of whom were fellows of the American College of Surgeons
- 39 Verhoogen J: Inaugural addresses by a) Sir Alfred Webb-Johnson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and b) J. Verhoogen, President of the International Committee of the ISS/SIC. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 178–180, 1947
- 40 Dejardin L: Rapport du Secrétaire Général. General Assembly Sept. 18, 1947. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 758, 1947
- 41 General Assembly, Congr Soc Int Chir 13: 957, 1949
- 42 Liste des membres: Allemagne (a) and Japon (b). Congr Soc Int Chir 14: 55–59 (a) and 156 (b), 1951
- 43 Dejardin L: Rapport du Secrétaire Général. General Assembly Sept. 25, 1951. Congr Soc Int Chir 14: 1273–1278, 1951
- 44 Liste des membres: Japon. Congr Soc Int Chir 15: 162, 1953
- 45 Liste des membres: Japon. Congr Soc Int Chir 16: 194–195, 1955
- 46 Corresponding membership roster and list of Delegates to the ISS/SIC. Congress volumes of the years 1923 to 1938 (triannually) and 1947 to 1975 (biannually) and membership directory 1981 to 2000 (biannually)
- 47 Letters Savchuk B to Liebermann-Meffert (Munich); Moscow 01.02.2001
- 48 Delegates and members of the National Committee for 1929–1932. Congr Soc Int Chir 8: 30, 1929
- 49 Letters Thorek to Mayer (Brussels); New York a) 27.11.1933, b) 27.11.1934, c) 27.12.1934, d) curriculum vitae, e) 08.03.1935
- 50 Letters Mayer to Thorek (New York); Brussels a) 08.12.1934, b) 23.02.1935
- 51 Letter Mayer to Cutler (Boston); Brussels a) 09.01.1935, b) 13.06.1935
- 52 Letter Cutler to Mayer (Brussels); Boston a) 13.02.1935, b) 21.06.1936
- 53 Surgery Museum gift of Mrs Hearst Institution showing history of the science and its achievements to be set up here and to be a world centre. New York Times 20.12.1935
- 54 Letter Saint-Jacques E. to Mayer (Brussels); Montréal 01.01.1936
- 55 Letter Payne Palmer E. to Mayer (Brussels); Phoenix 02.01.1936
- 56 Braam E. (ed), International College of Surgeons. Past, Present and Future. Henry Ling Ltd, The Dorset Press, Dorchester UK 1995, pp.5–11
- 57 Letter Hunt to Mayer (Brussels); New York
 - a) 17.06.1936 “...In sending out my letters of invitation I deed so under the title of Director-General of the American Medical Editors and Authors Association, as I did not want to present myself as an officer of the International College of Surgeons until it was legally registered...”
 - b) 11.06.1936

- 58 Letter Hunt to Costantini (Algier); New York 06.03.1936
- 59 Letter Costantini to Mayer (Brussels); Algier 20.07.1936
- 60 Letter Saint-Jacques to Hunt (New York); Montréal 21.08.1936
- 61 List of International Officers and National Regents. *Trans Int Coll Surg* 1: 4–7, 1938
- 62 Letter Jentzer to Mayer (Brussels); Geneva a) 16.06.1936, b) 29.06.1936
- 63 Letter Matas to Mayer (Brussels); New Orleans 17.06.1936
- 64 Letter Mayer to Jentzer (Geneva); Brussels 19.06.1936
- 65 Letter Mayer to de Quervain (Berne); Brussels a) 19.06.1936, b) 30.06.1936
- 66 Minutes of the special meeting of the International Committee of the International Society of Surgery held in connection with the annual congress of the French Surgical Association in Paris Oct 5th, 1936, transcribed and translated from the report of Dr. Mayer, Secretary General to the American Committee
- 67 Letter Matas to Jentzer (Geneva); New Orleans 19.09.1936
- 68 The International College of Surgeons – why? Editorials. *JAMA* 106: 2162–2163, 1936
- 69 Robinson V: International College of Surgeons. *Med Rev Rev (NY)* 42: 291, 1936
- 70 Surgical Examinations and the International College of Surgeons. *JAMA* 107: 1136–1137, 1936
- 71 Wangenstein OH, Wangenstein SD (eds) *Surgical Specialization*. In: *The Rise of Surgery from Empiric Craft to Scientific Discipline*. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press 1978, pp 526–552
- 72 Committees, Prizes of the Society, History of the Society, Constitution, By-Laws, Membership Directory, Minutes of the General Assembly, Financial Statements. a) Directory of December 31, 1987, p XXX, b) Directory of May 31, 2000

10 VIP's, Episodes, Anecdotes and Members

We have noticed that the Anglo-American literature contains many anecdotes about distinguished ISS/SIC surgeons, where as (what ever the reason may be) few or none have been documented in the other countries. Therewith we are unable to provide a scattered overview and confine the publication to the following stories.

Stories

The call to the pioneer of brain surgery: William Williams Keen

The famous and outstanding surgeon and prolific writer on medical and scientific literature of the last two centuries, William Williams Keen recorded: "From my earliest childhood, and possibly even before my birth, my father had dedicated me to the Lord. I never knew the time when he – and I too – did not fully expect that I should enter the ministry. When I went to college, it was to prepare me for the sacred calling. But as time went on, I found myself insensibly changing my mind. More and more, I became convinced that I was neither "called of God" nor fitted for the ministry. By my senior year, when I had to make the decision whether or not to enter a theological seminary after graduating, I felt so strongly about this that I consulted my Professors Lincoln and Angell, and upon their advice, at the Christmas vacation, I talked with my father. It was a very hard task for me, and a still harder one for him. I knew it was a great blow to all his years of hope and longing"¹.

Language lessons: William Williams Keen

In May, 1865, Keen settled in Vienna for the spring term in medicine – and also to get some German. He boarded with a German family, consisting of parents, several children, and a niece, Fräulein Victorine. Keen reported: "She and I could communicate in French. We agreed to exchange service for service: she was to teach me German and I to teach her English ... Soon, the sentimental gave place to the practical, for the first two phrases she asked me to teach her in English: "Je vous aime" and "Donnez moi un baiser". Since her tongue could not compass the English letter *v*, her first efforts, in her most fetching way, produced, "I luf you" and "Gif me a kiss". I did not respond to either enticement"¹

The Woman's Medical College

For some years, Keen had served as Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and when a vacancy occurred in the Chair of Surgery, in 1885, he was offered the Professorship of Surgery in that institution. Keen reported: "At that time, women doctors did not occupy the same position in the profession that they do today. In fact, they were almost tabooed, except by a very few local friends. But after careful consideration, I accepted the position, determined to do my best for their education. The young women were earnest and capable students, and I always enjoyed the duties of the chair"¹.

Doctor R. F. Weir's experience with anesthesia

As a young doctor, the future professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Columbia University and Surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, Robert Fulton Weir told an amusing story of a patient he was once etherizing for the late Dr. Gurdon Buck. Touching the eye and finding no response from the lids, he said, "The patient is ready, Dr. Buck". At the first touch of the knife, the patient drew the leg sharply away. "A little more ether, Dr. Weir", said Buck. Again, after the same test, "The patient is ready now, sir", and again the leg was drawn away. "Can't you give the patient enough ether so that I can operate, sir?" was the surgeon's reproach. "But sir, the corneal reflex is entirely gone" was the excuse tendered. "Which eye did you test?" asked Buck. "The right eye, sir". "Oh, that's a glass eye"¹.

Vinzenz von Czerny's glance backwards

The eminent surgeon from Heidelberg and founder of the first cancer research institute in Germany closed his autobiography of an extraordinary career with the words: "My works are almost all aphorisms created in a short moment. It is right, that my work soon will be forgotten. However, I find solace in the knowledge that I have satisfied the best in my specialty in my time"².

Macewen and the disinfecting measures

Macewen, Regius Professor of Surgery from Glasgow, successor of Lord Lister on the Chair and President of the ISS/SIC Congress at London in 1923 had a mordant wit. An American came to see him operate at 10.00 am. Five minutes before this, Sir William was still in his room. "Good morning, Sir William, you

said that you would operate at ten". "And so we shall". "But it is now five minutes to ten and in my country we have a bath before we operate". "Ah", replied Macewen, "in my country we have a bath whether we operate or not!"³.

Some time later an other surgeon from the United States asked him if he used carbolic spray in his operation room. Macewen, at six feet an unusually tall man, looked down on the visitor: "Ah – no, sir. We simply – wash our hands"³.

Macewen and the declined chair of surgery

William Macewen, at the age of only 41 years, already one of the brightest and most skilled surgeons of his time, received a letter from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore offering him the Foundation Chair of Surgery in the School of Medicine soon to be established in Baltimore. Macewen declined the offer. A further offer was made, coupled with a promise to construct surgical wards entirely to Macewen's specifications, for Macewen to bring with him from Scotland any number of assistants and nurses that he considered reasonable. Again the offer was declined, and the post was offered to William Stewart Halsted of New York³.

Macewen and the abdominal tumor

A distinguished lady brought her daughter with an abdominal tumor. She left Macewen in high dudgeon when he suggested pregnancy. Some months later she bore down on Sir William. "Sir William, my daughter had that tumor removed in Vienna". "Ah, dear lady", replied Macewen, "please tell us, and how is the little tumor?"³.

Macewen and cancer

Macewen was deeply interested in the means by which cancer spreads. This led to an emphasis on radical surgery. Not all of his colleagues were as enthusiastic; believing such surgery to be a lost cause. Presented one day with a patient with a large rodent ulcer, Macewen advised radical excision. The patient then informed him that another equally eminent surgeon had advised that surgery was unnecessary and that the surface of the growth should be painted with a coagulating agent. "Ah yes, let us paint it by all means", said Macewen, "but first – we shall remove it"³.

Grey Turner, Rutherford Morison and the Abdominal Cavity

Grey Turner started his surgery as a disciple of Rutherford Morison. He remained a great admirer of his chief. To illustrate Rutherford Morison's knowledge of the peritoneal cavity Turner recalled the occasion when he had assisted Rutherford Morison at a laparotomy on a woman in her own home:

As they were leaving the house the family doctor, who had been the second assistant, suddenly said "I have lost my signet ring". Rutherford Morison told him that he had probably left it in the bathroom – but the doctor was quite sure that he had it on his finger when he started the operation (they were in those days operating without gloves). Rutherford Morison turned on his heel without a word. He rang the door bell and was readmitted, marched up to the Patient's room, the patient was still deeply anaesthetised. Rutherford Morison took off his coat and washed his hands, made a small incision in the posterior fornix, recovered the ring in a trice and handed it back to its owner saying "that is where a foreign body in the peritoneum will always go"⁴.

Matas and a new research trail

One late afternoon Dr. Matas walked from the hospital home with nothing more serious in mind than the purchase of one or two ballads as a sort of peace offering his wife, who had been urging him vainly to come home at least for meals, instead of sending out for a poor-boy sandwich and washing it down with coffee. In the music store he saw a card to which a circular winding of what resembled very thick catgut was fastened. "What are those?" he asked the clerk. "Drum snares" replied the clerk, "they are fastened to the bottom". – "Yes, I know. They are made of catgut, like violin strings?" asked Matas. All thoughts of sheet music forgotten, Matas purchased a substantial length of the material, delighted to learn that its price was only five cents the foot. He could hardly wait until he reached his study before shipping off a short piece of it, bending it into a circle, fitting the two ends into a short piece of rubber drainage tubing so that it retained its annular shape.

He was busy for weeks thereafter developing a technique of using absorbable rings of catgut instead of the decalcified plates of bone in aiding the support of intestinal sutures (as has been proposed and used by Nicolas Senn from Chicago hitherto)⁵.

Matas and the deadline

Since Matas undertook more than he could put even into the longest working day, he inevitably fell largely behind his scheduled assignments. From this time on to the end of his life he never did succeed in clearing his desk, or keeping what he wrote within the limits assigned to it.

One of his publishers reminded him in 1891: "Oblige me by not exceeding the number of words allowed to your department. Last year this evidently escaped your attention and gave us a lot of trouble". During the same week he received a letter from an other publisher acknowledging the year-late arrival of a manuscript on diseases of the pleura⁵. Running behind the deadline continued all life time as did the complaints of Matas' colleagues that all too often he encroached on their time, running over the allotted hour without regard for what he might be scheduled for the ensuing period. He was known by his friends that the brilliant surgeon never was in the expected time.

Ochsner's anti smoking crusade and Evarts Graham

Ochsner's pioneering work to develop surgical techniques to approach malignant tumors of the lung, the esophagus and mediastinum contributed greatly to the creation of thoracic surgery. Alton Ochsner, however, was best known to the general public and his surgical contemporaries by his one-man crusade against cigarette smoking. He was convinced already in the early 1930s (against strong general opposition) about the causal relationship between carcinoma of the lung and smoking. Thus he conducted his anti-smoking campaign on two fronts: he tried to persuade people not to risk any cancer by smoking on the one hand, and he tried to develop techniques for lung cancer for those whom were already afflicted^{6,7}. One surgeon who criticized Ochsner's cancer theory due to smoking was his friend and his teacher Evarts Graham from St Louis, Missouri. Graham, the expert on lung surgery had just performed the first successful pneumonectomy in 1933, and was himself a heavy smoker; he said to Ochsner: "... how dumb and how stupid". When Ochsner replied that practically all of his many cases had that history, Graham added: "But you forget the importance of coincidence. So has the use of nylon stockings increased!".

A few years later Graham admitted that in a study of his patients with lung cancer, nearly all of them were in fact heavy smokers⁶. In 1957, Graham wrote a letter to Ochsner, telling that he recently had been operated upon a bilateral bronchiogenic carcinoma „which sneaked upon me like a thief in the night ...

You know that I quit smoking more than five years ago but the trouble was that I smoked for fifty years”^{6,7}. Two weeks later Graham died.

Alton Ochsner the teacher and James Hardy

In about 1956 the National Institutes of Health held a first normal meeting directed toward the broad exploration of chemotherapy in the management of solid tumors. James Hardy who later became known for pioneering heart, lung and transplantation surgery was invited to attend. Hardy reported: “On the plane to Atlanta, Dr. Ochsner looked back, saw me, and came back to visit. Actually, I did not know he even knew me, but we had a very enjoyable conversation on the way to Washington. We agreed to meet for breakfast in the Mayflower Hotel and then take a taxi out to NIH. Thus Dr. Ochsner was invariably considerate toward young men. When the wake-up call rang the next morning, I lifted the receiver to say, “Thank you, operator”, only to realize with utter dismay that it was Dr. Ochsner on the other end of the line in the dining room. I was mortified, but I got down there in record time and we motored out to Bethesda”⁸.

James Hardy: observations in the USSR

Russia came on the travel agenda in 1971 because of the joint meeting in Moscow of the International Society of Surgery and the International Cardiovascular Society. After several days in Helsinki and Leningrad, we arrived in Moscow on August 21, and were put up in the Rossiya Hotel, a huge building said to contain six thousand rooms.

The question of the use of blood drained from cadavers, so often spoken about in connection with Russia, was brought up. One of the female physicians told me that it was rare indeed that cadaver blood was actually given to a patient. On another occasion, I remarked to a guide that we had always been told that perhaps two-thirds of all Russian physicians were women; where were they? The guide smiled slightly and replied, “Out in the provinces”. Certainly the institutes we saw were run by men.

At noon we went to join Professor Vishnevsky. At the close of the luncheon one of the English-speaking surgeons rose and indicated that I was to stand, as did Professor Vishnevsky. The young surgeon interpreted for Vishnevsky. He made some congratulatory remarks and ended with the following lines: “Dr. Hardy, a lot of water has passed under the bridge since you performed the first

heart transplant in man and the first lung transplant in man. But remember this, *no words can ever be taken from a poem, or notes from a song*". It was then clear to me that I was the honoree of this luncheon. Professor Vishnevsky presented me with two medals to commemorate the two transplants.

James Hardy and the Pope: The question of organ transplantation

The meeting of the Transplantation Society was held in Rome. The sessions lasted two days. The chairman of the local committee on arrangements was Raffaello Cortesini. At one point he announced that the pope himself had agreed to address the opening session in Rome. I asked him, "Doctor Cortesini, how does the pope feel about organ transplantation? You know, some religions are still opposed to human transplants. What if the pope comes out flatfooted against organ transplantation in man? Won't that cast a shadow over subsequent events?"

"Dr. Hardy", Cortesini said, "the pope is for anything that works".

Erling Dahl-Iversen and the flowers

Sven Erik Bergentz, Professor of Surgery in the General Hospital, University of Malmö, told Professor Witold Rudowski from Warsaw the following story: "I visited Dahl-Iversen once in his Department in the Rigshospitalet at Copenhagen to see him performing the extended radical mastectomy for breast cancer strongly advocated at that time. Dahl-Iversen did not care to admit poor patients to his department, – but enjoyed to receive some presents on discharge. His favorite gift was a bottle of Whisky. One day, he got a large bunch of flowers handed over by the nurse. Dahl-Iversen reproachfully looked at her: "Don't you know that I am not drinking flowers?" (recorded by Rudowski ¹²)

*Illustrated Society's curriculum**The Masters at work*

Figure 10.1 Keen's clinic in 1902¹.
William Williams Keen (1837–1932).



Figure 10.2 The exchange of skill
and knowledge¹⁰. Theodor Kocher
(1841–1917) and William Halsted
(1852–1922).



Figure 10.3 Czerny – “Surgeon against his will” (autobiography)².
Vinzenz von Czerny (1842–1915).



Figure 10.4 “... unhurried but fast, he made it all look so simple...”. George Grey Turner (1877–1951)⁴.



Figure 10.5 Reposition of a shoulder luxation; on the left Sir Harry Platt, in the middle Vittorio Putti, and right Theodor Kocher¹¹.



Figure 10.6 Discussion: from left to right – William Halsted (1852–1922), unidentified, Harvey Cushing (1869–1939), Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, about 1900 [ISS/SIC Archives].



Figure 10.7 Discussion: from left to right – Fritz Linder (1912–1994), Dres. Botha, Christiaan Barnard (1922) from Cape Town, and Schettler in Heidelberg, June 1968 [Courtesy of Professor Linder 1985].

Figure 10.8 The Organizers.
Warsaw Congress in 1929. From up to down – Professors Henri Hartmann, President of Congress, Bérard, Forgue and Lardennois from France. In the circle: Dr. Léopold Mayer from Brussels [ISS/SIC Archives].



Figure 10.9 The Organizers.
The U.S. National Committee (1941-1946)
– Elliott C. Cutler (1888-1947), Eugene
H. Pool (1874-1949), Arthur W. Allen
(1887-), and Rudolph Matas (1860-1957)
[ISS/SIC Archives].

The Attendants

Figure 10.10 The attendants to the London Meeting in 1947¹³.



Figure 10.11 The attendants to the Paris Meeting in 1951¹⁴.



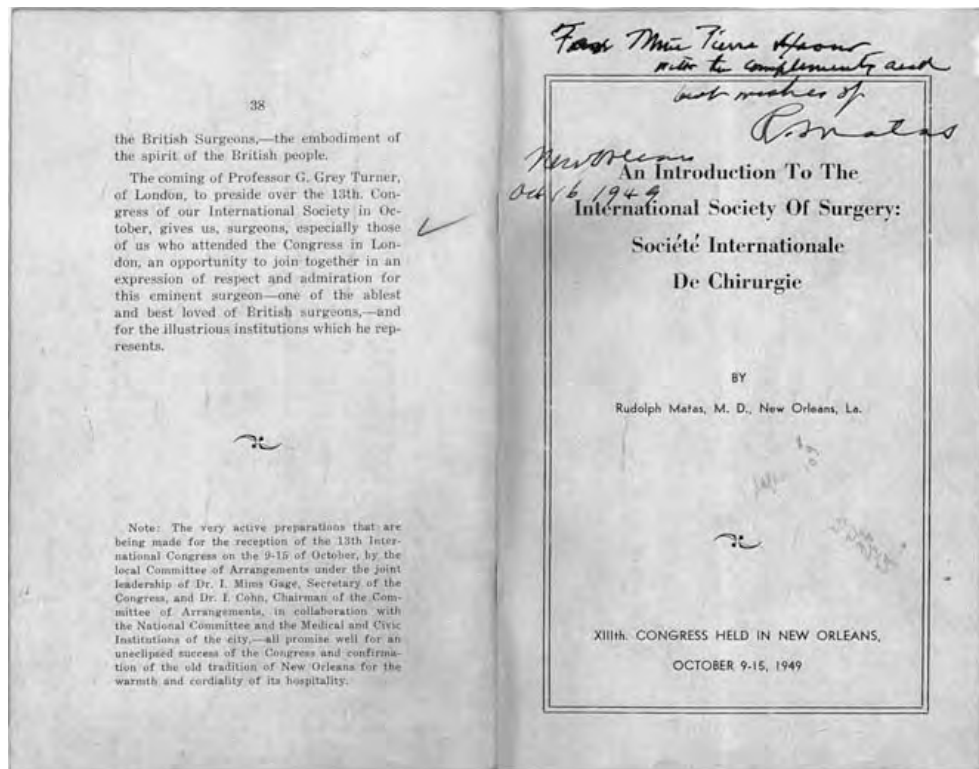
Miscellaneous

Figure 10.12 Review on the ISS/SIC History by Rudolph Matas in 1949 [ISS/SIC Archives].



Figure 10.13 Rudolph Matas, the founder of the Tulane Library in New Orleans.

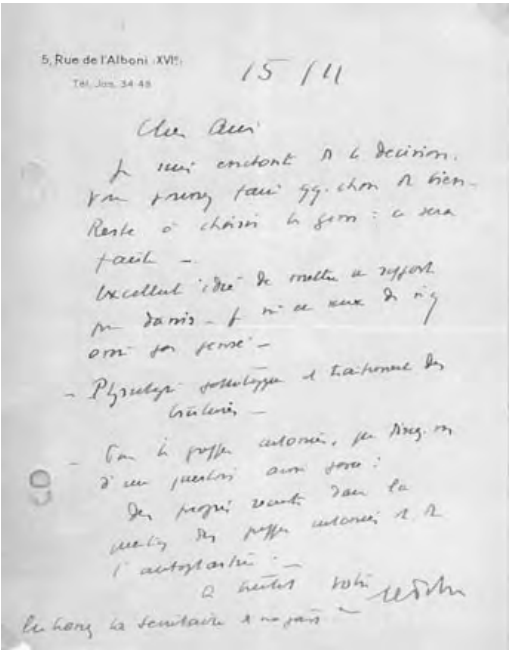


Figure 10.14a The writing face of letters by four eminent ISS/SIC presidents: a) René Leriche from France, undated, about 1950

Standardian Continues
+ Portugal should be
considered.

I am arranging to
be present at the Comité
International on Sunday
Sept. 23rd at 9.30.

Always with good
wishes + kind
regards

Yours sincerely
A. Grey Turner

b

James D. Hardy, M.D. Jun 26, 1975
St. Catherine's Village
200 DOMINICAN DRIVE
MADISON, MISSISSIPPI 39110
U.S.A.

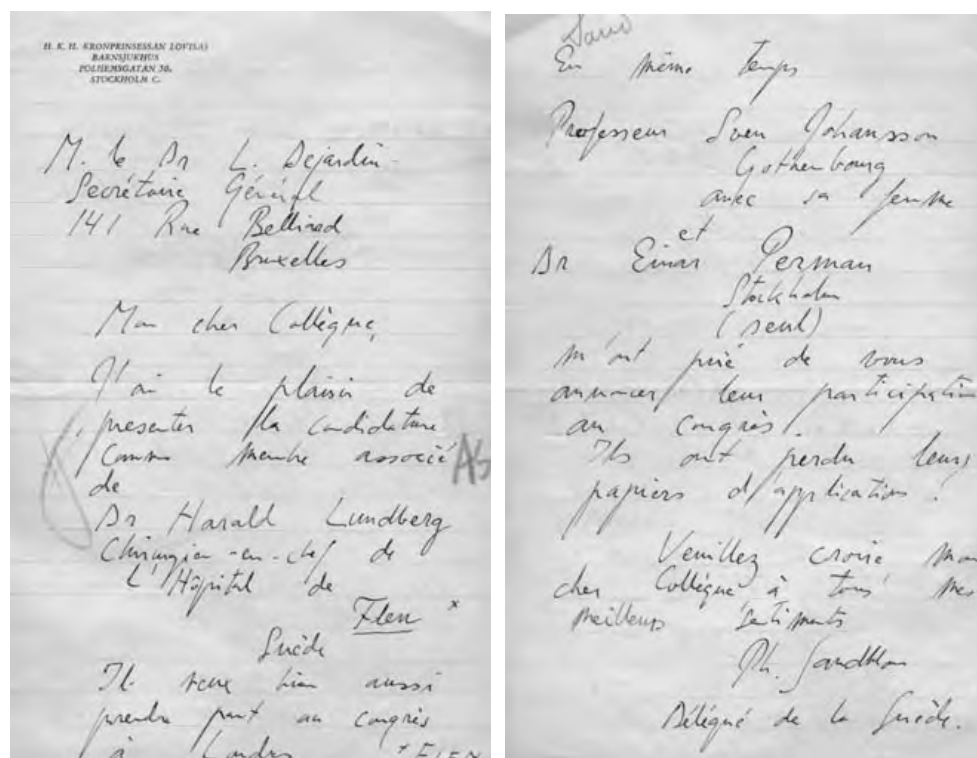
Dear Dr. Liebermann-Meffert,

I do hope you can forgive
me for all the delay in
my answering your letter
and request. Unfortunately
my wife has developed
serious memory problems
that have delayed many
other matters as well.

I believe the enclosed
materials will suffice.
I have published 23 books
and over 500 articles
in medical journals & books.
Again, I regret the delay.
My best wishes.

Sincerely yours,
James D. Hardy

c



d

Figure 10.14 The writing face of letters by four eminent ISS/SIC presidents: b) George Grey Turner from Great Britain in 1951, c) James Hardy from Jackson, Mississippi, 1995, d) Philip Sandblom from Sweden, undated, before 1970.

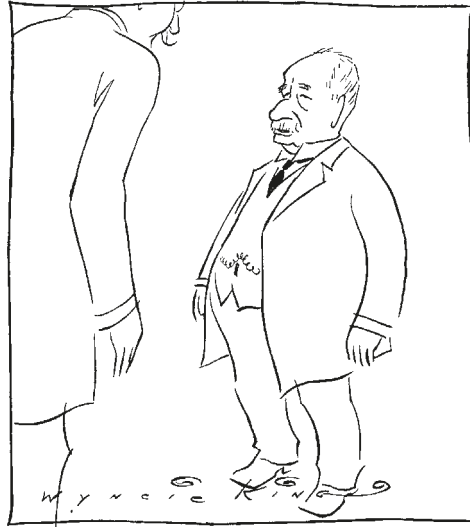


Figure 10.15
The guest house of
the Swiss Surgeon
Theodor Kocher
(1841–1917) at Berne.



Figure 10.16 The residence of the
Southern Surgeon Rudolph Matas
(1860–1957) at New Orleans.

Figure 10.17 Caricature of Keen: William Williams Keen (1837–1932). “I was never very strong, at a boy, and was hampered by being near-sighted, as well as short of stature; more inclined to books than to sports, I never learned to swim, fished but little, and scarcely ever used a gun”¹.



M. HARTMANN (Paris)
Président du Congrès de Varsovie.



M. GIORDANO (Venise)
Président du Congrès de Rome.



M. J. VERHOOGEN (Bruxelles)
Président du Comité International.



M. DE QUERVAIN (Berne)
Vice-Président du Congrès de Madrid.



M. ALESSANDRI (Rome)
Délégué de l'Italie.

Figure 10.18 Several members of the International Committee of the ISS/SIC at the Warsaw Congress 1929, shown by the Polish caricaturist Jotes¹⁵.



Figure 10.19 Martin Allgöwer from Basle as surgical juggler through the eyes of his assistant Liebermann-Meffert.



Figure 10.20 Portraits of Society Members: Vinzenz von Czerny, Germany (1842–1916)¹⁶.



Figure 10.21 Portraits of Society Members: Reynaldo dos Santos, Portugal (1880–1970).

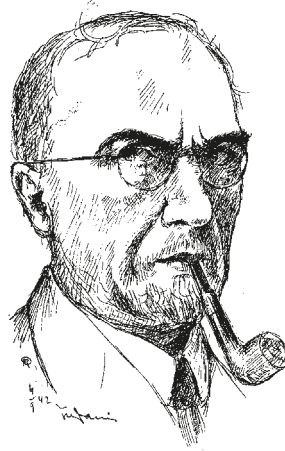


Figure 10.22 Portraits of Society Members: Self-portrait by Robert Danis, Belgium (1880–1962).



Figure 10.23 Portraits of Society Members: A rabbi by Michael Trede¹⁷, Mannheim, Germany.



Figure 10.24 Portraits of Society Members:
Self-portrait by Liebermann-Meffert, Munich,
Germany.



Figure 10.25 Stamps to
honor famous surgeons: The
ISS/SIC officers Anton von
Eiselsberg from Austria
(1860–1939) and Theodor
Kocher from Switzerland
(1841–1917).

Le Bureau de la *Société Internationale de Chirurgie* a le regret de vous annoncer le décès du

Docteur Léopold MAYER
 Président d'Honneur de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie
 Agrégé de l'Université Libre de Bruxelles
 Membre honoraire régnicole de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique

survenu inopinément le 27 août 1955, à l'âge de 78 ans.

Le Docteur Mayer fut l'un des fondateurs de notre Association dont il fut Secrétaire Général de 1912 à 1938. Il présida le XII^e Congrès tenu à Londres en 1947 et fut nommé Président d'Honneur en 1949.

Il n'est pas besoin de rappeler tout ce que la Société Internationale de Chirurgie doit au regretté disparu. Il en fut l'âme et son nom restera immuablement attaché à la grande œuvre qu'il avait entreprise.

18.04.00 - 18.05.22 - Telex 933

REGIE DES TELEGRAMMES
 REGIE VAN TELEGRAMMEN
 TELEGRAM

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via WESTERN-UNION
 68, B^e Emile Jacomain - Emile Jacomain laan, 68
 LT PROFESSOR R DAVIS PRESIDENT
 INTL SOCIETY OF SURGERY
 60 RUE DE LA SOURCE BXL5

1957 SEP 25 AM 7 17

WESTERN UNION

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DR RUDOLPH MATAS PASSED AWAY LAST NIGHT=LUCIAN LANDRY.

25 SEP 1957

Condoléances par télégramme au Dr. Ochsner

Figure 10.27 Obituary of Léopold Mayer (1955) and Rudolph Matas (1957).

Figure 10.26 Age Distribution of the Congress Presidents 1905–2001.
 “Experience and age were valuable assets to the college...” (Graham¹⁸).

Nationality	Name	City of Congress	Age of death or present age	Age of election to presidency
Switzerland	Kocher, Theodor	Brussels 1905	76 †	(64)
Germany	von Czerny, Vinzenz	Brussels 1908	74 †	(66)
France	Lucas-Championnière, J.	Brussels 1911	70 †	(66)
Belgium	Depage, Antoine	New York 1914	63 †	(52)
USA	Keen, William Williams	Paris 1920	95 †	(83)
United Kingdom	Macewen, William	London 1923	76 †	(75)
Italy	Giordano, Davide	Rome 1926	90 †	(62)
France	Hartmann, Henri	Warsaw 1929	92 †	(69)
Switzerland	de Quervain, Fritz	Madrid 1932	73 †	(64)
Netherland	Schoemaker, Jan	Cairo 1935	69 †	(64)
USA	Matas, Rudolph	Brussels 1938	97 †	(78)
Belgium	Mayer, Léopold	London 1947	78 †	(70)
United Kingdom	Grey-Turner, George	New Orleans 1949	74 †	(72)
France	Leriche, René	Paris 1951	76 †	(72)
Portugal	dos Santos, Reynaldo	Lisbon 1953	90 †	(73)
USA	Graham, Evarts	Copenhagen 1955	74 †	(72)
Austria	Denk, Wolfgang	Mexico City 1957	88 †	(75)
Argentina	Mirizzi, Pablo	Munich 1959	71 †	(66)
Denmark	Dahl-Iversen, Erling	Dublin 1961	86 †	(69)
USA	Ochsner, Alton	Rome 1963	85 †	(67)

Nationality	Name	City of Congress	Age of death or present age	Age of election to presidency
Italy	Valdoni, Pietro	Philadelphia 1965	76 †	(65)
Sweden	Sandblom, Philip	Vienna 1967	98 †	(64)
France	Fontaine, René	Buenos Aires	80 †	(70)
USSR	Petrovsky, Boris	Moscow 1971	92	(63)
Germany	Linder, Fritz	Barcelona 1973	82 †	(61)
USA	Gerbode, Frank	Edinburgh 1975	77 †	(68)
United Kingdom	Holmes-Sellors, Thomas	Kyoto 1977	85 †	(75)
Switzerland	Allgöwer, Martin	San Francisco 1979	83	(62)
France	Mercadier, Maurice	Montreux 1981	79	(64)
Hong Kong	Ong, Guan Bee	Hamburg 1983	79	(62)
USA	Hardy, James	Paris 1985	82	(67)
Sweden	Bergentz, Sven Erik	Sydney 1987	73	(60)
Columbia	Patiño, José	Toronto 1989	73	(62)
USA	Nyhus, Lloyd	Stockholm 1991	77	(68)
Germany	Trede, Michael	Hong Kong	72	(65)
Japan	Idezuki, Yasuo	Lisbon 1995	66	(61)
Australia	Brown, Alastair	Acapulco 1997	63	(60)
USA	Wells, Samuel jr.	Vienna 1999	65	(63)
United Kingdom	Morris, Peter	Brussels 2001	67	(67)

References and Annotations

- 1 James WW Keen: Courtesy by the copy-right holder W.W. Keen James, grand-son of William Williams Keen, past archivist at the Library of Brown's University at Providence, Rhodes Island, USA. Personal communication to Liebermann-Meffert, Pratteln
- 2 Liebermann-Meffert D, Stein HJ, White H: History of the International Society of Surgery/Société Internationale de Chirurgie (ISS/SIC) II Vinzenz von Czerny (1842–1915): Grandseigneur of oncologic surgery – life, influence, and work of the second Congress President of the ISS/SIC. *World J Surg* 24: 1589–1598, 2000
- 3 Miller JD: William Macewen: Master of Surgery. *Virginia Med Mth* 106: 362–368, 1979
- 4 Franklin RH, past consultant surgeon, Kingston has been the first assistant to Grey Turner at Hammersmith 1936. He presented the seventh Grey Turner Memorial lecture at the Barcelona Congress, where he retold the story heard from Grey Turner. *Congr Soc Int Chir* 25: 7–21, 1973
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- 6 Wilds J, Harkey I: Alton Ochsner, surgeon of the south. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge and London, 1990
- 7 DeBakey M: Memorial to Alton Ochsner. Dr. Ochsner the surgeon. *J Thoracic Cardiovasc Surg* 84: 2–5, 1982
- 8 Hardy JD: Memorial to Alton Ochsner. Dr. Ochsner the teacher. *J Thoracic Cardiovasc Surg* 84: 6–7, 1982
- 9 Hardy JD: The World of Surgery 1945–1985. Memoirs of one participant. University of Pennsylvania Press. Philadelphia 1986
- 10 Liebermann-Meffert D, Stein HJ, White H: History of the International Society of Surgery/Société Internationale de Chirurgie (ISS/SIC). I Short story of Theodor Kocher's life and relationship to the International Society of Surgery (ISS/SIC). *World J Surg* 24: 2–9, 2000
- 11 On the left of the Figure is the British surgeon Sir Harry Platt, orthopedist from Manchester and on the right bottom the Italian surgeon Vittorio Putti (1880–1940) from Bologna, both well known for the Putti-Platt operation (surgery for habitual shoulder luxation). The sketch on top right was made by the student Fritz de Quervain, who later became ISS/SIC Congress President. It shows Theodor Kocher demonstrating his pioneering technique of reposition of the shoulder luxation about 1890. The figure is provided by U. Tröhler and also found in his book "Der Nobelpreisträger Theodor Kocher 1841–1917". Birkhäuser Verlag Basel 1984
- 12 Rudowski WJ: Letter to Liebermann-Meffert, Pratteln; Warsaw 09.03.1987
- 13 *Congr Soc Int Chir* 12: 1948
- 14 *Congr Soc Int Chir* 14: 1952

- 15 Quelques membres du Comité International vus par le caricaturiste Jotes. Congr Soc Int Chir 8. Title page 1929
- 16 Vinzenz von Czerny 1913 etching by his son Siegfried Czerny, Professor at the Art Academy in Tübingen, Germany. Courtesy and permission by Professor WW Eckart, Director, Institut für Geschichte der Medizin der Universität Heidelberg, Germany
- 17 Trede M: Alter Rabbiner, painting. Displayed at the Congress of the German Society of Surgery, Munich 06.04.–29.04.1994, by courtesy Graham E: In Davis L (ed) Fellowship of surgeons. A history of the American College of Surgeons. American College of Surgeons Print, Chapter 14, p 442

11 The Individual behind the Society

Presidents and their Curriculum

Fritz ALBERT

* 14.01.1889 Tongres, Belgium

† 20.06.1980 Liège, Belgium

President ISS/SIC 1963–1965

Appointments

Chef de travaux, clinique chirurgicale de
l'Université de Liège 1919–1924

Chargé de cours pour l'enseignement
pathologie chirurgicale spéciale 1924–1931

Professor of Surgery, University Hospital
Liège 1931–1936

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
University Hospital Liège 1936–1959

Professor emeritus 1959



Honors

Associé Académie de Chirurgie de Paris, France

President International Congress Traumatology Liège 1938

Membre titulaire Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique 1947

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1956

Grand Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold 1963

Major Interests

Neurosurgery
Acute post-traumatic meningitis
Injury of skull and brain
Sympathetic nervous system
Vascular surgery

Publications

Great number, predominantly on neurosurgery.

Personality and Career

Although born as son of a traditional legal family, medicine attracted Fritz Albert. He started medical school in 1906, graduated M.D. as the best in the group of students in medical science, and received his diploma in 1913. World War I found him at the front hospital “de Hogstaede” where he served as military surgeon under Charles Willems, the founder of the ISS/SIC in 1902. It was here that he came in touch with skull and brain injuries and lung lesions from gun-shot wounds and which led to his interest in neuro- and thoracic surgery. After the war he obtained formal training as assistant in a surgical clinic at Liège. Having published his thesis, Albert was proclaimed “Docteur spécial en sciences chirurgicales” by the University of Liège in 1924 and agrégé at the Medical faculty of the University. Simultaneously he became “Chef de Travaux à la Clinique chirurgicale de l’Université de Liège”. In 1928 he was nominated as “Chargé de Cours pour l’enseignement de Pathologie chirurgicale spéciale et du Cours Théorie et Pratique des opérations chirurgicales”. He was nominated Professeur extraordinaire in 1931 and Chairman in 1936, a post which he held until 1959.

Sources

Lejeune M, Dalem J: Personnages marquants à Liège. Fritz Albert (1889–1980). In: van Hee R, Mendes da Costa P (eds). Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie 1893–1993. Acta Chirurgica Belgica. Universa Press, Wetteren 1993, pp 98–102

Martin ALLGÖWER

* 05.05.1917 St. Gallen, Switzerland

Congress President ISS/SIC

San Francisco 1979

President ISS/SIC 1979–1981

Secretary General ISS/SIC 1981–1993

Appointments

Surgeon in Chief, Rätisches Kantons-und
Regionalspital at Chur, Switzerland
1956–67

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Kantonsspital, University Basle 1967–1983

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Basle 1974



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1975, Royal College of Surgeons of England 1975

Honorary Member: American Surgical Association 1978, Greek Academy 1978, German Society of Surgery 1980, Austrian Surgical Society 1981, Association of Surgeons of Great Britain & Ireland 1982, Association Française de Chirurgie 1984, Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique 1988, ISS/SIC 1995

President Swiss Surgical Society 1976

President Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae 1976

and many other honors.

Major Interests

Surgery of gastrointestinal tract
Trauma

Burn disease and shock

Pioneering Work

Vagotomy, physiology
Osteosynthesis, experimental
wound healing, tissue culture
Pathophysiology and treatment

Publications

More than 500 papers, book contributions and text books.

Personality and Career

Although, as a living past-President, it is inappropriate to write extensively about his personality and career. Mention must be made of his special contribution to the Society. When he became Secretary General (a post he held for 12 years) he conceived and accomplished the move of the Secretariat to Switzerland and put the finances on a sound footing. This included a generous personal donation. Not surprisingly his stature and international connections have led to many honorary fellowships.

Sources

Curriculum vitae (ISS/SIC Archives)

Sven Erik BERGENTZ

* 16.02.1927 Södertälje, Sweden

Congress President ISS/SIC Sydney 1982

President ISS/SIC 1987–1989

Appointments

Surgeon, Göteborg Hospital, Sweden

1959–1971

Head and Professor of Surgery, Department

Nephrology and Transplantation,

General Hospital University Malmö,

Sweden 1971–1992



Honors

Honorary Fellow: Australasian College of Surgeons, American College of Surgeons 1992

Honorary Member: American Surgical Association, Society of Vascular Surgery, Society of Vascular Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland

Scientific Advisor Swedish Board of Health and Welfare 1955–1992

Dean of Medical Faculty University Lund, Sweden 1986–1992

President Scandinavian Surgical Society 1985–1991

Major Interests

Vascular surgery

Transplantation

Publications

Many articles in journals.

Personality and Career

Sven Erik Bergentz graduated in Medicine at the University of Lund, Sweden. He had his basic surgical training in Sweden and obtained a two year fellowship in the USA in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Harvard Medical School at Boston in 1962/63. Thereafter he returned to the Hospital at Göteborg until 1971

when he was appointed Head of the Department of Vascular Surgery and Transplantation at the Malmö University Hospital.

For many years, Professor Bergentz had been “so called” Scientific Advisor to the Board of Health and Welfare of Sweden. In that capacity he had the responsible task to judge whether or not a surgeon had handled a case correctly in a critical situation, for instance when he had accidentally cut through a structure which was then found to be a common bile duct or a ureter. There is a fine story told of him on this subject by a coworker: “Professor Bergentz was assisting me on a very difficult re-operation, everything was scar tissue and there was no plane to dissect. Finally we came to a structure, which none of us could understand, we simply did not know what it was. Professor Bergentz took the knife out of my hand and said calmly: “Here I am the only one who is allowed to cut, because I am the Scientific Advisor. Fortunately it was only scar tissue !”. Professor Bergentz is member of the ISS/SIC since 1975.

Sources

Personal communication. Letter Bergentz to Liebermann-Meffert (Basle):
Malmö September 1990 and 09.07.2001

Alistair R. BROWN

* 1937 Shanghai, China

Congress President ISS/SIC Acapulco 1997

President ISS/SIC 1997–1999

Appointments

Royal North Shore Hospital Sydney

Senior Consultant Surgeon, Royal Australian
Navy

Honors

Councillor Royal Australasian College of
Surgeons 1991–2000

President General Surgeons Australia (GSA) 1998–2001

President International Society of Surgery Foundation 1999–2001

Major Interests

Gastrointestinal surgery

Breast surgery

History, literature, art

Pioneering Work

Surgical endoscopy

Laparoscopic surgery in Australia

Publications

Several articles in journals

Personality and Career

Born as a British subject of an English father and a New Zealand mother he evacuated from Shanghai to New Zealand in 1941. He graduated in medicine in 1960, obtained basic surgical training in Dunedin and Christchurch, New Zealand. After the post-graduate qualification in surgery in London, he spent four years working at St Mary's, St James and Charring Cross Hospitals in London.

Sources

Personal CV, ISS/SIC Archives



Vinzenz von CZERNY

* 19.11.1842 Trautenau, Austria
 † 03.10.1916 Heidelberg, Germany

Congress President ISS/SIC Brussels 1908

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
 University at Freiburg/Breisgau,
 Germany 1871–1877 Chairman and
 Professor of Surgery, University at
 Heidelberg, Germany 1877–1906
 Founder and Chief of the Cancer Research
 Center and the Samariterhaus
 Heidelberg, Germany from 1906–1916



Honors

Geheimer Hofrat 1879
 Dean of the Faculty of Medicine University of Heidelberg 1887–1888, 1897–1898
 Prorector University of Heidelberg 1902
 Knighted 1903
 Honorary Member German Society of Surgery 1903
 President International Cancer Research Society 1910

Major interests

Malignant tumors

Neck surgery

Pioneering work

Contributions to tumor science
 1869–1916
 Foundation of the Heidelberg
 Cancer Institute 1906
 Significance of X-Ray therapy 1912
 First successful segment excision of
 mid-esophageal carcinoma in a
 patient through cervical approach
 1877

Abdominal Surgery	Subtotal gastrectomy 1884
Stomach and bowel	Large bowel anastomosis after tumor resection 1880
	Rectum extirpation 1880
Hernia	Radical inguinal hernia treatment 1878
Male genital organs	First successful perineal prostatectomy for carcinoma 1887 and benign adenoma 1903
Hysterectomy	First total hysterectomy via the vagina 1878
	Vaginal and sacral extirpation i.e.enucleation for cervix-carcinoma 1879/1882 and myofibroma 1891
Plastic surgery	Plastic facial (1889) and urethral (1897) repair after tumor excision
Asepsis	Introduction of aseptic techniques in Freiburg 1871 and Heidelberg 1877
	Effect of carbolic acid and carbolic suture material 1873
Research	Studies on gastric surgery 1869, first successful laryngectomy in animals 1870, transplantation of epidermis on granulating wounds 1870
Eponyms	Techniques: Czerny's pillar suture (duplication of fascia for inguinal hernia), Czerny's two row suture (intestinal anastomosis)
	Instruments: Czerny's hook-forceps (uterus neck), Czerny's bile stone forceps, Czerny's rectum speculum

Publications

194 articles including textbooks

Personality and Career

Professor Czerny was of a tall and robust stature. He was a gifted surgeon who demonstrated great skill and daring and was known for extreme honesty in research. He had the capacity to pursue his ideas which were directed towards the future but was never satisfied with his achievements.

As a surgical teacher he was highly stimulating and of an extrovert personality. He used to play the piano in trio or quartet concerts in Vienna and Freiburg. Many guests visited him at home frequently. He spoke Italian, French and English fluently.

Czerny was the third of five children, of a pharmacy owner and grew up in an unpretentious middle class home in a medieval middle sized Bohemian city. He studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, where he qualified in 1866 from the University School of Medicine. In the same year he published his thesis receiving "summa cum laude". Czerny wanted to become a physiologist or ophthalmologist and began a residency with the internist Professor Ritter von Oppolzer at Vienna in 1867. Professor Theodor Billroth, appointed to the surgical chair at the University of Vienna in 1867 stopped these plans by engaging the young Czerny who described himself as a "surgeon rather against his will". He became Billroth's favorite pupil and co-operator in the clinic and in animal experiments. Billroth supported Czerny's career and arranged for him to travel to Karl Thiersch at Leipzig, Richard von Volkmann at Halle and Bernhard von Langenbeck at Berlin. In the summer of 1871 Czerny received the "venia docendi" for surgery from the University of Vienna. Czerny was only 29 years old when he was appointed to the surgical chair of the University of Freiburg/Breisgau in November 1871. Five years later Czerny accepted the appointment to the chair at Heidelberg, where he remained until 1906 when he became emeritus professor. Offers to the chairs of Innsbruck, Prague, Würzburg and Vienna had been refused.

Cancer treatment increasingly demanded Czerny's attention and made him the promoter of radiotherapy in combination with surgery. As Professor Fritz Linder who many years later held the office as Chairman of Surgery in Heidelberg said, Czerny gave a rather visionary comment on this matter: "*If I lack confidence in the knife we should introduce radiotherapy. If this does not help either, then a cancer serum should be tried*". After an informative visit to Roswell Park in Buffalo, USA, Czerny founded the first German Institute of Experimental Cancer Research in Heidelberg in 1906 and directed it together

with the associated hospital, the Samariterhaus, until his death. His institution became very famous and efficient and is still working nowadays.

Czerny married Luise Kußmaul in 1872. She was the daughter of the famous University professor and Chairman of internal medicine in Freiburg, Adolf Kußmaul. The couple had three sons and one daughter. One of the sons, Professor Siegfried Czerny became an academic painter at Tübingen. We owe to him a fine etching of his father.

The great man's modesty is best reflected in the sentence which ends his autobiography: "My works are almost all aphorisms created in a short time. It is right, therefore, that my work soon will be forgotten. However, I find solace in the knowledge that I have been one of the best in my speciality in my time".

Czerny died at the age of 74 years from leucemia, most probably related to damage of frequent unprotected exposure to X-rays.

Sources

Czerny V: Aus meinem Leben. Ruperto Carola 19: 214–237, 1967

Ferber M, Riemschneider I: Verzeichnis der Schriften und Vorträge von Vinzenz Czerny. Ruperto Carola 19: 237–244, 1967

Liebermann-Meffert D, Stein HJ, White H: History of the International Society of Surgery/Société internationale de chirurgie (ISS/SIC) II Vinzenz Czerny (1842–1915): Grand Seigneur of Oncologic Surgery-Life, Influence, and Work of the Second Congress President of the ISS/SIC. World J Surg 24: 1589–1598, 2000

Linder F, Amberger M : Chirurgie in Heidelberg. 600 Jahrfeier der Ruprecht Karls Universität Heidelberg 1985, p 213

Schöne G: Zum hundertsten Geburtstag von Vincenz Czerny. Zbl Chir 69, 1806–1808, 1942

Erling DAHL-IVERSEN

* 30.11.1892 Fredensborg, Denmark

† 13.09.1978 Denmark

Congress President ISS/SIC Dublin 1961

Appointments

Chief Surgeon Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen

1935–1941

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,

Rigshospitalet, University Copenhagen 1935–1963

Prorector, Copenhagen University 1960–1961



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1952, Royal College of Surgeons of England 1960, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland 1961

Honorary Member Swedish Surgical Society 1953, Norwegian Surgical Society 1954, Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1963

Major Interests

Upper gastrointestinal tract and gallbladder, Urology and Endocrinology

Publications

Numerous articles and several textbooks on General Surgery, War Surgery, History of Surgery in Denmark

Personality and Career

He was the son of the teacher Anders Dahl-Iversen and his wife Ane Catrine Pedersen and was married to Inga Thortsen who died in 1962. Following graduation in 1919 he obtained his PhD in 1925. During his surgical career as University Professor of Surgery Dahl-Iversen taught some 20 generations of medical students. The farewell party on his 70th birthday was attended by several hundreds of his former students. Still today many of his anecdotes are said to be quoted among surgeons in Denmark.

Sources

Personal communication Professor Knud Lockwood, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen 1987 to Liebermann-Meffert provided together with Dahl-Iversen's Curriculum vitae, March 18, 1987

Robert DANIS

* 20.10.1880 Bevere-lez-Audenaerde, Belgium

† 03.07.1962 Brussels, Belgium

President ISS/SIC 1951–1962

Appointments

Chef du Laboratoire de Recherches Clinique de
l'Hôpital Saint-Jean, Brussels 1909–1913

Chef de Service de Gynécologie,
Hôpital Saint-Jean (1920–1923), later
Hôpital Brugmann, Brussels 1923–1925

Agrégé universitaire and then Professeur ordinaire Université de Bruxelles
1920–1925,

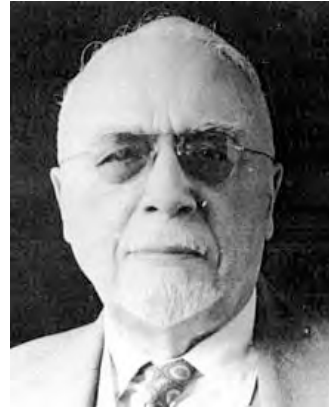
Chairman and Professeur de Théorie et Pratique des Operations chirurgicales,
University Brussels 1921–1951

Chef du 2^e Service universitaire de chirurgie générale, University of Brussels
1925–1930

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, 1^{er} Service universitaire de chirurgie,
University Hospital Brussels 1930–1946

Head of Fondation chirurgicale E. Dugniolle 1941

Professor emeritus, Surgical Department, University Hospitals Brussels 1951



Honors

Associé and later honorary foreign member Académie de Chirurgie Paris 1946, 1958

Membre titulaire de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique

Vice-président de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique

Président Société Belge de Chirurgie 1928

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of England 1948, American
College of Surgeons 1948

Honorary Member: Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and North Ireland
1958;

Societies of Surgery: Lyon, Marseille, Greece, Belgium; Societies of
Orthopedics of France and Belgium; Belgian Society of Gynecology

Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Grand officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne

Major Interests

Breast cancer

Surgical anatomy

Anesthesia

Fracture surgery

Plastic surgery

Pioneering Work

“Depage-Danis” procedure for breast cancer

Anatomical basis for breast cancer (lymphadenectomy)

Invented devices for anesthesia (baro-narcosis), blood Vascular surgery transfusion, and porto-caval anastomosis. Improvement of vascular suture techniques in aneurysms

Development of osteosynthesis techniques, invention of instruments 1926, 1929

Re-implantation of organs and bone

Publications

Numerous articles and several books.

Personality and Career

Son of a military veterinarian – native of the region of Tournai – Robert Danis was born in Audenaerde, south west of Brussels in Belgium. He obtained a classic education in the Athénées royales of Antwerp and Leuven before studying medicine at the University of Brussels. He graduated as head of his class at the age of 24 and interned at the Hôpital Saint-Jean in Brussels under Antoine Depage. He became one of the master’s favorite pupils and co-operator in the clinic and in animal experiments. Initially Danis directed his interests towards thoracic surgery for which he developed several types of pressure measuring apparatuses applicable for “baro-narcosis” (1908). In addition he had developed new techniques of regional anesthesia using intra-arterial approach, which he finally published in book form. For this book entitled “L’anesthésie transacrée”, he received the Seutin Prize from the Belgian Royal Society of Medicine and Natural science in 1913.

Meanwhile Danis had moved his interest towards vascular surgery and physiology of the blood. The results of these studies were published in his inaugural thesis "Anastomoses and vascular ligation" in 1912 and were well received.

During this time Depage had rationalized and popularized in association with Danis the surgical treatment of breast cancer which included careful lymphadenectomy, unusual at this time. For the modified technique Danis had carried out a study on the anatomical base of breast cancer. This was published in the Society's bulletin in 1928; remarkably was the fact that it was illustrated by numerous elegant drawings from Danis' own hand.

In contrast to the majority of trauma surgeons, Danis regarded bone as a living tissue and delicate structure, the elements of which clearly needed to be treated according to the principles of atraumatic surgery. Although he did not "invent" osteosynthesis, he improved and popularized the technique so that his name became attached to the procedure. In his home he installed a mechanical workshop where he manufactured himself the equipment he needed. He published the results in a book on the experience with osteosynthesis in 1932 and 1949, which established Danis' fame. The drawings in the book were made by Danis as well. Apart from painting Danis was a lover of music, art and social life. He had enjoyed company and being surrounded by friends and former co-workers. On these occasions he gave many proofs of his universal humanistic knowledge. His son André Danis became a surgeon with a reputation of his own.

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Spehl G: *Manifestation en l'honneur du Professeur Robert Danis à l'occasion de la remise de son médaillon*. Hôpital St. Pierre. 19 Octobre 1946

Wolfgang Karl Josef DENK

* 21.03.1882 Linz, Austria

† 04.02.1970 Vienna, Austria

Congress President ISS/SIC Mexico City 1957

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
University Graz, Austria, 1926–1930

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
University Vienna, Austria, 1930–1954

Director of the Cancer Research Institute at
Vienna, Austria, 1954–1968



Honors

President of the Association of Physicians in Vienna 1946–1968

Rector of the University in Vienna 1948–1949

Honorary Member German Society of Surgery 1952, Association of Physicians
in Vienna 1957, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, International
Society of Surgery 1959, Austrian Academy of Science

Major Interests

Cancer surgery: tongue, esophagus,
stomach and bowel

Thoracic surgery: tuberculous
conditions

Surgery of brain and spinal cord,

Nervus sympathicus system

malignant Blood transfusion

War surgery: gun-shot injuries

Institute in Tetanus, clostridia infection

Transplantation

Pioneering Work

First blunt pull through esophageal
dissection for cancer and esophago-
gastric

anastomosis 1913

First free fascial duraplasty 1912

i.v. anaesthesia

New therapies for benign and
brain conditions 1917, 1932

Founding Cancer Research
Vienna

Publications

More than 200 articles, several monographs and chapters in textbooks.

Personality and Career

Wolfgang Denk was born in Linz as the son of the ophthalmologist Dr. Karl Denk in the Austrian provincial town located on the banks of the Danube. After pre-clinical training at the Medical Faculty of the University at Vienna he qualified as an M.D. and began his surgical career in a hospital in Linz. His next appointments were at the 2nd University Hospital in Vienna where he became Resident to Professor Anton Freiherr von Eiselsberg in 1908. He obtained the *venia legendi* (teaching qualification) in 1916 and the title of professor in 1923. During this time he also served as an officer and head of surgery in military hospitals in the Balkan War 1912–1913, and in World War I. His work at that time was largely related to war injuries and infectious conditions. After the war in Vienna his main field was the surgical treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs and bones. He also became famous for his work on cancer surgery and the development of the technique of blunt pull-through esophageal resection in 1913. He was instrumental in founding the first Cancer Research Center in Vienna.

In addition to his busy surgical life he devoted much time to medico-political affairs and was on the list of the candidates for the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Austria in 1957. He lost the election by a narrow margin.

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Prinz A: Zu neuen Höhen. Die Zeit von 1950–1963. In: Spitzig KH (ed)
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schulen im deutschen Sprachraum. Thieme Stuttgart 1980 p 80–81
- Denk W: Zur Radikaloperation des Oesophaguscarcinoms. *Zbl Chir* 27, 1913

Antoine DEPAGE

* 28.11.1862 Watermael-Boitsfort,
Belgium

† 10.06.1925 Brussels, Belgium

Congress President ISS/SIC New York 1914

Secretary General ISS/SIC 1902–1912

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Hôpital Saint-Jean University of
Brussels 1914–1925



Honors

President Red Cross of Belgium

President Société Belge de Chirurgien

Health Councilor of the City of Brussels

Member of the Senat of Belgium

Honorary Member American Medical Association 1919

Honorary Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of London 1919

Grand Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold 1923

And numerous other medical and military distinctions

Major Interests

Medical management

Organization of institutions

Health and political activities

Pioneering Work

Founder and organizer of the

– Belgian Surgical Society 1892

– Société Internationale de
Chirurgie 1902

– First Nursing School of Belgium
1912

– Red Cross Hospital at De Panne
1914

Founder and Director of the
Belgian Surgical Ambulance during
the Balkan War 1912

Military surgery	Introduction of the immediate treatment and irrigation of wounds according to Dakin/Carrel Electro-magnetic bullet extraction from soft tissue and even from the brain
Trauma and infection	Surgical treatment of bone and joint fractures, tuberculosis of the bone. Stressed immediate first aid
Intestinal surgery	Depage's esophagoplasty 1903, Depage gastrotomy 1905, Depage cholecystotomy
Gynaecology	Technique of hysterectomy for cancer
Brain	Brain tumor excision First resection of Gasser's ganglion

Publications

Referred to as "innumerable".

Personality and Career

Antoine Depage was born on November 28, 1862 in Watermael-Boitsfort near Brussels. He received his medical education at the University of Brussels. After graduation – as Dr. natural science in 1885 and M.D. in 1890 – he studied Surgery at Leipzig, Prague and Vienna. He returned to Brussels and established a private clinic. He founded the Belgian Surgical Society in 1892 and the journal "L'Année Chirurgicale". Depage was instrumental in founding the International Society of Surgery in 1902 and was its Secretary General for ten years before becoming Congress President. Depage directed the Belgian Surgical Ambulance which was sent to Constantinople during the Balkan War 1912–1913. There he recognized the importance of immediate first aid to the wounded in order to prevent infection. At the beginning of World War I. at the request of Queen Elisabeth of Belgium he put his principles into practice by establishing a Red Cross Hospital at De Panne, known as "L'Océan", which developed into a major center with 1,000 to 1,500 beds, 40 doctors and 250 nurses. His wife, Mrs Marie Depage-Picard, went to the USA to collect funds for

l'Océan. On her way home she perished in the *Lusitania*, torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917, which brought the USA into the war.

Depage was among the first surgeons to apply Alexis Carrel's meticulous technique of wound cleansing and continuous irrigation of wounds with anti-septic solution (Dakin-Carrel treatment).

Beyond the innovations of military surgery Depage's reputation rests on his many contributions to general and, in particular, gastroesophageal surgery. By devising a new method of gastrostomy in 1903 he paved the way for future esophageal surgery: he had developed a flap from the gastric anterior wall which he then converted into a tube. He drew this tube upward through a parietal tunnel almost to the xiphoid and thus anticipating the modern gastric tube replacement after esophagectomy.

Sources

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Verhoogen J: Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M(onsieur) Depage. *Bull Acad Med* 320–24, 1925
Mayer L: Notices Nécrologiques. Antoine Depage (1862–1925). *Congr Soc Int Chir* 7: 75–82, 1926
Verhoogen J: Eloge du Professeur Antoine Depage. *Bull Acad Med* 11–15, 1930
Saint JH: Surgery of the esophagus. *Arch Surg* 19: 53–128, 1929
Depage H (ed): *La vie d'Antoine Depage (1862–1925)*. La Renaissance du Livre Bruxelles 1956
Letter Prof. em. A Lacquet F.A.C.S, former permanent Secretary of the Koninklijke Academie vor Geneeskunde van België, Brussels, 23.01.1987 to Liebermann-Meffert, Basle

René FONTAINE

* 05.06.1899 Pistorf sur Sarre, France

† 23.11.1979 Strasbourg, France

Congress President ISS/SIC Buenos Aires
1969



Appointments

Professeur agrégé, Surgical Clinic Hôpital
Civil, University of Strasbourg, France
1935–1941

Professor of Surgical Therapeutics, Surgical Clinic,
University of Strasbourg-Paris 1941–1945

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University Hospital (Clinic A)
Strasbourg 1945–1969

Honors

Dean, Medical Faculty University of Strasbourg 1953–1965

President European Chapter Society Cardiovascular Surgery 1965–1966

Honorary Member European Chapter Society Cardiovascular Surgery 1972

Member French Academy of Surgery

Member French National Academy of Medicine
and numerous other awards

Major Interests

Vascular surgery

Transplantation

Surgery of the sympathetic
nervous system

Pioneering Work

Free vascular transplant

Experimental myocardial infarction
in dogs

Arteriitis and venous thrombosis

Clinical classification of arteriitis
(the four types of Fontaine),

Endarteriectomy

By-pass operations, Arteriography,
a.v. aneurysms

Endocrine surgery
Pathology of bone

Effects of sympathicus on free
tissues and extracts from organs
Adrenal glands
Postoperative osteoporosis

Publications

Tremendous number of articles and contributions, found quoted already in 1933.

Personality and Career

Fontaine attended school in Metz, France, and began to study medicine at the University in Strasbourg in 1917. He became Interne des Hôpitaux Universitaire at Strasbourg and served as assistant under Seucert (1923) and René Leriche (1924–1939). He graduated D.M. in 1925 and received his Doctor Diploma. Formal training was followed by a post-graduate year in the USA as Resident Surgeon at the Western Reserve Medical School in Cleveland, Ohio, under Eliot Cutler and with Harvey Cushing in Boston. Upon return he became staff surgeon at the University Hospital in Strasbourg and co-worker of René Leriche in 1927. Fontaine presented his thesis in 1933 and was nominated Professeur agrégé. Having served as medical officer in a military hospital during World War II he returned to Strasbourg in 1945 and, after René Leriche had accepted the call to the chair at Paris, Fontaine had been appointed to Leriche's post at the University Hospital in Strasbourg. He remained there until his retirement in 1969.

His written work covered a variety of subjects and new fields of surgery.

Fontaine had become member of the ISS/SIC in 1932. He served the Society as National Delegate and later also as International Delegate from 1942 to 1969. In 1969 he presided the 23rd Society Congress in Buenos Aires.

Sources

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Arnulf G: In memoriam. René Fontaine (1899–1979). J Cardiovasc Surg 1981

Frank GERBODE

* 03.02.1907 Placerville, California USA
 † 05.12.1984 San Francisco, California USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Edinburgh 1975
 President ISS/SIC 1973–1977

Appointments

Consultant National Heart-Lung Institute,
 Bethesda, Maryland 1955–1972
 Clinical Professor of Surgery, Stanford
 Medical School 1959–1971
 Clinical Professor of Surgery, University of
 California Medical School, San Francisco
 President, The Institute of Medical Sciences, Pacific Medical Center,
 San Francisco 1959–1978
 Director, Heart Research Institute, San Francisco 1959–1979
 Professor of Surgery, Stanford 1959
 Professor of Surgery, University of California, San Francisco 1964



Honors

Master of Surgery (Honoris Causa) The National University of Ireland 1961
 President Pan-Pacific Surgical Association 1966–1969
 Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons, Royal College of Surgeons of
 England 1969, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1975
 Honorary Member: Argentine Association of Surgery 1965, Society of Thoracic
 and Cardiovascular Surgeons of Great Britain & Ireland 1968, Gesellschaft
 für Chirurgie der DDR 1975, Honorary Member Società Italiana de
 Chirurgia, Rome 1976, Panhellenic Surgical Society 1976, Mexican Society of
 Cardiology 1978, British Thoracic Society 1980
 Honorary and Corresponding Member Association of Thoracic and
 Cardiovascular Surgeons of Asia, 1976

Major Interests

Cardiovascular diseases

Open heart surgery and
pump oxygenators

Control of heart action by repetitive
electrical stimuli

Pioneering Work

Autogenous vein graft to thoracic
aorta

Computer monitoring in critical
post-operative patients. Closed and
open cardiac repairs. Devised trans-
ven tricular mitral dilator.

Transverse ventriculotomy for
repair of tetralogy of Fallot

Publications

Nearly 300 papers and several books.

Personality and Career

Frank Gerbode came of farming stock in California. He obtained his BA degree (cum laude) in Physiology at Stanford University and MD in 1936. While a medical student he married Martha Alexander, an heiress of one of the founding families of Modern Hawaii. Money allowed Gerbode to attain personal goals and enter a world of affluence and culture. In addition he was able to support a career which attained notable scientific and technological success. Unhappily, his wife died in the early 1960's but Gerbode's professional life remained full and dedicated. After their first child Marianna, they adopted two further children.

Having joined the US Army Medical Corps in 1942 he won combat medals in Africa, Sicily, Italy, France, Central Europe and Germany. In 1945 he returned to Stanford where he continued his research and began studies in pump oxygenation and open heart surgery and funded a distinguished team including Drs. John Osborne and Dennis Melrose. With this foundation of research he became the leading open heart surgeon on the West coast of America.

When in 1953 Stanford University Medical School was due to be moved from San Francisco to Stanford he was able to collect funds to build new research buildings at the Presbyterian Hospital. During the 1960's he was able to attract IBM to his laboratory and intensive care unit and become one of the first to monitor physiological parameters on post-operative patients.

His early good fortune not only in the companionship of his wife but her part in being able to develop and broaden his love of people and culture in addition to her financial support were amply rewarded. After surgery he retained his love of farming and found time to battle with nature not only in the operating theatres but also through sailing and skiing. He gained a great enjoyment and strength from the love of theatre, music and opera which remained as a legacy of his marriage.

Sources

Richards V: Frank LA Gerbode 1907–1984 Obituary. Trans Amer Surg Ass, 103: 53–56, 1985

Frank Gerbode: Personal CV (provided by Prof. Borst, Munich)

Ravitch M: A Century of Surgery, ACS membership yearbook Information 1994

Davide GIORDANO

* 22.03.1864 Courmayeur,
Province of Turin, Italy
† 30.01.1954 Venice, Italy

Congress President ISS/SIC Rome 1926

Appointments

Chirurgo Primario Ospedale Civile Venezia
1894–1934
Professor emeritus 1934



Honors

Senator of the government (Senatore de Regno)
Ordre de la Couronne Belge, Corona d'Italia
Councillor of National Research
Honorary Member Belgian Society of Surgery, Czechoslovakian Society of Surgery and Gynecology, Medical Society Prague, Swiss Society of Surgery and many others awards

Major Interests

Abdominal surgery

Viscera

Neurosurgery

Trauma

War surgery, Septicemia

Tetanus

History of medicine

Pioneering Work

Performed the first cystectomy, proctectomy and urology, gynecology utero-adnexal operations via abdominal approach
Developed special technique for ileosigmoidostomy in severe ulcerous colitis, developed method for splenopexy, liver and renal surgery
First hypophysectomy in Italy using a new technique
Fractures, osteotomy
New treatments
Basic research on cause of tetanus
Various contributions

Publications

352 articles including books on various subjects. Best known books were: *Manuale de Medicina operativa* 1894, *Chirurgia renale* 1898, *Chirurgia in tempo di guerra* 1917.

Personality and Career

Davide Giordano was born in Courmayeur, a village located in front of the Mont Blanc mountains in the Aosta Valley, Italy. He received a comprehensive classical education and matriculated in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Torino. Still being a student he worked on infection conditions and published a study on septicemia and several antiseptics as early as in 1884. He interned in the surgical department of the Ospedale di San Giovanni Battista and graduated with the M.D. and a thesis on "Unspecific diseases of bone" in 1887. Formal training was followed by the nomination as lecturer for clinical surgery and operative medicine at the University in Bologna from 1891 to 1894. Thereafter he had been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief and Professor at the Scuola Pratica di Medicina in Venice.

As a result of his surgical skill and knowledge, his conscientiousness and gentle social manners Giordano became one of the most important representatives of the Italian Medicine. Giordano had kept away from politics; but once he had been invited by the administration in 1920 he accepted the post of the mayor of Venice until 1924 when the government nominated him Senator.

Giordano had been a lover of fine arts and literature. It is said that no one could resist the charm of his personality and that it was an enjoyment to listen to his speeches. Giordano had been a founding member to the ISS/SIC in Brussels in 1902 and remained Delegate of Italy in the International and National Committees for many years. As Congress President in Rome in 1926 he provided an outstanding, unforgettable meeting to those who attended.

Sources

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Mayer L: Giordano, Davide. Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Vol I, Bruxelles 1933 pp 457–463

Giordano D: Discorso del Presidente, Prof. Giordano. Séance inaugurale. In: Mayer L (ed), Rapports, procès-verbaux et discussions. Congr Soc int Chir 7: 143–149, 1926

Evarts Ambrose GRAHAM

* 19.03.1883 Chicago, Illinois USA
 † 04.03.1957 St. Louis, Missouri USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Copenhagen 1955

Appointments

Chief Surgeon, Park Hospital Mason City,
 Iowa 1915–1917

Bixby Professor of Surgery, Washington
 University School of Medicine and
 Surgeon-in-Chief, Barnes Hospital and
 St. Louis Children's Hospital 1919–1951



Honors

National Research Council 1925–1954

American Board of Surgery, Founder member and first Chairman 1937–1941

Member of National Academy of Sciences USA 1941

LL.D University of Glasgow 1951

LL.D University of Leeds 1955

Sc.D New York University 1955

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of England 1943, Royal College of
 Surgeons of Edinburgh 1954

Honorary Member: Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland 1938,
 Royal Society of Sciences, Uppsala Sweden 1941, Société Belge de
 Chirurgie, Belgium 1946, Académie de Chirurgie, France 1947, Greek
 Surgical Society 1947, Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique 1950,
 Royal Society of Medicine, England 1951

Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, République Française 1952

Lister Medal, Royal College of Surgeons of England for 1942 awarded 1947

Innumerable other distinctions

Major Interest

Thoracic surgery, bronchiectasis
 Carcinoma of the lungs

Pioneering Work

Cholecystography
 Drainage of empyema

Empyema
Gallbladder surgery

First pneumonectomy for
carcinoma 1933

Publications

276 papers and books

Personality and Career

Evarts Ambrose Graham was the son of a Midwest surgeon. While still studying at Princeton he is said to have voiced his life objectives, namely to become an accomplished surgeon, investigator, and teacher. At that time he and his classmate Allen Whipple started a close friendship which was to last for the rest of their lives. He entered Rush Medical College in Chicago where his father was a teacher of surgery. After graduation he embarked on his surgical career. One of his character traits was that he was cautious in judgment, but uncompromising and fearless after a decision had been reached. On the basis of his clinical observations and experimental studies he effectively reduced the mortality rate in empyema patients during World War I. Following service with the U.S. Army, he became Professor of Surgery at Washington University in St. Louis. There he remained as chief surgeon to Barnes Hospital until he retired in 1951.

Evarts Graham's contributions to surgery, science, teaching and as a member of many private and governmental committees were numerous. Shortly after assuming the professorship of surgery, he started a series of studies with Warren Cole and Sherwood Moore which culminated in a practical method of cholecystography. He later performed the first successful one-stage total pneumonectomy for carcinoma in 1933 and marked a brilliant trail in the field of thoracic surgery.

When Dr. Graham took up his post in St. Louis he brought with him an exceptionally alert mind. His work on empyema and cholecystography made him a national and international figure. He supplied much of the impetus for the founding of the American Board of Regents and was renowned for his unwillingness to deviate from high moral principles. Despite his eminence he remained humble and gentle.

Graham kept a life long active relationship to the International Society of Surgery. He became a member as early as 1921. In the obituary HC Schwartz stated that Graham's "pride in this organization was unflagging, and (that) he

paid tribute to the gallant Belgian group who continued to function despite occupation by the Nazis during World War II". Schwartz continues that Graham "together with Matas and Allen ... played a significant role in presenting a successful scientific program at the New Orleans meeting in 1949. Graham felt keenly the honor of being elected President of the 16th Congress, and returned from Copenhagen convinced of the necessity of maintaining the prestige of the Society.

The death of (the Secretary General of the ISS/SIC) Dejardin affected Graham profoundly. Within a fortnight he learned that he himself had widely disseminated bronchogenic carcinoma. Graham had been a strong smoker all his life, but never believed (and contradicting Alton Ochsner) that smoking causes cancer. His next great concern was whether he would be able to help in plans for the Congress in Mexico about which he and Dejardin had corresponded at length. He noted how difficult it would be to find a successor who would be as devoted to the Society as Dejardin had been. Later he dictated letters to several members abroad expressing his hopes for eradicating any sources of dissension which might jeopardize the future of the Society. And this without mentioning his own travails!"

Sources

- Memorial Addresses by Joseph Hinsey (pp 10–12), Alfred Blalock (pp 13–15), Frank Berry (pp 16–18), Sir Russell Brock (pp 19–21), March 31, 1957, Washington University School of Medicine Print, Saint Louis
- Curriculum vitae in Washington University School of Medicine Print, Saint Louis, pp 23–50
- Schwartz HG: Obituary Evarts A Graham. *Bull Soc Int chir* 16: 231–232, 1957
- Wilds J, Harkey I (eds): Alton Ochsner Surgeon of the south. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge and London 1990

James Daniel HARDY

* 14.05.1918 Birmingham, Alabama, USA

Congress President Paris 1985

President ISS/SIC 1985–1987

Editor-in-Chief World Journal of Surgery 1981–1983



Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University of Mississippi Medical Center, School of Medicine, Jackson 1955–1985

Surgeon-in-Chief, Hospital of the University of Mississippi, Jackson 1955–1985

Chief, Veteran's administration Hospital, Jackson, Mississippi 1955–1985

Honors

Honorary Member, French Academy of Medicine

Honorary Member, French Association of Surgery

Honorary Member International Society of Surgery 1989

Honorary Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of England 1983

President, Society for Vascular Surgery 1961

President, Society of Surgery of the Alimentary Tract 1969–70

President, American College of Surgeons 1980

Major Interests

Cardiovascular surgery

Organ transplantation

Cancer

Epidemiological studies

Endocrine organs

Medical management

Pioneering Work

First lung transplantation in man 1963

First heart transplantation in man 1964

Metabolic products release in cancer cachexia

Reaction of endocrine substances

Administration of surgical departments

Publications

Over 500 journal articles and 23 text books.

Personality and Career

James Hardy studied at the University of Pennsylvania (Tuscaloosa) and was awarded his M.D. from Philadelphia in 1942. He began internship at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. World War II found him as a medical officer in the US Army at various places in Europe from 1944 to 1945. Following his return home, Hardy continued his postgraduate training in surgery and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine as Master of Medical Science in Physiological Chemistry (M.S.) in 1951. He became Assistant Professor and two years later Associate Professor of Surgery and Director of Surgical Research at the University of Tennessee College of Medicine at Memphis (1951–1955), before he was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Mississippi Medical Center, School of Medicine, which was in construction at Jackson.

Primarily an academic surgeon with a broad experimental background and laboratory experience, he began studies on the metabolism of endocrine tissues and began working with the heart-lung machine in 1956. He and his co-workers pioneered open-heart operations under hypothermia in man, succeeded in the first lung homotransplantation in man in 1963, and the first heart transplantation in man on January 1964. This had been three years earlier than Barnard's triumphal operation!

James Hardy is member of numerous societies and received many recognitions of honor. His close relationship to the ISS/SIC is expressed by his election to the Presidency of the Society and the editing of the *World Journal of Surgery* from 1981 to 1983.

James Hardy enjoys a happy family life. He married Louise Scott Sams in 1949 and had four daughters, two of whom qualified as M.D.'s.

Sources

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188: 1132–1140, 1964

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Henri Albert Charles Antoine HARTMANN

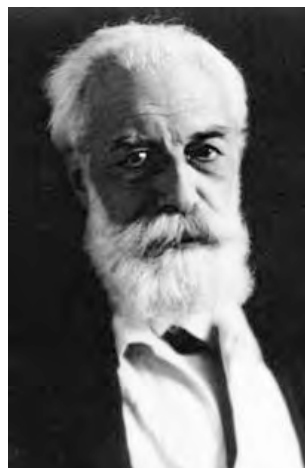
* 16.06.1860 Paris, France

† 01.01.1952 Paris, France

Congress President ISS/SIC Warsaw,
Poland 1929

Appointments

Chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris 1892–1909
Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Hôtel Dieu
University of Paris 1909–1930



Honors

Member of the Académie de Médecine 1918
Vice President of the Ligue Française contre le
Cancer 1918
President Association pour le développement des relations médicales entre la
France et pays amis 1920
President Congrès Français de Chirurgie 1921
Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland 1906, Royal College of
Surgeons of England 1913
Honorary Member: Société Belge de Chirurgie 1919, American Medical
Association 1919, Académie Royale de Médecine Belgique 1923, Society of
Obstetric and Gynecology Leningrad 1923, Society of Surgery Montevideo
1926, Philadelphia Academy of Surgeons 1929, Ligue Nationale Belge contre
le Cancer 1932

Major Interests

Mainly cancer surgery
Gastrointestinal surgery
Biliary tract
Urogenital system
Colon and rectal surgery

Pioneering Work

Hartmann operation:
two stage resection of colonic/
sigmoid/rectal tumors
Research on surgical anatomy
documented in several textbooks

Publications

Numerous articles in journals and many textbooks.

Personality and Career

Henri Albert Charles Antoine Hartmann's ancestors were of Alsatian origin, but Henri was born in Paris where he remained all his life. He became an "interne des hôpitaux" in 1881 and graduated from the Medical School of the University of Paris as a Doctor of Médecine in 1887. Then he began his surgical career as resident at the Hôpital Bichat. In 1895 he was nominated "chirurgien des hôpitaux" and became associate professor in 1895. Hartmann presented the first two cases of cured pyloric cancer to the Académie de Médecine in 1898. Ten years later he was appointed as Chairman and Professor of Surgery to the renowned Hôtel Dieu. Hartmann attended to his hospital duties until he retired in 1930. However, he continued to work after this date and remained a prolific writer of medical literature. When he published his monograph on tumors of the breast he was 90 years old and of undiminished mental vigor. He died at the age of 92 after a sudden fall down the stairs.

Sources

Monod R: Notice nécrologique sur le professeur Henri Hartmann. Bull Acad med 136: 201–204, 1952

Hartmann H in Mayer L (ed): Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Publié sous la direction du Secrétaire Général. Imprimerie Médicale Scientifique Bruxelles Vol I: 296–297, 1933

Leriche R: Nécrologie Henri Hartmann (1860–1952). Congr Soc Int Chir 14: 197–198, 1951

Yasuo IDEZUKI

* 04.01.1934 Japan

Congress President ISS/SIC Lisbon 1995

President ISS/SIC 1995–1997

Appointments

Assistant Professor of Surgery, Tokyo

Women's Medical College 1970–1973

Associate Professor of Surgery, St. Marianna

University 1973–1983

Professor of Surgery, St. Marianna University

School of Medicine 1983–1984

Surgeon-in-Chief and Professor,

University of Tokyo, 1984–1994

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Saitama Medical Centre and

Medical School Kawagoe 1994–2001

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo since 1994.



Honors

Honorary Fellow Governor of Japan American College of Surgeons

President Japan Surgical Society 1991–1992, Member of Board of Regents

Vice President Japan Surgical Association

President 4th World Congress of Endoscopic Surgery Kyoto 1994

Honorary Member: Japanese Transplantation Society, Asian Surgical

Association, Polish Surgical Society

Major Interests

Portal hypertension

Hepatobiliary surgery

Gastric cancer

Pancreatic transplantation

Artificial organs

Endoscopic surgery

Resident education

Publications

Over 400 papers and books in the Japanese and English literature

Personality and Career

A native of Tokyo, Yasuo Idezuki graduated as an MD from the University of Tokyo in 1960. In 1966 he obtained his PhD on the transthoracic transection of the esophagus for variceal hemorrhage from the University of Tokyo Graduate School. He was a Fulbright Graduate Student at the University of Minnesota Medical School from 1966–1968. Idezuki is at present Vice-President of the Japan Surgical Association. As a long-time Fellow of the American College of Surgeons he has been an active participant in College activities as the Governor for Japan, a member of the International Relations Committee, and as President of the Japanese Chapter. He is married with Yuko; of the three children the two sons are medical doctors and the daughter is an artist.

Sources

Curriculum vitae ISS/SIC Archives

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William Williams KEEN

* 19.01.1837 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA

† 07.06.1932 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania USA

Congress President Paris 1920

Appointments

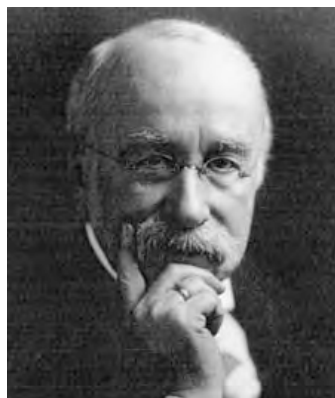
Lecturer on anatomy and operative surgery,
School of Anatomy, University of
Philadelphia 1866–1875

Professor of Artistic Anatomy, Pennsylvania
Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia 1876–1890

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Women's Medical College,
Philadelphia 1884–1889

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia 1889–1907

Professor emeritus 1907



Honors

Honorary Member Société Belge de Chirurgie 1895

President American Surgical Association 1898

President American Medical Association 1899–1901

Honorary Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of England 1900, Edinburgh 1904
and Ireland 1921

Honorary Member German Society of Surgery 1902

Congress President American Physicians and Surgeons 1903

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1913

Member National Research Council of America 1916

Honorary Fellow Royal Society of Medicine London 1920

Honorary Member American Surgical Association 1920

H.J. Brigelow Gold Medal of Boston Surgical Society 1922

Honorary Member Neurological Association 1924

Colver-Rosenberger Medal Brown University Providence, Rhode Island 1925

Gold Medal Pennsylvania Society New York

Order of the Crown of Belgium 1920, Legion of Honor of France 1923

Keen was a founding member of the American Surgical Association and of the American Anatomical Society.

Major Interests

Clinical teaching

Medical research, animal experimentation

Anatomy, general surgery

War surgery, neurosurgery

Infection, contagion

Pioneering Work

Composing surgical text books, improvement of surgical education, promotion of international relationships

Strong supporter of and campaigner for vivisection

Demand for ethical principles

Among the first in the USA to perform in the new field of brain surgery, ligation of Gasserian ganglion. Decompression of brain

Congenital tumors of brain and spine

Thyphoid fever

Publications

Having published 466 original articles and editorials, and 12 text books, Keen was the most prolific writer of classic surgical articles and editor of surgical text books. His earliest article was a co-work with Weir Mitchell and George Morehouse on *Reflex Paralysis from Gun Shot Wounds* (1864). Books were for instance: *Early History of Practical Anatomy* (1870/74), *History of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy and its Relation to Medical Teaching* (1874), *The Surgical Complications and Sequels of Typhoid Fever* (1898), *Treatment of War Wounds* (1917, second ed 1918), *Keen's System of Surgery* in eight volumes, which was repeatedly revised (1905 to 1921). Among his other accomplishments was the editing of Gray's Anatomy in 1887 and of the *American Text-Book of Surgery* (fourth ed between 1892 and 1903).

Personality and Career

William Williams Keen was born in Philadelphia on January 19, 1837. He graduated at Brown University in 1859 and received his M.D. degree from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia in 1862. His service during the Civil War from 1861 to 1864 was followed by two postgraduate years in Europe spending time in clinics with Nelaton and Velpeau in Paris, with Virchow, von Langenbeck and Gurlt in Berlin. He studied in Vienna and visited clinics in London. Upon his return in 1866 he opened an office in general practice in Philadelphia (anatomy

at that time was usually taught by surgeons) and started his surgical academic career by conducting the Philadelphia School of Anatomy.

Keen was distinguished as a medical officer, a physician, a citizen and a socially minded man. He was a great surgeon and an exceptional surgical teacher. His contributions to the surgery of the brain and the nervous system were recognized worldwide. Keen was the member of the team of surgeons that resected a sarcoma of the mandible of President Grover Cleveland aboard a yacht sailing between New York and Newport in 1893. The operation was a success and Mr Cleveland died without recurrence 15 years later.

Keen was always driven by the highest ideals; he was a man of deep religious feeling. One contribution to this field was a small book entitled *I Believe in God and Evolution* (1922). The brief record of the accomplishments of this extraordinary man is but an indication of the breadth of his interests and activities. Although fragile in frame and almost diminutive in stature, his intellect coupled with an extraordinary capacity for hard work brought him well merited leadership. His gift for epigrams and a simple spiritual philosophy of life gave rise to numerous statements, which were quoted both in medical and in lay literature.

Keen travelled through Europe in the middle of the 1890's to convince the European surgeons to found an international society in order to exchange ideas. But he had no success. When corresponding plans of the Belgian surgeons turned in reality Keen joined the ISS/SIC as a member as early as in 1905, attended every meeting between 1905 and 1926 and served the Society as first post-war President in 1920.

William Williams Keen died June 7, 1932 at his home in Philadelphia at the age of 95.

Sources

Talbott JH: A biographical history of medicine. Excerpts and Essays on the men and their work. WW Keen (1837–1932) Grune & Stratton New York London 1970 pp 1010–1012

Keen WW: Discours. Inaugural Session. Congr Soc Int Chir 5: 728–738, 1920

Keen James WW: The memoirs of William Williams Keen, M.D. A Keen Book, Doylestown, Pennsylvania 1990; List of official positions held by WW Keen (1999); List of original articles (and editorials) of WW Keen (1999)

Rutkow I: The letters of William Stewart Halsted and William Williams Keen. Surgery 100: 550–561, 1986

Theodor KOCHER

* 25.08.1841 Bern, Switzerland

† 27.07.1917 Bern, Switzerland

Congress President ISS/SIC Brussels 1905

Appointments:

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Inselspital University Berne 1872–1917



Honors

Nobel Medicine Laureate 1909

President of the German Society of Surgery 1902

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of England 1903, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland

Honorary Member: German Society of Surgery 1903, Royal Academy of Science of Sweden, American Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine and of many other distinct Societies

Publications

249 papers and books on various topics (only 5 of them do have co-workers!)

Major Interests

Endocrine Surgery

Abdominal surgery

Trauma

Pioneering Work

First thyroidectomy 1872,

Pathology of the thyroid gland 1883

Introduced duodenal mobilization (1902)

Pioneer of cholecystectomy and bile duct exploration: "Kocher's incision" (1890)

Reduction of shoulder dislocation (1869)

Classification of fracture types (1896)

Neurosurgery	Craniotomy (decompression) for brain edema (1896), increased tumor pressure and epilepsy (1899)
Atraumatic surgery	Atraumatic handling of tissues and wounds Established neural “dermatomic areas” (1896)

In addition to the list above numerous outstanding medical pioneer works, which are associated with and published by Theodor Kocher, must be mentioned.

After the first thyroidectomy in 1872 Kocher added another 5,314 equal operations until 1917, in some of which he transplanted glands (1883), because he recognized the cachexia strumipriva as complication of complete thyreodectomy. Kocher developed techniques for gastric resection (1883), for the obstructed, incarcerated bowel (1889) and for the duodenal mobilization in 1902 (Kocher's maneuver). He claimed the immediate appendectomy for appendicitis in 1913, described a new technique for rectal tumor excision together with coccygectomy in 1874, radical treatment of inguinal hernia (1875), and transabdominal ovariectomies in 1868, at a time when this was a high risk operation. In 1880 Kocher performed the first osteotomy of the mandible for the approach to oral cancer and demanded lymph node dissection. He introduced arthrotomies and arthrectomies for bone tuberculosis (1901).

A favorite subject concerned neurosurgery, not only the work on decompression of brain edema formation by craniotomy (1896) but also the topographic diagnosis of spinal cord injuries (1869). He devoted interest to trauma surgery, and his principles on the treatment of wounds are still acknowledged today. He had claimed the atraumatic handling of the tissues and wounds, the layered suture respecting the anatomic structures (1907), and hemostasis through correct vascular ligation (1869) in order to avoid wound infection. After 1881 he used antiseptic catgut which he had developed for the same purpose. He introduced combined chloroform/ether anesthesia (1890) and detailed clinical statistics for quantifying the outcome of surgical intervention and to guarantee a “quality control”.

Eponyms

There is a great number of Eponyms related to Kocher's (K') name. Instruments carry his name such as K' wound retractor, K' atraumatic bowel clamp, K' arterial forceps, K' bladder spatula, K' grooved director, K' probe, K' appendix crusher, K' craniometer, K' kidney holding forceps. The same as techniques K' strumectomy, K' maneuver (duodenal mobilisation), K' reposition dislocated shoulder, K' resection (knee joint in Tuberculosis). Incision lines were named K' collar section (approach to goitre), K' incision (approach to biliary tract) and diseases K' fracture (percondylar humerus fracture), K' sign (in Graves disease).

Personality and Career

In 1865 Kocher qualified at Berne from the University Medical School and published his thesis "summa cum laude unanimiter". During one year of surgical travelling through Europe, Kocher spent time with von Langenbeck and Virchow at Berlin, Billroth at Vienna, Spencer Wells and Horsely at London, and Nélaton and Pasteur at Paris. Then he became assistant of surgery in the Insel Spital at Berne. When Kocher was appointed to the Chair of Surgery at the University of Berne he was only 31 years old. Later offers to the famous Chairs of Prague, Berlin and Vienna did he refuse, presumably because of his strong home ties. Kocher enjoyed a happy family life with his wife Marie Witschi and the three sons; two of them became physicians.

When Kocher began his surgical career, hospital infections and septic bleeding were commonplace. Owing to his own operative methods which combined antiseptic techniques, a clear knowledge of anatomy and physiology, meticulous handling and dissection of tissues avoided these complications. Contrary to most of the surgeons of his time, he operated unhurriedly with inimitable skill, was obsessional about hemostasis, and condemned the contemporary practice of mass ligation. Kocher has been quoted as saying: "surgeons who take unnecessary risks and operate by the clock are exciting from the onlookers' standpoint but they are not necessarily those in whose hands you would chose to place yourself". Due to his "neat and precise operative techniques", as Halsted stated, he eventually achieved an astonishingly low complication and mortality rate. This was at times when Billroth's complications were "orders of magnitude higher". Numerous surgical visitors from all over the world came to Berne to see Kocher at work. Kocher himself traveled very little, and almost exclusively to

lecture at congresses and only in Europe. Because of the perfect intelligibility and simplicity of his speech he was a superb lecturer and teacher.

Involved in the founding of the ISS/SIC in 1902, he remained member of its International Committee until his death and motivated numerous Swiss surgeons to early membership.

Still in full professional life, Kocher died unexpectedly from kidney failure at the age of 76 years. A street and a park in Berne carry his name; a stamp appeared to remember this great surgeon in 1967.

Sources

Kocher Th: Discours de M. le Prof^r Kocher, Président du Congrès, Séance d'inauguration 1905. In: Depage A (ed): Procès-verbaux, Rapports et Discussions. Premier Congrès de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Hayez et Misch, Bruxelles, 1906, 55–63

Liebermann-Meffert D, Allgöwer M, Rüedi Th: Theodor Kocher and the International Society of Surgery. *Gesnerus* (Aarau) 49: 201–211, 1992

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Nelson WR: In search of the first head and neck surgeon. Presidential address. *Amer J Surg* 154: 342–346, 1987

Rutkow IM: William Halsted and Theodor Kocher "An exquisite Friendship" *Ann Surg* 188: 630–637, 1978

Tröhler U: Der Nobelpreisträger Theodor Kocher 1841–1917. Auf dem Weg zur physiologischen Chirurgie. Birkhäuser, Basel Boston Stuttgart 1984

René LERICHE

* 12.10.1879 Roanne sur Loire, France
 † 29.12.1955 Cassis, Bouches-du-Rhône,
 France

Congress President ISS/SIC Paris 1951

Appointments

Professeur agrégé, chirurgien des Hôpitaux à
 l'Université de Lyon 1919–1924

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Clinic A,
 University in Strasbourg 1924–1932

Chairman and Professor of Surgical Pathology,
 University in Lyon 1932–1933

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Clinic A, University in Strasbourg
 1934–1938

Chairman and Professor of Medicine, Collège de France in Paris 1938–1950
 Professor emeritus 1950



Honors

Member of the Institut de France, Académies de Médecine de France et de
 Belgique, Académie de Chirurgie de Paris

Honorary Fellow: American Surgical Association, American College of
 Surgeons 1919, Royal College of Surgeons of England

Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1951

Officier Légion d'Honneur, Ordre de Léopold de Belgique
 and numerous other distinguished honors.

Major Interests

Sympathicus surgery
 Neurocirculatory disturbances

Pioneering Work

Introduced indications for pain,
 stress, bony diseases, described
 effects of the autonomous
 nervous system on the blood
 circulation

Vascular surgery
– arterial ischemia and occlusion
– aortic bifurcation obliteration
Vasomotor disturbances

Introduction of the concept of
periarterial sympathectomy
(René Leriche Syndrome)

Publications

More than 1500 articles in journals, including books.

Personality and Career

Credit goes to René Leriche as the discoverer of the great importance of the vegetative nervous system in regard to body functions. He was a man of energy, full of ideas and originality, a fascinating personality, and undoubtedly the mental leader of European Surgery.

René Leriche was born in Roanne-sur Loire, a small city north-west of Lyon in France. His father was a lawyer, his grand-father a wealthy family doctor in Lyon. Leriche entered the University of Lyon in 1902 and completed the four-year course in 1906 with presentation of a graduate thesis entitled “*Surgical treatment of cancer of the stomach*”, a work which created a sensation. He passed through surgical training in the University Hospitals under Antoine Poncet. By 1910 he obtained the “*venia legendi*” and was agrégé in surgery. In spring 1913 he visited several surgical centers in the USA. He spent time with Alexis Carrel and John Murphy at Chicago, with the Mayo brothers at Rochester, met Halsted in Baltimore and Harvey Cushing in Boston.

Leriche did experimental work on a multitude of medical subjects, his major lifetime preoccupation, however, became the vascular and sympathetic nervous system. During World War I Leriche served as medical officer in military hospitals. The many patients with gun-shot trauma inspired him to studies on the physiology of bony structures.

In 1919 Leriche was nominated successor to the Chair of Professor Louis Sencert at the University in Strasbourg. His inaugural speech in 1925 *New aspects in the development of the complete surgery*, again was a sensation.

At Strasbourg he and his collaborators studied new fields of surgery and physiology such as arterial ischemia and pathophysiology of collateral circulation development, he described the pathologic process of aortic bifurcation procedures (“Leriche syndrome”), developed procedures for treatment of arterial occlusions, studied the effects of the automatic nervous system on circulation

and introduced the concept of periarterial sympathectomy. The last-named he started to employ successfully in the treatment of a number of conditions including vasomotor problems, Raynaud's and Sudeck's disease and osteoporosis.

René Leriche had become member to the ISS/SIC in 1914 and National and International Delegate in 1947. He developed a close affinity to the Society by sponsoring a prize for achievements in vascular surgery. He presided the 14th Congress of the ISS/SIC at Paris in 1951.

Sources

Dejardin L: René Leriche. Membre d'Honneur (1879–1955). Bull Soc Int Chir 15: 91–93, 1956

Leriche R: Am Ende meines Lebens. Erinnerungen des großen Chirurgen. Hans Huber, Bern Stuttgart 1957. (Title of the original edition: Souvenirs de ma vie morte, translated by A.K. Debrunner)

Killian H: René Leriche in: Meister der Chirurgie und die Chirurgenschulen im gesamten deutschen Sprachraum. 2. Aufl. Thieme, Stuttgart 1980 pp 219–220

Arnulf G, Morel A (ed): Lettres choisies du Professeur René Leriche (1934–1955) à ses élèves Georges Arnulf et André Morel. Présentées à l'Académie Nationale de Médecine 24.04.1990. L'imprimerie Gutenberg, Villeurbanne, Rhône 1990

Rutkow J, Rutkow BG, Ernst CB: Letters of William Halsted and René Leriche: "Our friendship seems so deep".

Fritz Karl LINDER

* 03.01.1912 Breslau, Germany

† 10.09.1994 Heidelberg, Germany

Congress President ISS/SIC Barcelona 1973

President ISS/SIC 1973–1975

Grey Turner Memorial Lecture ISS/SIC
Moscow 1971



Appointments

Staff Surgeon and Lecturer, University

Hospital Heidelberg, Germany 1945–1950

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,

Free University West Berlin, Germany 1951–1961

Guest Professor of Surgery, University of California UCLA Los Angeles 1952

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University Hospital Heidelberg,
Germany 1962–1981

Director Tumor Center Heidelberg/Mannheim, Germany 1979–1981

Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1961, Royal College of
Surgeons of England 1967, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1974

Honorary Member: Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland 1965,
Académie de Chirurgie Paris, France 1966, American Surgical Association
1968, Tokyo Medical Society 1973, German Society of Surgery 1979, German
Cancer Society 1986

President German Society of Surgery 1971–1972
and many further awards.

Major Interests

Oncology

Lung resection, embolism

Esophageal surgery

Cardiovascular surgery

Accidental hypothermia

Endocrine surgery

Organ transplantation

Administration

Surmounting scientific isolation
from surgeons of allied countries

Pioneering Work

First experimental application of
radio nucleotides 1947

Founding of oncological study
groups, data processing systems,
controlled documentation and
systematical follow up 1966,

interdisciplinary treatment of cancer

Open heart surgery 1953/1958

Arterial replacement, founding of a
bank for vessels 1954

Determination of clinical death

Establishment of multi-department
hospitals for surgery

Revival of friendly relationships
with Anglo-American surgery

Publications

More than 300 articles and book chapters.

Personality and Career

Fritz Linder was born on January 3rd, 1912 in Breslau, the first son of Konrad Linder, a head master at the six centuries old St. Maria Magdalena Gymnasium and his wife Luise. He received a humanistic education which is reflected in his great enjoyment for classical culture, his talent for writing and speech and his love for nature and natural science.

After pre-clinical training at Bristol in England, and Freiburg im Breisgau in Germany he qualified at the University of Breslau in 1935. Initially he had residential posts at the Pathological Institute of the University of Breslau, where he wrote his dissertation on "Arterial alterations in renal disease", and at the University Clinic of Internal Medicine in Frankfurt/Main in Germany. Linder thereafter began his surgical career at the University Hospital at Breslau under Karl-Heinrich Bauer in 1938–1939. At the beginning of the World War II he was called up to serve in the Army Medical Corps. He was in clinical control as head of main dressing stations at different fronts.

After the hostilities Linder returned to Germany to his former chief K.H. Bauer who had accepted a call as Chairman to the Surgical Department at the University in Heidelberg, Germany. The staff surgeon Linder "habilitated" under K.H. Bauer in 1948. Three years later he was offered the Chair of Surgery at the Free University in West Berlin, a post he kept until 1962. In 1952 he was appointed Guest Professor at the UCLA in Los Angeles, California, under William P. Longmire for one year. Back in Berlin Linder was instrumental in starting a special surgical heart and vascular center in his hospital at Berlin in 1954 in association with the establishment of an arterial bank. In 1958 he introduced extra corporal heart surgery by the application of an heart-lung machine.

After the retirement of K.H. Bauer from his position in Heidelberg, Linder became his successor to the Chair. Having recognized the advantage of smaller departments in large clinics he arranged his hospital in Heidelberg in 1962 into a modern department system with eight units, creating seven new self dependent teaching hospitals.

To overcome the isolation in which German surgery had fallen by the political events and the wars, Linder organized extensive exchange in particular with the Anglo-American medicine. By the time numerous foreign surgeons came to study the achievements in cardiac surgery and at the tumor center in Heidelberg. There was a saying: "Join the Linder clinic and see the world". In the same way Linder early recognized the advantage of interdisciplinary treatment of tumor patients and formed oncological study groups including data processing systems and controlled documentation in 1966.

Fritz Linder retired in 1981 and handed the Chair of the Surgical Department in Heidelberg off to his disciple Professor Christian Herfarth. Seven of Linder's other co-workers were appointed to surgical Chairs in Germany.

Fritz and Ilsegrit Linder have two sons, Malte Michael became a Professor of Surgery and the younger son Rupert is a Gynecologist.

Sources

- Personal communication Professor Fritz Linder to Liebermann-Meffert, 1984
 Personal Curriculum vitae kindly obtained from Professor Malte Linder
 Trede M: Nachruf auf Fritz Linder. In memoriam Professor Dr. med., Dr. med. h.c.mult., Dr. jur h.c. Fritz Linder. Mitt Deutsch Ges Chir 5: 381–382, 1994
 Encke A: Fritz Linder 1912–1994. Zbl Chir 119: 918–919, 1994

Paul LORTHIOIR

* 15.06.1898 Brussels, Belgium

President ISS/SIC 1969–1973

Treasurer General ISS/SIC 1929–1969

Appointments

Assistant, Service universitaire chirurgie
infantile et orthopédie

Adjoint du Service universitaire de Chirurgie
Infantile et d'Orthopédie 1947

Professeur de Chirurgie Infantile et
d'Orthopédie

Chef de Service à l'Hôpital Brugmann,
Université libre Brussels 1951–1959

Professeur emeritus 1959



Honors

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1946

Secrétaire Société Belge d'Orthopédie

Chevalier Ordre de Léopold, Ordre de la Couronne

Major Interests

Pediatrics, traumatology

Orthopedics

Fractures, luxation

Malformations of the gut in neonates

Pioneering Work

Tibio-tarsal arthrodesis 1931

Publications

Numerous articles on orthopedics and pediatrics.

Personality and Career

Paul Lorthioir was born in Brussels in 1898. He was the son of the pediatric surgeon Jules Lorthioir, one of the founders of the ISS/SIC in 1902, and General Treasurer to the Society from 1905 to 1928. Paul Lorthioir graduated M.D. from the Medical School at the Université libre of Brussels in 1923, served as assistant to the University Hospital, Department of pediatric and orthopedic surgery. This position directed his interest towards children's diseases and orthopedic surgery. He was founding member of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et de Traumatologie (SICOT) on Octobre 10, 1929, an association which has remained in relationship with the ISS/SIC.

In 1929 he took over the office of his father Jules and became Treasurer General to the ISS/SIC up to 1969, when he was chosen as the Society President. He acted as a member of the National Committee of the ISS/SIC from 1929 to 1969.

Sources

- Van der Elst E: Société internationale de Chirurgie Orthopédique et de Traumatologie. 50 Years of Achievement. Springer International Berlin Heidelberg 1978
- Mayer L: Paul Lorthioir. Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Vol I Bruxelles 1933 pp 55-56

Just Marie-Marcellin LUCAS-CHAMPIONNIERE

* 15.08.1843 Paris, France

† 22.10.1913 Paris, France

Congress President ISS/SIC Brussels 1911

Appointments

Professor of Surgery, Hôtel Dieu University
Hospital at Paris 1874–1913

Honors

Member of the Academy of Medicine Paris

Major Interests

Anesthesia

Asepsis and Antisepsis

Hernia

Trauma and orthopedics

Brain and skull

Laparotomy

Obstetrics: hand-borne
infection, puerperal fever

Tetanus



Pioneering Work

Introduced chloroform in France
introduced antiseptic surgery in
France 1870

Technique of radical herniotomy
1872

Precise anatomical definition of
fractures; early mobilisation after
fractures; technique of tarsus
resection for the club foot (talipes)
and treatment of the patella fracture

Trephination to treat epilepsy,
brain tumors (1878) and trauma

Introduction of a code for
appendectomy technique

Prevention of gynaecologic sepsis
through sublimat douche.

Post-caesarian section hysterectomy
as preventive measure 1872

Promoter of anti-tetanus serum

Personality and Career

Just Lucas-Championnière started his medical career at the Ecole de Médecine, University of Paris in 1860. After graduation he finished his thesis and then travelled to visit Lord Josef Lister at Glasgow, Scotland in 1869. He observed Lister at work and became acquainted with the famous surgeon's techniques and principles on antiseptic carbolic acid and sterilized sutures from personal experience.

On his return to France he served as a surgeon at various hospitals in Paris and later as Surgeon in Chief at the Hôtel Dieu – one of the famous University Hospitals in Paris. He introduced many surgical innovations such as the “Dr. Lucas-Championnière antiseptic carbol spray” which was a modification of Lister's device for spraying carbolic acid in the operating theatre, the systematization of bone fracture surgery, and the necessity of early mobilization and massage of joints after fractures to prevent rigidity and atrophy of the musculature. One of his favorite subjects was the puzzle why craniotomies were performed so frequently in pre-historic times and the mystery of their *modus operandi*. He proved in experiments that stone blades – used at that period – cut through bone better than the metal blades of his day. At the centennial celebration of the Institute of France he delivered an address on “Trépanation préhistorique du crâne” in the Hall of the Institute. Here he suddenly collapsed with a fatal heart attack in front of his audience in the full Hall.

Sources

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- Unknown author: Décès de MM. Lucas-Championnière Séance du 28 octobre. Bull Acad med T 69: 288–9, and Bazy 290–292, 1913
- Toellner R: Illustrierte Geschichte der Medizin. Deutsche Ausgabe: 6 Vol. Andreas and Andreas Salzburg 1986

William MACEWEN

* 22.06.1848 Rothesay, Isle of Bute,
Scotland/UK

† 24.03.1924 Glasgow, Scotland/UK

Congress President ISS/SIC London 1923

Appointments

Surgeon, Glasgow Royal Infirmary 1876–1889

Surgeon, Royal Hospital for Sick Children
Glasgow 1883–1889

Chief and Professor of Clinical Surgery, Royal Infirmary Glasgow 1889–1892

Regius Professor of Surgery, University Glasgow 1892–1924

Honors

LLD Glasgow and Liverpool 1890

FRS 1895

Member Royal Academy of Medicine Rome 1898

Member Imperial Military Academy of Medicine Rome 1898

Knight Bachelor 1902

Companion of the Order of the Bath 1917

Honorary D.Sc. Oxford

D.C.L. Durham

President British Medical Association 1922

Major Interests

Antisepsis and asepsis

Alcoholic coma and pupil reaction

Inguinal hernia

Localisation of brain and spinal
cord lesions

Syphilitic aneurysms

Thoracic and vascular surgery

Pioneering Work

Laryngeal intubation 1879, 1880

Bone grafting 1877, first antiseptic
osteotomy for Genu valgum 1877/1878

Lung Resection 1895

Neurosurgery, brain tumors 1869,
1870, 1876

Artificial limbs

Cerebral aneurysm 1869

Lung surgery 1895



Publications

Numerous papers and books

Personality and Career

William Macewen was son of John and Jane Macewen and the youngest of 12 children.

His father was a marine trader. From the Collegiate School in Glasgow he went to study medicine at Glasgow University. He qualified in 1869. Being tall and strong he had been athletic at school and maintained an interest in sailing and fencing but as a medical student the influence of Lord Lister (Regius Professor of Surgery of Glasgow) his talents and originality of thought blossomed. His first paper was entitled "Notes on blood transfusion carried out by Mr. Lister" and published in the Glasgow Medical Journal.

At the time when Macewen graduated, Lister moved to Edinburgh as Professor and Macewen became house-surgeon to his successor, Sir George MacLeod. In 1873 he was married to Mary Watson Alan; they had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Two years after he was married he was appointed assistant surgeon in Glasgow and then full surgeon in 1877. He had already become an MD and was developing an interest in brain surgery and bone growth and surgery. A major publication on brain surgery followed in 1893 with the title "Pyogenic Infective Diseases of the Brain and the Spinal Cord". In this he recorded his experiences since 1876 when he first diagnosed and abscess in Broca's area. The relatives, however, would not allow him to operate but the accurate diagnosis was confirmed at post mortem. His interest in the growth of bone led to a number of landmark publications and even a monograph in 1921 entitled "The Growth and Shedding of the Antlers of the Deer". In 1888 he had been offered twice the Founding Chair of Surgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, USA, but declined the important call because of personal reasons. William Halsted finally accepted the position.

Despite his eminence he was never too proud to learn from others and visited many schools of surgery on the continent. He was said to be kindly and a racy and amusing conversationalist with a subtle humour and a easy appreciation of the funny side of any situation. He was driven by a passion to unfold the secrets of nature and did not suffer fools gladly but always had the welfare of his patients and the advancement of surgical science in his sights. This more than compensated for a manner which sometimes appeared egotistical. His greatness

was never questioned by his contemporaries. Towards the end of his life he wrote “the further we penetrate into the depths of nature, the more numerous are the paths which are revealed for our searching.... if we pursue our quest with a single purpose in search of truth, for truth’s sake only, we may get a glimpse of the spirit of Nature and feel the touch of the Hand that weaves the woof”.

Sources

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Pringle JH, Patrick J, Childe CP et al: Obituary Sir William Macewen. *Br Med J* Vol. i: 603–608, 1924

Miller JD: William Macewen: Master of Surgery. *Virginia Med* 106: 362–368, 1979

Jennett B: Sir William Macewen 1848–1924. *Pioneer Scottish Neurosurgeon. Surg Neurol* 6: 57–60, 1976

Acknowledgement: Photograph of Macewen is taken from a painting which belongs to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow. By courtesy and permission of W. Paterson, Director, Department of Medical Illustration, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow

Paul MARTIN

* 13.10.1891 Dour, Belgium

† 1968

President ISS/SIC 1965–1968

Secretary General ISS/SIC 1957–1965

Appointments

Assistant, Medical School Yale University,
USA 1920–1921

Associate, Department of Surgery Peter Bent
Brigham Hospital Boston, USA 1921–1922

Assistant, Department of Surgery Hôpital Saint-Jean Brussels 1922–1930

Arthur Tracy Cabott Fellow, Director Surgical Laboratory Medical School,
Harvard University, Boston USA 1929–1930

Adjoint of Surgery, Hôpital Saint-Jean Brussels 1930–1937

Agrégé University of Brussels 1938–1939

Head of Hôpital Auxilliaire N° 4, Red Cross Belgium 1940–1945

Chairman and Professeur de Service des Hôpitaux de Bruxelles 1944–1961

Professor emeritus Université Libre Bruxelles 1961

Honors

President Académie Royale de Belgique

President Société Belge de Neurologie

President Société Belge de Chirurgie

Honorary President Fédération Mondiale des Sociétés de Neurochirurgie

Honorary and founding member Société de Neurochirurgie de langues françaises

Corresponding member: Société de Neurologie de Paris, Académie de
Médecine de Paris, Académie de Chirurgie de Paris, British Society of
Neurological Surgeons, German Society of Surgery

Grand Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne

Major Interests

Neurosurgery

Pioneering Work

Surgical techniques for treatment of
retinal glioma 1923 and various



	other conditions X-ray therapy of brain tumors 1928
	Founder of the School of Belgian Neurosurgeons
Bone fractures	Osteosynthesis with Danis 1925

Publications

More than 100 papers and text book chapters, predominately on neurosurgery.

Personality and Career

Paul Martin had entered the University of Brussels in 1910, but due to World War I he was obliged to interrupt his studies. He was drafted into military service as medical auxiliary in 1914, participated in the battle de l'Yser and, after 1916, he served in the Congo. Returning to Belgium in May 1919, he finished his medical studies in Brussels in 1920 with the title of a Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Having received a scholarship from the Fondation Universitaire he traveled to the USA. After one year at the Yale University he became assistant to Harvey Cushing at Harvard University in Boston. This year had directed his lifelong career towards neurosurgery. After his return to Belgium in 1922 he completed formal training in surgery at the Hôpital Saint-Pierre i.e. Hôpital Brugmann at Brussels as assistant under J. Verhoogen (1923–1930) and as adjoint of R. Danis (1930–1937). During the years when Martin began neurosurgery in Belgium he had to cope with an immense incomprehensibility, scepticism and criticism by his contemporaries. After a second period with Cushing at Harvard for one year in 1929, he was given the title of a Professeur agrégé at the Medical Faculty of the University of Brussels. The numerous publications on neurosurgery and the increasing reputation paved the way of this pioneer for founding successfully the first school of neurosurgery in Belgium.

Sources

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- Mayer L: Martin Paul. Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Bruxelles 1933 pp 57–58
- Dor P: Paul Martin (1891–1968). Les membres marquants à Bruxelles. In: van Hee R, Mendes da Costa P (eds). Société Royale de Chirurgie 1893–1993. Acta Chirurgica Belgica. Universa Press, Welleren 1939, pp 82–83

Rudolph MATAS

* 12.09.1860 New Orleans, USA

† 24.09.1957 New Orleans, USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Brussels 1938

Appointments

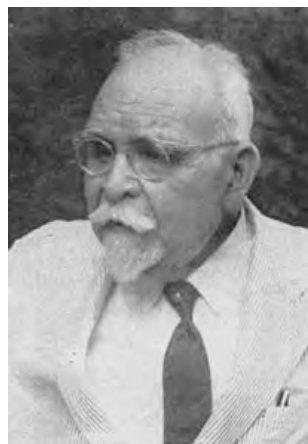
Surgeon to the Charity Hospital, New Orleans
1886–1927

Lecturer and Demonstrator of Clinical Surgery,
New Orleans Polyclinic 1888–1927

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Medical
Department Tulane University New Orleans 1894–1927

Surgeon at the Hospitals Hôtel Dieu and New Orleans Sanitarium 1894

Professor emeritus, Tulane University New Orleans 1927



Honors

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of England 1927,
American College of Surgeons 1927

Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1947

President American College of Surgeons 1924–1925

HJ Bigelow Medal, Boston 1926

American Medical Association distinguished Service Medal 1926

Member Louisiana Council National Defence 1915–1918

President American Surgical Association 1909

President American Association of Thoracic Surgery 1920

Vice-president American Medical Association 1920 and 1932

Knight, Civil Order Alfonso XII (1929), and Isabella the Catholic of Spain

Chevalier Légion d'Honneur (France) 1932

Officer of the Order of Léopold II of Belgium

and many other distinguished awards and honorary memberships.

Major Interests

Vascular diseases, aneurysms, tropical diseases, war surgery, shock treatment,
anesthesia.

Pioneering Work

The operations which made Matas internationally known were:

- the first treatment of an aneurysm of the left brachial artery by intrasaccular suture (aneurysmorrhaphy named Matas' operation) 1888
- after 12 years break, while performing experiments in dogs, five more cases with traumatic arterial aneurysms treated successfully with the same technique in man 1900
- first thyroidectomy for malignancy in the USA in 1888
- first attempt to relieve acute anemia by intravenous infusion of saline solutions in 1888
- surgical "creation of an artificial bowel opening" 1894
- first open chest operation 1898
- first operation in the USA under spinal anesthesia 1899

Publications

He published numerous articles, communications, monographs, and text books on various subjects and devoted his spare time to editorial tasks. His desk was overcrowded with paperwork, books, letters, and reports. However, there are two characteristics in publishing his manuscripts: he was never in deadline and months (to years) behind the anticipated date of delivery. This was matched by his failure to keep within the allowed time for his speeches and addresses.

Personality and Career

Modern vascular surgery owns its existence to the pioneering ideas and realization to three men: Rudolph Matas, Alexis Carrel and René Leriche.

Rudolph Matas was born in New Orleans on September 12, 1860. His father was a Catalonian immigrant who had studied medicine and pharmacy in the recently founded College of Medicine at New Orleans. When Rudolph was born, the family had not yet settled and moved between New Orleans, Matamoros, across the Rio Grande in Mexico, France and Spain. Consequently the young Rudolph became fluent in Spanish, Catalonian and French. English he had acquired in the Public School at Brownsville, Texas, where the family lived for a while. Matas entered medical college of the University of Louisiana (which was to become the Tulane University) and graduated, 19 years old, with the degree of doctor of medicine on March, 1880. At that time yellow fever was a devastating scourge of the South. Matas participated in an expedition of the

National Health Service to Cuba, which revealed the epidemiology of the disease. Translated by Matas, the results of these expeditions were published in the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal" of which Matas had become editor at the age of 22 years.

He headed the list of applicants for the appointment to a residency at the Charity Hospital and was enrolled in the visiting staff of the hospital in 1878. In 1886 he was appointed surgeon to this hospital. At the same time Matas had bought a large house and opened a private practice, a "reception-examination-consultant suite" in New Orleans. Following the founding of the New Orleans Polyclinic he was nominated lecturer and demonstrator of this postgraduate school. Then he was appointed as Chairman and Professor of Surgery at the Tulane University, a post he held until he retired in 1927.

Matas had a strong aversion against charlatanism often practiced by the so called "doctors" at that time and claimed better education and examinations for medical students. He himself developed an insatiable desire for knowledge and an indefatigable energy. He worked long in the night and expected the same from his residents and co-workers. Thanks to an amazing phenomenally retentive (nearly photographic) memory remained with him whether the text was French, Spanish or English.

Rudolph Matas became member to the ISS/SIC in 1905; he was member to the National Committee after 1932 and presided in 1938 the 11th ISS/SIC Congress held in Brussels.

Rudolph Matas died at the age of 97 at New Orleans in 1957

Sources

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- Ochsner A: Rudolph Matas 1860–1957. *J Thoracic Surg* 36: 621–624, 1958
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- Cohn I: Rudolph Matas. A Biography of one of the great pioneers in surgery. Doubleday & Company Inc, Garden City, New York 1960
- Talbott JH: A biographical history of medicine. Excerpts and Essays on the men and their work. Grune & Stratton, New York London 1970

Léopold Alexandre MAYER

* 21.05.1877 Brussels, Belgium

† 27.08.1955 Brussels, Belgium

Congress President ISS/SIC London 1947

Secretary General ISS/SIC 1912–1938

Appointments

Chief Surgeon Hospital de Willebroeck,
Brussels

Professeur agrégé (associate professor)
Université libre, Brussels 1911–1947



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1946, Royal College of Surgeons of England 1949

Honorary Member de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique, Bruxelles 1947
Médaille du Roi Albert avec liséré d'Or

Chevalier Légion d'Honneur, Chevalier Ordre de Léopold

Major Interests

Oncology

Visceral surgery

Stomach and rectum

Cholelithiasis and pancreatic duct

Thoracic surgery

Neurosurgery

Pioneering Work

"Curietherapy" in sarcoma of the limbs 1904

Radio-surgery for rectal cancer 1925

Subtotal gastrectomy 1921

Radiodiagnostic for gallbladder problems 1928. Ligation of pancreatic duct 1906

Invention of a new high pressure apparatus for chest surgery 1904, 1908

Treatment of brain tumors 1903

Sympathectomies 1929

Publications

262 papers between 1902 and 1933 covering a wide range of general and special clinical and experimental surgery. For his book *The surgical treatment of pyo-*

thorax he received the Prix Seutin of the Royal Society of Medicine and Natural Science, Brussels.

Personality and Career

Léopold Mayer, famous for his great lifelong faithful and unselfish service to the International Society of Surgery and its members and the lasting loyalty to the Society's Officers was born in Brussels. He studied medicine at the University of his home city and graduated with a M.D. and a doctorate in 1900. Shortly afterwards Mayer started his surgical career as assistant in the Hospital Saint-Jean at Brussels under Antoine Depage. He soon had obtained a special position above the other residents. Even when very young his subtle versatility allowed him to foresee – often completely unexpected by his colleagues – the decisions of his teacher. After a short time Mayer had exerted an influence on Depage that appeared obvious to the other assistants. In the long run, however, it was Mayer who was marked, for all his life, with the stamp of his master Depage.

Depage, in the first decade of the past century, had taken the initiative to assemble the most eminent surgeons of the world for regular international congresses. "The initiative was certainly well received" noted Robert Danis, President of the ISS/SIC in his obituary of 1956, but not further appreciated at that time. Depage had the opportunity of getting to know Mayer, whose exceptional qualities he appreciated. Mayer was a co-worker who performed miracles in the complex organization of the Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Mayer dissipated his energies and wrote thousands of letters; many copies are still preserved in the ISS/SIC Archives. Mayer travelled widely, made himself the enthusiastic promoter of his master's view and knew how to persuade the European and American surgeons about the issues he promoted. Above all, however, he made friends. Thanks to the perfect understanding of his role he contributed powerfully to the development and viability of the new Society. Later it was he, who, in addition to his scientific studies and extensive published work and the clinical load, organized the congresses, made the "Rapports" and "Compte rendu" into proceedings and spent time as Editor-in-Chief of his Brussel Medical Journal. He was always ready to serve and to make peace and he had imperturbable modesty.

Sources

Mayer L: Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Vol I, Brussels 1933 pp 56–58

Danis R: Nécrologie. Léopold Mayer. Bull Soc intern Chir 15: 1–3, 1956

Maurice MERCADIER

* 21.01.1917 Rignac (Aveyron), France

Congress President ISS/SIC Montreux 1981

Appointments

Chef de Clinique de Thérapeutique

Chirurgicale 1949–1950

Chirurgien Assistant des Hôpitaux de Paris

1950–1955

Chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris 1955–1958

Professeur Agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine

1958

Chef de Service des Hôpitaux de Paris 1958–1982

Professeur contractuel à la Faculté de Médecine 1970–1985



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons, Royal College of Surgeons of England, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland

Honorary Member: American Surgical Association, Society for Surgery of the Alimentary tract, Academy of Medicine of New York, Royal Society of Medicine, International Society of Surgery and of 11 other distinguished surgical societies

Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Officier de l'Ordre National de Mérite

Major Interests

Surgery, function, anatomy

Biliary tract

Pancreas

Stomach and duodenum

Rare conditions of intestine

Pioneering Work

Operative radio-manometry for functional diagnostic of bile ducts and valves

Reconstructive techniques for biliary tract fistulae formation and post-operative stenosis 1957

Hemorrhage

Surgery of rare intra-abdominal conditions

Colon diverticulitis

Prophylactic antibiotic therapy in
digestive
surgery

Cancer

Publications

Many articles and monographs

Personality and Career

During the clinical teaching of his medical studies as “interne des Hôpitaux de Paris” in 1942 Maurice Mercadier came in touch with visceral surgery. In particular the time in the hospital Saint Antoine under A. Bergeret, J. Hepp and J. Caroli influenced the further career of the young student. He was fascinated by the pioneering works on hepatic and biliary surgery performed by this skilled surgeons and the visualization of the biliary tract – all of which were high risk operations in the middle of the last century and became greatly involved in the projects and in the corresponding experiments. He obtained as “aide d’anatomie à la Faculté de Médecine de l’Université” detailed knowledge in the hepato-biliary-pancreatic structures and received for his work the “Interne Médaille d’Or des Hôpitaux de Paris” 1946. In 1947 he graduated from the Ecole de Médecine with a “Prize Thesis” as Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterwards his first monograph *Les dyskinésies biliaire* as co-author of Jacques Caroli appeared in 1949. Meanwhile he had served as assistant in surgery in the two hospitals Fernand Widal and Bichat of which Professor Jacques Hepp had become Chef de Service de Chirurgie. During this time he assisted Hepp on early techniques of biliary tract reconstruction. Mercadier traveled to the USA in 1953 to stay in the Lahey Clinic at Boston, in the Memorial Hospital at New York and in the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, places where many pancreatic operations had been performed. This visit inspired him once more to systematical operative explorations of the pancreatic ducts by means of liquid contrast medium without compression. Mercadier proposed new techniques of double anastomoses between the pancreatic duct and the common bile duct. He also demonstrated expertise in many other fields of surgery.

Maurice Mercadier is member of the ISS/SIC since 1957 and served the ISS/SIC as Congress President and Society President.

Sources

Mercadier M: Titres et Travaux Scientifiques du Docteur M. Mercadier 1985

Pablo Luis MIRIZZI

* 1893 Cordoba, Argentina

† 28.08.1964 Cordoba, Argentina

Congress President ISS/SIC Munich 1959

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
University Hospital, National University
of Cordoba 1926–1954



Honors

Honorary Professor National University of Cordoba

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1941, and of most of the Latin America Surgical Societies and Colleges: Brazil, Bogota in Columbia, Caracas in Venezuela, La Paz in Bolivia, Montevideo in Uruguay, La Habana in Cuba and others

Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1961, Academies of Medicine and Surgery: Argentina, Peru, Barcelona in Spain, Paris in France
Premio Virgilis Academia Medico-Cirurgica Barcelona 1964

Major Interests

Biliary tract
Cholelithiasis
Common hepatic duct obstruction

Pioneering Work

Per-operative radiographic exploration of the biliary tract 1931, 1939
Physiopathology of the biliary tract.
Description of the “Mirizzi-Syndrome” 1939

Publications

Many articles and six major textbooks: Clínica quirúrgica 1930, Colectomía sin drenaje 1934, Fisiopatología del hepatocolédoco-colangiografía operatoria 1939, Litiasis de la vía biliar principal 1957, Chirurgie du Système du canal hépatique 1962, Diagnóstico de los tumores abdominales 1960.

Personality and Career

Pablo Mirizzi studied medicine at the University of Cordoba in Argentina and graduated in 1916. Formal surgical training was followed by eighteen months of studies in the USA and Europe enabled by the scholarship the Government of the Province of Cordoba had sponsored. After his return he was nominated Chairman of the Surgical Clinic, Medical Faculty of the National University of Cordoba. He received the titular professorship in 1926. Mirizzi was an innovator in several fields but there were areas of surgery for which he had particular preference. His preference was surgery of the hepato choledochal system. The "Mirizzi syndrome" is characterized by isolated obstruction of the common hepatic duct which may originate from gallstones in the cystic duct or the Hartmann's pouch. This causes jaundice, gallbladder dystonia and recurrent cholangitis. Mirizzi is also renowned for the introduction of per-operative cholangiography. Mirizzi's energy, his discipline and perseverance, his remarkable intuitive clinical understanding and prestige made him a true authority in the scientific society worldwide.

Mirizzi renounced the chair and position at the University in 1954 and continued surgical work in his private hospital. During this period he published the new editions of his books and continued to attend meetings and congresses. Having been a member to the ISS/SIC since 1947 and Delegate of Argentina in the National and International Committees until 1964 he served the Society as President in 1959.

Mirizzi gained a great enjoyment and strength from his love of music, art, literature and theatre. More than one time he crossed the ocean to experience the performances of Stratford-upon-Avon. He was awarded with the Virgilis Prize of Barcelona in Spain in 1964, but during the preparation for the passage to Europe he suddenly collapsed with a fatal heart attack.

Sources

YEBT: Pablo Luis Mirizzi (1893–1964). Bull Soc Int Chir 23: 479–481, 1964
Mirizzi PL: Physiologic sphincter of the hepatic bile duct. Arch Surg 41: 1325–1330, 1940

Lloyd Milton NYHUS

* 24.06.1923 Mt.Vernon, Washington USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Stockholm 1991

President ISS/SIC 1991–1993

Appointments

Fellow and Professor of Surgery,
University of Washington Seattle
1957–1967

Warren H.Cole Professor, Head of
Department of Surgery, University of
Illinois College of Medicine Chicago
1967–1989



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Gastroenterology 1974, Philippine College of Surgeons 1983, Royal College of Surgeons of England 1986, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland 1987, Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh 1991

Honorary Member: Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland 1981, Academy of Medicine France and Brazil, Polish Surgical Society 1980, Association Française de Chirurgie Paris 1984, Israel Surgical Society 1986

First Vice President American Surgical Association 1989–1990

President Chicago Surgical Society 1974–1975

President Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae 1978–1984

Congress President Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae Chicago 1974

President Society for Surgery of the Alimentary Tract 1974–1975

President Warren H. Cole Society 1981–1982

Order of Merit Polish Government Krakow 1989

Lloyd Nyhus, in addition to this list, has been awarded many other academic degrees.

Major interests

Stomach and esophagus
Hernia

Ultrasound
Colon
Trauma

Pioneering work

Physiology of esophageal reflux
New technique of hernia pre-peritoneal approach 1959
First use of prosthetic mesh
Intraoperative
Preoperative bowel preparation
Corticosteroid in the treatment of shock

Publications

More than 430 scientific papers until 1995, many of them in collaboration with co-authors. Between 1953 and 1995 there were, in addition, 121 book chapters and 92 text books including *Hernia* (4 editions), *Surgery of the Stomach and Duodenum* (5 editions) and a *Manual of surgical Therapeutics* (8 editions), all of which were published in several languages. His masterful editorial skills have resulted in the famous text-atlas *Mastery of Surgery*. The first edition of this book won the Hawkins Prize of the Association of American publishers. This award is considered to be the “Oscar” of the publishing world for this type of book.

Personality and Career

Lloyd M. Nyhus is the only surviving child of three children of a principal of an elementary school. He was born and grew up in a small town about 60 miles north of Seattle, Washington State. From a religious Norwegian-Lutheran family, an episode at the Neuen Kirke (new church built in the 1700's), Amsterdam occurred during the opening ceremony of the 8th Congress of the Collegium Internationale Chirurgiae Digestivae in 1984. It seems that Professor Nyhus' mother always had wanted her son to be a pastor. Standing in the ornate pulpit of the old church, President Nyhus began his opening ceremony remarks, “If my mother could only see me now!”. The gathering of friends appreciated this very personal remark and responded with loud applause.

He went to several small colleges in the Pacific Northwest. Subsequently he joined the Medical School at the University of Alabama, in Birmingham, and graduated from this institution with an M.D. in 1947. Nyhus returned to Seattle for general surgical training under Dr.H.N. Harkins for eight years. On the

basis of a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship (1955–1956), he also studied with Professor Philip Sandblom in Lund, Sweden, and Professor Sir Charles Illingworth in Glasgow, Scotland.

For another ten years Nyhus joined the faculty of the University of Washington where he rose to the rank of Professor of Surgery. He was named the Warren R. Cole Professor and appointed Head of Surgery at the University of Illinois College of Medicine Chicago.

From this Chair, Nyhus “stepped down” in June 1989; he is currently director of the Living Institute for Surgical Studies which he founded and spends his time with writing and editing books or book chapters on various surgical topics. Also, he is occupied in the administration of several surgical societies. In this context he said that he is extremely proud of having been named to an administrative position in the International Society of Surgery which he feels is the leading international surgical organization.

Nyhus is quite easy to approach and seems to have numerous friends, many of whom were his close co-workers. Most of the people he influenced during that time have become great in their own right. Because of his perfect intelligible speech he is a superb teacher and lecturer. Nyhus travels very often, chairs sessions and lectures at congresses, meetings, and invitations all around the world.

Nyhus and his wife, Margaret Sheldon, have two children, a daughter Sheila, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wyoming, and son Leif who teaches in the Chicago high school system.

Sources

- Nyhus Lloyd M.: Letters to Dr. Liebermann-Meffert, August 22, 1990 and February 20, 1995 Bibliography provided by L. M. Nyhus
Curriculum vitae and Lloyd M. Nyhus in scope. Publication of University of Illinois Development Office Chicago, UIC College of Medicine March-April 1990
Abcarian H, Donahue PhE, Pollak R: Nyhus' Half Century of Surgery. *Am J Surg* 172: 1–4, 1996

Alton OCHSNER

* 04.05.1896 Kimball, South Dakota, USA

† 03.10.1981 New Orleans, Louisiana, USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Rome 1963

Grey Turner Memorial Lecture ISS/SIC

Buenos Aires 1969

Appointments

Professor of Surgery, Tulane University,
New Orleans, 1927–1938

Chairman and W.Henderson Professor,
Department of Surgery, Tulane
University, New Orleans, 1938–1956

Professor of Clinical Surgery, Tulane University, New Orleans, 1956–61

Director of Surgery, Ochsner Clinic and Ochsner Foundation,
New Orleans, 1942–1966

National Consultant to the Surgeon General USA Air Force



Honors

Regent American College of Surgeons 1936–1952

President Society for Vascular Surgery, 1947

President American Cancer Society 1949–1950

President American College of Surgeons 1951–1952

President International Society of Angiology 1954–1956

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, Royal College of Surgeons of England

Honorary Member: Sociedad de Cirugia de Chile, Academia Peruana de Cirugia del Peru, Sociedad de Chirurgia del Uruguay, Academia Nacional de Medicina de Buenos Aires del Argentina, Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique, Académie de Chirurgie Paris, France, German Society of Surgery, and 43 others

Major Interests

Anemia
 Visceral infections
 Gastrointestinal Surgery

Ileus

Cancer

Pulmonary diseases

Cancer of the lung and chest

Bronchogenic cancer

Vascular diseases

Varicose veins

Thrombo-embolism

Cardiovascular disease

Medical management

Smoking sequelae

Pioneering Work

Blood transfusion 1923

Subphrenic infection 1933

Treatment of intestinal obstruction
 1931

Physiological principles on
 treatment of peptic ulcer 1936

Classification of visceral cancer

1959, 1961

Bronchography, passive technique
 1928

Treatment of empyema 1931

Significance of lung metastasis 1942

Different operation techniques 1953

Intravenous injection of sclerosing
 substances

1932

Prevention of pulmonary embolism
 1934

Surgical treatment of coronary
 disease 1937

Training of vascular surgeons 1957

Antismoking crusade 1973

Recognition of smoking and cancer

Publications

594 articles and 6 books.

Personality and Career

Alton Ochsner was born into a business family in the small community of Kimball, South Dakota. His father became the first sheriff of the newly organized Brule County in 1887. Alton developed into an attractive, bright youngster to whom school lessons were easy. Albert John Ochsner, the renowned Professor of Surgery at Chicago, became interested into the future of his cousin's son and launched him into a career in medicine. Alton matriculated at the University of South Dakota at Vermillion and discovered that "he needed as little as four to

five hour's sleep, and for the rest of his active life he sacrificed slumber for accomplishment". He once said: "It is not work. I am enjoying myself".

Alton Ochsner obtained his B.A. from the University of South Dakota in 1918 and M.D. in Washington in 1920. He was an intern under the internist Dr. George Dock, St. Louis, Missouri 1921–1922. Thereafter Albert John Ochsner brought his nephew to Chicago as an extern to the Augustana Hospital. There he gained experience with blood transfusions by helping Nelson Percy who was his uncle's associate in treating pernicious anemia. Formal training was followed by post-graduate five years in Europe. He became an exchange surgical resident to Professor Paul Clairmont at the University in Zurich, Switzerland, and to Professor Victor Schmieden at the University in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Alton Ochsner displayed creativity: he, who had taken the infusion equipment with him to Europe, introduced the blood transfusions to his colleagues and became known as the "blood transfusion specialist" of Europe. He published of his first papers seven in German language. Upon his return to the USA Alton Ochsner had been appointed Professor of Surgery at the Tulane University in New Orleans as successor of Professor Rudolph Matas in 1927.

Alton Ochsner was a specialist in chest surgery. But he became publically well known because he waged a never ending crusade against the evils of smoking. Ochsner as early as 1936 speculated on a causal relationship between carcinoma of the lung and smoking. His "one man crusade" gave witness to his vision by the scientific proof many years later.

As a surgeon he was masterful and dexterous as well as decessive and resourceful. This gave him the capacity of quickly solving any problem that arose during an operation, even when it was sudden and unextected. Michael DeBakey (once his resident) commemorated him: "Dr. Ochsner was a surgeon extraordinaire- but he was so much more than that to me. He was a towering figure in my life, my guiding genius. He was my mentor, and he gave me unselfishly of his precious time, encouragement, and wisdom. He was my inspiration, not only because he was a great surgeon, but because he was a magnificent human being – a warm and benevolent man whose patients came first and who gave surgery his heart and soul. He never compromised his standards of excellence, and he attained heights that only the preeminent achieve in life"... Michael DeBakey remembered him as a dedicated teacher, warm friend, devoted husband, father and grandfather. His son (an M.D.) described him as a feared disciplinarian.

Alton Ochsner received 11 Honory Doctor Degrees, 19 Awards from distinguished Societies, numerous Certificates of Merit, Orden and Honorary Fellowships from all over the world, and was named man of the century in medicine by the States item in 1977.

Sources

- Ochsner A: Die Bluttransfusion nach Percy. Wien Klin Wochenschr 36: 697–712, 1923
- Ochsner A, DeBakey ME: Primary pulmonary malignancy. Surg Gynecol Obstet 68: 433–451, 1939
- Ochsner A: The relationship of smoking and cancer of the lung. Am Surg 21: 517–532, 1955
- DeBakey ME, Hanlon CR, Hardy JD, Ochsner JL: In memoriam Alton Ochsner. J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg 84: 1–10, 1982
- Wilds J, Harkey I (eds): Alton Ochsner. Surgeon of the south. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge and London 1990
- Ochsner A: Curriculum vitae. Personal communication, Publication list (ISS/SIC Archives)

Guan Bee ONG

* 20.09.1921 Sarawak, Malaysia

Congress President ISS/SIC Hamburg 1983

President ISS/SIC 1983–1985

Grey Turner Memorial Lecture ISS/SIC

Hamburg 1983



Appointments

Surgeon in Charge Kowloon Hospital

1957–1963

Chairman and Professor of Surgery

Queen Mary Hospital University of Hong Kong 1964–1982

Emeritus Professor University of Hong Kong 1982 to present

Honors

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons

Honorary Member: Hong Kong Surgical Society, Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland, British Society of Gastroenterology, Urological Society of Australasia, American Surgical Association, International Society of Surgery

Major Interests

Liver, biliary tract and pancreas

Esophageal and gastric surgery

Cardiovascular surgery

Genito-urinary system

Publications

Over 200 papers on various aspects of general surgery. Contributing author to books and monographs.

Personality and Career

Born in Malaysia Ong started his surgical training in the Queen Mary Hospital in Hong Kong. Postgraduate studies were in Edinburgh 1951 and London 1952. Ong was awarded with the Commonwealth Fund (Harkness) Fellowship 1956, was trained in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard University in Boston, USA, and in the Bellevue Hospital in New York, USA. Ong was knighted Panglima Setia Mahkota by his Majesty, the King of Malaysia and carries the title of “Tan Sri” the equivalent of a British knighthood. Ong founded the Hong Kong Surgical Society.

Source

Ong GB: personal curriculum vitae 1987

José PATIÑO

* 15.02.1927 San Cristobel, Venezuela
(citizen of Columbia)

Congress President ISS/SIC Toronto 1989
President ISS/SIC 1989–1991

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, National
University School of Medicine Bogota,
Columbia until 1993

Minister of Health of Columbia 1962–1964

Chairman Department of Surgery Hospital de la
Samaritana Bogota 1958–1962, 1968–1993

Rector National University of Columbia 1964–1968

Diplomate American Board of Surgery



Honors

Gran Cruz de la Order de Bocaya (Columbia)

Officier Palmes Académiques France

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons, Colombian College of Surgeons

Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1997, American Society for
the Surgery of Trauma, Asociación Argentina de Cirugía, Latin American
Surgical Federation

Major Interests

Portal hypertension

Thyroid disease

Diverticular disease

Burns, Malignant melanoma, Metabolism, Teaching

Pioneering Work

Transplantation of embryonic
adrenal cortical tissue

Publications

More than 300 articles in journals, author of 7 textbooks

Personality and Career

José Patiño is of Colombian origin. He is the son of Professor Luiz Patiño who devoted his work to research of tropical medicine of South America. José Patiño went to secondary school at the Gimnasio Moderno in Bogota. He started studying medicine at the Medical School of the National University of Bogota and then moved to the USA in 1948.

José Patiño obtained his M.D. from the Yale University School of Medicine in 1952 and did his internship and residency at New Haven Hospital, Yale from 1953–1958 where he specialized in general, thoracic and cardiovascular surgery. He won a prize for his thesis on “transplantation of embryonic endocrine tissues”. Here he reported on the first documented case of transplantation of adrenal cortical tissue in a patient with adrenal insufficiency. On his return to Bogota he became Director of Graduate Studies at the National University School of Medicine. Shortly afterwards, in 1958 he became Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Good Samaritan Hospital of the University of Bogota, a post which he held for twenty-two years, interrupted only briefly from 1962 to 1964 when he was Minister of Health of the Republic of Colombia and from 1964 to 1968 for the period of his Presidency of the National University. Patiño is one of the founders (1983) of the “Medical Center of the Andes Fundacion Santa Fe de Bogota”, a non profit private institution dedicated to high quality medical care and education.

Professor Patiño is married to Blanca Patiño. Of the couple's four daughters one is deceased and one is a neuroradiologist.

He indulges his interest in opera as a member of the Metropolitan Opera Guild. He has written papers on the life of Maria Callas who he knew personally, on Enrico Caruso, on the history of the opera and is at present editing a book on medical aspects of the opera. His personal library contains a large collection of medical books. He is a keen photographer and filmed all his operations himself. He was deeply involved in the development of biomedical information and the use of multimedia interactive programs for teaching medicine. He said that he was used to be working in the hospital from 6.30 am to 8.00 pm and hardly needed more than 4 hours sleep.

Sources

Patiño José F.: Your editors, Co-Editor-Surgical Section Hepato-Gastroenterol 42: 92, 1995, and personal communication kindly dictated by Professor Patiño to Liebermann-Meffert in 1996.

Boris Vasilyevich PETROVSKY

* 27.06.1908 Yessentuki,
Stavropol Territory, Russia

Congress President ISS/SIC Moscow 1971

Appointments

1944–1945 Senior teacher Faculty of surgery
“Kirov” Military Medical Academy
Leningrad

1945–1948 Deputy Director Moscow
Institute of Surgery USSR Academy of
Medical Sciences

1948–1949 Professor of General Surgery
Second “Pirogov” Medical Institute Moscow

1949–1951 Director and Professor 3rd Surgical Clinic of the University
Budapest, Hungary

1951–1956 Chief of Chair 2nd “Pirogov” Medical Institute and University
School of Medicine Moscow

1953–1965 Chief Surgeon 4th Main Department USSR Health Ministry

1956–1988 Chairman of Hospital Surgery University School of Medicine 1st
“Sechenov” Medical Institute Moscow

1963–1988 Director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery
USSR Health Ministry which was named in 1973 the All-Union Scientific
Center of Surgery of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

1965–1980 Minister of Health of the USSR

1966–1981 Alternate member of the CCCPSU

1992– President “Pirogov” Association of Surgeons



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1974, Royal College of
Surgeons of Ireland, Royal College of Surgeons of England

Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1973 and six further foreign
academies of sciences

Editor-in-Chief Medical Encyclopaedia

Order of the Red Star 1942
 Patriotic War II degree 1943
 Red Banner of Labour 1970; Hero of Socialist Labour 1968
 Orders of the October Revolution 1970
 Winner of the Lenin and State prizes 1960
 Orders of Lenin 1961, 1965, 1978
 Numerous further scientific and political awards

Major Interests

Emergency surgery
 Organ transplantation
 Cardiovascular surgery (aneurisms,
 occlusive lesions)

Thoracic surgery

Pioneering Work

Blood transfusion 1937
 Kidney transplantation 1965
 Gunshot lesions of vessels 1947
 Open and closed cardiac surgery
 1962
 Ductus Botalli 1963
 Electrochemical creation of auto-
 biological lining in vascular
 prosthesis 1970
 Esophagectomy
 Founder of first microsurgical
 Department in the USSR

Publications

More than 400 papers, 31 monographies and books

Personality and Career

Boris Petrovsky was born as the son of a medical doctor in a small North Caucasian health resort. He visited secondary school at Kislovodsk, Caucasus from 1916 to 1924. After studying medicine at Moscow State University he graduated in 1930 and started his surgical career as resident in a small district hospital and in a military hospital, both near Moscow. Then he became Research Assistant (1932), Senior Research Fellow (1938) and Assistant Professor (1940) under the famous surgeon Piotr Herzen at the Moscow Oncological Institute until 1941. During this time he wrote a thesis on "Transfusion of blood and plasma in oncology" (1937). He subsequently took a break in 1939/40 to serve as army chief surgeon in the Finnish war. In 1941 he accepted the post of Assistant

Professor of Surgery at the 2nd Medical Institute („Pirogov” Institute) in Moscow. However, he soon left because of the outbreak of World War II in order to become Surgeon-in-Chief and Military General at the Western and Baltic fronts. After the war and another year at the Military Academy in Leningrad, Petrovsky returned to Moscow. In 1947 he wrote a second medical thesis on “Gun shots injuring large blood vessels in the war”. Thereafter, as appointed Director at the Faculty of Medicine, he organized the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery and thus founded the famous All-Union National Research Center in Moscow.

Mention must be made to Petrovsky’s special place in the International Society of Surgery. Early after the end of World War II he formed a bridge between the communist surgical world in Russia and the Society, a decision which had been stimulated by his mentor Herzen. As Minister of Health in the USSR he was in a special position to maintain the somewhat tenuous links with the Society during difficult political times. Occasionally Petrovsky was able to send some Russian representatives to congresses and he himself was admitted to the ISS/SIC in 1951 to represent the USSR as National and International Delegate for more than 30 years until 1985 and as Congress President in Moscow in 1971.

When one of the authors (Liebermann-Meffert) met Professor Petrovsky at his Institute in 1991 she found the outstanding surgeon friendly, open minded and generous. One of the doctors later said: “We do not dare to approach him; he is so great”.

Sources

Petrovsky Boris: Personal communication to Liebermann-Meffert (1991) and curriculum vitae in form of a book. This was translated by the help of Doctor Boris Shilov, former assistant in the Petrovsky Institute, now Staff Surgeon in Plastic and Hand Surgery in Dahn, Germany.

Fritz de QUERVAIN

* 04.05.1868 Sion, Switzerland

† 24.01.1940 Berne, Switzerland

Congress President ISS/SIC Madrid 1932

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Kantonsspital University Basle,
Switzerland 1909–1918

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Inselspital University Berne, Switzerland
1918–1938



Honors

Dean University Berne, Switzerland 1937

Congress President Swiss Society of Surgery 1929

Correspondent Académie de Chirurgie de Paris et de l'Académie de Médecine
de Paris

Médaille de Haller 1899

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1921

Major Interests

Thyroid gland, goiter

Pathophysiology of thyroid

Visceral surgery

Cancer radiology

Ulcerous conditions

Tuberculosis

Diseases of bone and joint

Pioneering Work

Development of a goiter surgery
1902–1938

Goiter pathophysiology,
prophylaxis 1922–1938

Extirpation of cervical esophageal
cancer 1899

Introduction of radiodiagnosis 1912

Gastroduodenal ulcer, diagnostic
and surgical techniques 1912

Diverticulitis diagnosis 1914

Combined fracture/luxations

1902–1938, Tuberculous conditions

Hospital organization	Contemporary hospital problems
Surgical education	1932 Improved instruction and training methods for surgeons 1924

Publications

More than 300, most of them without co-author. The *“Encyklopädie der gesamten Chirurgie”* (Encyclopedia of the complete Surgery) in 2 volumes by Theodor Kocher and Fritz de Quervain, Leipzig 1903 was the first of several books; but most outstanding was his textbook *“Spezielle chirurgische Diagnostik”* (Special surgical diagnosis), Leipzig 1907 which received eight further editions and translations in different languages. De Quervain’s name is linked with several syndromes and surgical instruments.

Personality and Career

Johann Friedrich (Fritz) de Quervain was born in 1868 in Sion (Sitten) in Switzerland, a pre-historic settlement on the upper course of the river Rhône, today capital of the canton Wallis. His father was a clergyman of Huguenot origin. De Quervain received the M.D. degree and a doctorate from the University of Berne in 1892. Post graduate training was at Berne under the physiologist Kronecker, the pathologist Langhans and the surgeon Theodor Kocher. Formal surgical training was followed by a position obtained in 1894 as practical surgeon and in 1897 as the Head to the Surgical Department of the Hospital at La Chaux-de-Fonds. De Quervain wrote his thesis entitled *“The acute, non-purulent thyreoiditis”* (today known as thyreoiditis de Quervain) in 1902, became extra-ordinary professor at the University of Berne and the call to the Chair of the Bürgerspital, University in Basle. Subsequently, de Quervain succeeded Theodor Kocher in May 1918 as Professor of Surgery in Berne. Here he stayed until he retired in October 1938.

De Quervain was a careful, critical observer of his experiments, a prolific writer and a skillful surgeon. His outstanding diagnostic ability was especially obvious. The wide range of surgical subjects characterizes de Quervain’s scientific work which contains numerous original contributions. As the historian Professor Tröhler noted correctly, de Quervain was one of the last surgical giants.

De Quervain had been in the group of founding members of the ISS/SIC in 1905. When the German/Austrian surgeons had been excluded from the Society

after World War I – a decision which in 1920 effectively removed the international character – it was the honesty and strength and endeavor of de Quervain (then International Delegate of Switzerland to the ISS/SIC) that managed to bring the surgeons of the hostile parties again together (see Chapter 9).

Sources

Tröhler U: Der Schweizer Chirurg J.F. de Quervain (1868–1940). Sauerländer, Aarau 1973

Mayer L: Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Vol I, Bruxelles 1933, pp 650–651, Vol II 1934 pp 247–252

Philip SANDBLOM

* 29.10.1903 Chicago, Illinois USA

† 21.02.2001 Lausanne, Switzerland

Congress President ISS/SIC Vienna 1967

Grey Turner Memorial Lecture ISS/SIC

Rome 1963

Appointments

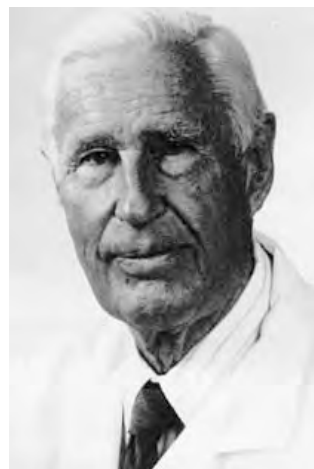
Head of the Department of Pediatric Surgery

Stockholm 1945–1950

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University

of Lund 1950–1970

President (Rector) of the University of Lund 1958–1968



Honors

Honorary Doctor (honoris causa) of the Universities of Paris 1967, Lund 1968,

Cordoba 1969, Lausanne 1975 and Glasgow 1975

President Swedish Society of Surgery 1958, 1970

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Ireland and

Edinburgh, American College of Surgeons

Honorary Member: Surgical Society of Denmark, Surgical Society of Finland,

Surgical Society of France, Surgical Society of Italy, Surgical Society of

Norway, Surgical Society of Sweden, Surgical Society of Switzerland,

International Society of Surgery, American Surgical Association

Main Interests

Porto-caval shunts

Gallbladder

Tensile strength of wounds

Pioneering Work

Hemobilia

Publications

More than 200 articles and several books

Personality and Career

Philip Sandblom was the son of a Swedish family living in Chicago. Here he started his medical career at the Northwestern University and obtained his Medicine License (M.D.) in 1930 and his PhD on "*The Tensile Strength of Healing Wounds*" in 1934. Meanwhile he had moved to Europe to become surgical resident in the Orebro Hospital and Serafinerlasarettet of the University of Stockholm from 1932 to 1944. During this time he became associate surgeon and submitted his dissertation at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm in 1944. From 1945 to 1950 he became Chief of the Department of Pediatric Surgery in the Crown Princess Louise's Children's Hospital in Stockholm. Then he was appointed Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Lund in Sweden, where he worked for the next twenty years. During this period he served the University also as President for ten years.

After his retirement Sandblom became Guest Professor to the University of California in San Diego and Veterans' Administration Hospital. 1973 he moved to Switzerland to become Guest Professor at the University Hospital of Lausanne.

Probably his best known contribution to surgery were the books "*A century of clinical research in surgery*" (1974) and "*Creativity and Disease*" (1982).

The authors met Professor Sandblom at the International Luncheon of the ACS meeting in October 2000 a few weeks before he died. His discussion was bright as usual and he had preserved the gentle style and good manners that had always characterized him.

Sources

Sandblom Philip: Personal communication and curriculum vitae 1992, reference list to Liebermann-Meffert 1992

Reynaldo dos SANTOS

* 1880 Vila Franca de Xira, Portugal
 † 1970 Lisbon, Portugal

Congress President ISS/SIC Lisbon 1953

Appointments

Head and Professor of Surgery,
 Hospital de Arroios 1925
 Head and Professor of Urology,
 University Hospital Lisbon 1932
 Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
 University Hospital Lisbon 1941



Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1950
 Honorary Member: International Society of Surgery 1955
 Reynaldo dos Santos received official recognition for his work all over the world. A High School for science, economics, science of literature and art at his birth place carries his name.

Major Interests

Vascular diseases (Arteriitis)

Angiography
 Thrombosis of deep veins
 Anatomical relationships

Equipment for angiography

Urology

Pioneering Work

Arteriography of the limbs 1928
 Definition and diagnostic measures
 of vascular/perivascular diseases
 Translumbar (direct) aortogram 1929
 Phlebography 1938
 Visualization of vascular networks
 in vivo
 Invention of contrast fluids, anode
 tubes, injection apparatuses and
 techniques
 Renal arteriography

Publications

235 articles including books

Personality and Career

Reynaldo dos Santos was born in Vila Franca de Xira north of Lisbon in 1880 in the Provincia Estremadura on the banks of the river Tejo. He obtained clinical training at the Medical School of the University of Lisbon where he qualified in 1903. Formal surgical training was followed by a postgraduate year in Paris, France. Thereafter dos Santos left Europe for the USA in 1905. He studied surgery with Albert Ochsner, John Murphy and Alexis Carrel in Chicago, with the Mayo brothers in Rochester, Minnesota, William Halsted and Harvey Cushing in Baltimore and at several other places. It was in the USA where his interest on vascular and transplantation surgery arose and where he performed the first experiments on organ and vascular transplantation in 1906.

Having returned to Lisbon, dos Santos served as surgeon to the city hospitals and obtained the “extraordinary” professorship for surgery from the Medical School at the University. Thereafter he studied another two years (1911–1913) in different surgical centers in Europe. Among others were Paris with Albarran and Tuffier, Brussels with Depage, Bonn in Germany with Garré, Vienna in Austria with von Eiselsberg and Venice in Italy with Giordano. During World War I he served the Entente in the International Committee for the Allied Forces as surgical consultant from Portugal from 1916–1918.

By the in vivo visualization of the vascular network and the corresponding determination of the nature and extent of vascular disease, the possibility of diagnosing extravascular tumors with techniques developed by himself, Reynaldo dos Santos contributed significantly to the advancement of vascular surgery. This included the invention of equipment for injections, intra aortic infusions, development of interesting radiological methods covering a whole limb or the abdominal aorta. His research yielded on detailed pathophysiological information of the vascular system. Dos Santos proposed phlebography which played an essential role in the discovery and localization of phlebitis of the pelvic veins and the deep femoral vessels. In close association with his son João he worked on the development of endarterectomy which was finally published by João Alfonso Cid dos Santos in 1944/1946 in book form. Cid dos Santos himself became a famous Professor and Chairman at the University of Lisbon.

In a speech at the 12th Congress of the ISS/SIC in London in 1947 Reynaldo dos Santos presented a comprehensive revue on his and his son's work. The pioneer documents on aorto-arteriography are kept in the Centro de Estudos de Angiologia Reynaldo dos Santos at Lisbon which had been directed by his son João Cid dos Santos.

Reynaldo dos Santos had become member to the ISS/SIC in 1920 and International Delegate of Portugal in 1932.

Sources

Dos Santos R: Arteriographie et phlebographie. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 263-267, 1947

Fontaine R: L'arterio- et la veinographie dans les affections vasculaires. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 273-279, 1947

Escola Secundária do Professor Reynaldo dos Santos – <http://www.esec-prof-reynaldo-santos.rcts.pt/apresentacao-da-escola.htm>

Da Costa JC: Revista Portuguesa de Cirurgia Cardio-Toracica e Vascular. 3: No 7, 1995

Toellner R (ed): Illustrierte Geschichte der Medizin. German edition. Andreas & Andreas, Salzburg 1986, Vol III, pp 1222, 1254, 1275, 1435

Jan SCHOEMAKER

* 15.08.1871 Almelo, Netherlands
 † 20.09.1940 The Hague, Netherlands

Congress President ISS/SIC Cairo 1935

Appointments

Chief of Surgery Hôpital Communal
 Zuidwal, Den Haag, Netherlands

Honors

Honorary Fellow: American College of
 Surgeons 1921
 Honorary Member: Medical Association
 North America, British Orthopedic Society
 Médaille du Roi Albert de Belgique

Major Interests

Surgery and physiology of the stomach
 Gastric perforation
 Gallbladder
 Pelvic surgery
 Trauma and orthopedics
 Dislocated fractures in particular

 Sympathectomy

Publications

Several important articles on gastric surgery and various other topics of surgery.



Pioneering Work

Surgical instruments
 Schoemaker's ligature scissors
 Schoemaker's rib shears 1905
 Anal sphincter reconstruction 1909
 Schoemaker's positioning
 Modified B I resection of collum
 femoris

Personality and Career

Jan Schoemaker grew up in Almelo the city of his birth in the Netherlands where he was schooled at a humanistic Gymnasium. He studied at Leyden and graduated from the University School of Medicine as a M.D. in 1896. One year later he wrote his thesis on "*The technique of suture of the intestine*". He became surgical resident in Harlem under the eminent surgeon, Professor Kouwer. For another year he studied at the University Hospitals in Heidelberg in Germany and Berne in Switzerland. After several years in private surgical practice at Nijmegen, Schoemaker was nominated Chief of the City Hospital at Den Haag in 1902 where he remained until retirement in 1935. During the difficult negotiations between the different groups of ISS/SIC members after World War I, Jan Schoemaker's considerate and politically prudent attitude was instrumental in achieving re-integration of the German/Austrian members into the ISS/SIC.

Through excellent pioneering work on malformations of the hip, the modifications of the B I technique and colectomy and the development of ingenious surgical instruments he rose to fame. The distinguished American surgeon, Rudolph Matas of New Orleans, recalled the 10th ISS/SIC Congress in Cairo in 1935 for which Jan Schoemaker was responsible: "Professor Schoemaker did his part admirably at Cairo. Jointly with his fame as the leading surgeon of the Netherlands, excelling in abdominal and pelvic surgery, of which he had added to the instrumentarium and technics several new devices. His great linguistic versatility and musical talent added greatly to the charm of his personality".

In 1940 a recurrence of skin cancer on his hand after earlier extensive accidental X-Ray exposure terminated the life of this gifted and unpretentious surgeon.

Sources

Mayer L: Pays-Bas. Schoemaker J. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Vol II: 206–207, 1934

Schoemaker CA: Jan Schoemaker 1871–1940. Notice Nécrologiques. Congr Soc Int Chir 12: 166–167, 1947

Thomas Holmes SELLORS

* 07.04.1902 London U.K.

† 02.11.1987 Aylesbury U.K.

Congress President ISS/SIC Kyoto 1977

President of the ISS/SIC 1977–1979

Grey Turner Lecture ISS/SIC Vienna 1967

Appointments

Consultant Surgeon,

London Chest Hospital 1934

Emeritus Thoracic Surgeon,

Middlesex Hospital London 1947

Consultant Surgeon, National Heart

Hospital London 1957

Consulting Surgeon, Aylesbury Group of Hospital



Honors

Hunterian Professor R.C.S. 1944

Chairman Joint Consultants Committee 1958–1967

President Thoracic Society 1960

Knight Bachelor 1963

President Society of Thoracic Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland 1961–1962

Bradshaw Lecturer R.C.S. 1969

President Royal College of Surgeons of England 1969–1972

President British Medical Association 1972

Hunterian Orator R.C.S. 1973

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1971, College of Medicine South Africa 1972, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1972, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland 1972, Faculty of Dental Surgeons, Royal College of Surgeons 1974

Honorary Member International Society of Surgery 1981

Major Interest

Pulmonary and esophageal surgery
Cardiovascular surgery

Pioneering Work

Mitral Valvotomy
Atrial septal defects under
hypothermia
Pulmonary lobectomy
Pulmonary valvotomy
First direct operation for relief of
pulmonary valve stenosis

Personality and Career

Thomas Holmes Sellors was born in Wandsworth, south London in 1902, the son of Thomas and Anne. His father was a family doctor in Wandsworth but later moved to Southend-on-Sea. After pre-clinical training at Oriel College, Oxford, Thomas Holmes went to the Middlesex Hospital and qualified in 1926. He obtained the MCh in 1931 and the D.M. in 1933.

His initial appointments were at the Middlesex- and Brompton Hospitals where he became first assistant to Gordon Gordon-Taylor. After spending a year in Scandinavia on a travelling scholarship, he decided to make a career in thoracic surgery and indeed anticipated this by publishing a book entitled "*Surgery of the Thorax*" in 1933. The following year he was appointed to the London Chest Hospital. Much of thoracic practice at this time was the surgical treatment of tuberculosis.

During World War II he was adviser in thoracic surgery to the North West Metropolitan region at Harefield Hospital. The work at this time was largely pulmonary and oesophageal but gradually cardiovascular work developed. In 1947 he was appointed thoracic surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital and the National Heart Hospital in 1957. He is remembered as a fine craftsman and as a master of sharp dissection with always a courteous manner in the operating theatre.

He was instrumental in starting open heart units at the Middlesex, Harefield and the National heart Hospitals. Having been a master at closed mitral valvotomies and Blalock operations he then became an expert in atrial septal defects under hypothermia, learning the technique from Henry Swan and John Kirklin.

In addition to his busy surgical life, he devoted much time to medico-political affairs, the Medical Benevolent Association and became President of the British Medical Association. He traveled widely through Europe, USA, Canada, Cuba, Japan and South Africa.

His first wife Brenda Lyell died of acute appendicitis a few weeks after they were married. Four years later in 1932 he married Elizabeth by whom he had one son and one daughter. His son Patrick became a distinguished ophthalmic surgeon. Having hypertension and developing a stroke, Elizabeth died in 1953. Subsequently in 1955 he married Maire Hobson who was to die of lung cancer two years before him.

He enjoyed gracious living at his country retreat at Spring Coppice Farm at Speen and was an enthusiastic gardener and water-color painter.

He had a gentle style and good manners which were with him to the end and he wished his surgical epitaph to be that he had helped in the training of young surgeons and that they were grateful.

Sources

Memorial address, Sir Reginald Murley December 2, 1987

Personal curriculum vitae Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors April 4, 1987 to
Liebermann-Meffert

Michael TREDE

* 10.10.1928 Hamburg, Germany

Congress President ISS/SIC Hong Kong 1993

President ISS/SIC 1993–1995

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,
Mannheim, Germany 1972

Honors

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of
England 1985, American College of Surgeons
1993

Honorary Member: Greek Surgical Society 1982, Yugoslavian Surgical Society
1984, International Society of Surgery 1999

Member Surgical Research Society of South Africa 1991

President of the German Society of Surgery 1994

Main Interests

Abdominal Surgery
Vascular and Cardiac Surgery
Renal transplantation

Pioneering Work

Pancreatic cancer

Publications

Over 200 titles

Personality and Career

The son of two musicologists he emigrated to England from Germany at the age of eleven before the outbreak of the Second World War. He studied at Cambridge University and Middlesex Hospital from 1947–1953. His teachers included Sir Gordon Gordon-Taylor and Sir Thomas Holmes Sellors. Trede graduated from Cambridge in 1953. He served as an officer in the Royal Army Medical Corps from 1955–1957 and then returned to West Berlin, Germany to start training as a surgeon under Professor Fritz Linder. He was a lecturer at the



Free University Berlin from 1957–1962 and then a research fellow at UCLA under Professors Longmire and Maloney where his field of research was profound hypothermia.

From 1962–1972 he followed Professor Linder to the Surgical Department of Heidelberg University, where he absolved his habilitation in 1966 and became Staff Surgeon in the same year. In 1972 he was appointed to the chair of surgery in Mannheim, which is a faculty of Heidelberg University.

He is married to Ursula Boettcher a pianist and has five children two of whom practise medicine. His hobbies are painting, chamber music and mountaineering. He is an excellent skier.

Sources

Trede M: Curriculum vitae

Trede M: Der Rückkehrer. Skizzenbuch eines Chirurgen. Ecomed Biographien. Ecomed Verlagsgesellschaft 2001

George Grey TURNER

* 08.09.1877 Shields Durham, UK

† 24.08.1951 London, UK

Congress President New Orleans 1949

Appointments

Professor Royal Infirmary Newcastle

1927–1934

Professor Royal Postgraduate Medical

School Hammersmith London 1935–1946



Honors

Hunterian Professor Royal College of Surgeons of England 1928

President Association of Surgeons Great Britain and Ireland 1926

Murphy Oration Philadelphia USA 1930

Bigelow Medal Boston USA 1931

Bradshaw Lecturer Royal College of Surgeons of England 1935

Honorary D.Ch. Durham 1935

Vice President Royal College of Surgeons of England 1937–1939

Honorary L.D Glasgow 1939

Hunterian Orator Royal College of Surgeons of England 1945

Honorary Fellow: American College of Surgeons 1918, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1951

Honorary Member International Society of Surgery 1949

Major Interests

Cancer surgery

Esophageal surgery

Block dissection of neck for cancer

Jaw and tongue resection

Replanning of Hunterian Museum after bombing during World War II

Pioneering Work

Blunt dissection and pullthrough of esophagus for cancer of the gullet

1933

Uretric transplantation

Perineal excision of rectum

Personality and Career

George Grey Thomas was born on 8th September 1877 in North Shields, the second son of James Grey Turner, a bank clerk and his wife Evelyn. He received his medical education at the Newcastle medical school affiliated to Durham University. Having graduated M.B. B.S. with first class honours in 1898 he obtained M.S. in 1901 and F.R.C.S. in 1903.

Initially he had residential posts at Newcastle but later moved to London to continue his postgraduate studies at Kings College Hospital. On returning to Newcastle he became assistant to Rutherford Morrison. At the beginning of the 1914–1918 war he was called up to serve the Royal Army Medical Corps. He served in the Middle East and later as a Specialist in chest surgery to the Northern Command in England.

After hostilities he returned to the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle and was Professor from 1927 until 1934. He was then invited south to become the first Professor of Surgery at the newly founded Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith, London.

As a young surgeon George Grey Turner had travelled widely on the continent and later his travels took him to America, Australia, Canada and Africa. He learnt much on his travels and those surgeons whom he met became his life-long friends. Some of them returned visits and when the Mayo brothers watched him operate in Newcastle they commented on his great skill. On his travels he was received by the Pope, the King of Italy, by Mussolini and King Alfonso of Spain. A fitting culmination to his world wide contacts was the Presidency of the International Society of Surgeons in 1949.

In the early part of his career in Newcastle he often operated in patient's homes – often major surgery! His techniques had been described by those who assisted him as careful, precise and thorough. He regarded the patient as the centre of the medical universe around which his work and efforts revolved. His chief interests were abdominal and oesophageal surgery. He waged a crusade against malignant disease believing that in the absence of dissemination the patient deserved radical surgery. However, he did anticipate that chemotherapy would eventually play an important role.

His technique of lecturing involved using lantern slides rather than notes. He often resorted to using specimens and even patients to illustrate points and present a complete picture.

In clinical note taking he advocated writing notes like a telegram including everything essential but omitting everything that was unnecessary.

Outside his professional life he enjoyed walking and gardening and found solace – especially during the troubled times in which he lived with two world wars – in reading history and finding that certain periods of history had been even worse. He had few interests other than his professional life. His hobby, if anything, was museums of pathological specimens which was to prove invaluable when invited to reorganise the Hunterian Museum after its destruction by enemy action.

As a man Grey Turner was small, almost invariably dressed in a black coat, wearing striped trousers and a somewhat large bowler hat. He always appeared to be in a hurry except when operating when his avoidance of unnecessary manoeuvres led to the impression of speed. He was absolutely single minded in respect of surgery.

He became unconscious following a cerebro-vascular accident and died within a few days. He had obtained greatness early in life but retained a transparent honesty and kindness sustained by the happiness of his family life and host of admiring and loving friends around the world. He is buried in Huntercombe church in the village outside London where he lived during the last years of his life.

Grey Turner Memorial Lectures were inaugurated in 1961 and presented at the Opening Ceremony of the ISS/SIC Congresses.

Sources

- Turner GG: Excision of the Thoracic Esophagus for Carcinoma, with construction of an extrathoracic Gullet. *Lancet* 2: 1315, 1933
- George Grey Turner: Obituary. *Brit Med J* 550–553, 1951
- G.G-T, C.L.R.: In memoriam George Grey Turner. *Brit J Surg* 39: 193–194, 1951
- Leriche R: Décès du Professeur Grey Turner. *Presse méd Suppl* 1284, 1951
- Rogers LC: Nine and Sixty Ways. *Bull Soc Int Chir* 20: 501–518, 1961
- Williams ET, Palmer HM (eds): George Grey Turner. *The Dictionary of National Biography* p 999, Oxford University Press 1971
- Franklin RH: Grey Turner and the Evolution of Oesophageal Surgery. *Ann Roy Coll Surg Engl* 49: 165–177, 1971
- Younghusband JD: George Grey Turner. Potts & Horsey Limited, Portsmouth 1986

Pietro VALDONI

* 22.11.1900 Trieste, Italy

† 23.11.1976 Rome, Italy

Congress President ISS/SIC
Philadelphia 1965

Appointments

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,

University Hospital, Cagliari 1939–1940

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Surgical

Clinic, University Modena 1940–1941

Chairman and Professor of Surgery,

University Florence 1941–1957

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, Institute of Clinical Surgery,

University Rome 1957–1970



Honors

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1955

Honorary Member International Society of Surgery 1969

President Italian Society of Surgery

In addition he received honours from numerous other surgical societies

Major Interests

Cardiac surgery

Cancer surgery

Chest organs

Stomach

Pioneering Work

Promoter of thoracic and heart surgery in Italy

Closed and open heart surgery

Ligation of Ductus Botalli

Toupet-Valdoni transsphincteric colon invagination

End to end colorectal anastomosis

Publications

Numerous articles on various fields of surgery

Personality and Career

Valdoni was born in Trieste, a city on the Adriatic coast that belonged to Austria until the end of World War I in 1918. Valdoni obtained professional training at the surgical clinic of the University of Rome under the mentorship of its Director, the eminent Professor Roberto Alessandri. Alessandri, National Delegate of Italy to the ISS/SIC as early as 1908, recognized the great talents of the young Valdoni and supported his surgical career. Over the years he developed into one of the most brilliant and skilled surgeons in Italy. He introduced thoracic surgery and closed and open cardiac surgery in Italy in the 1940's and was among the first surgeons in the world to "ligate the ductus Botalli". This, together with new procedures in colorectal surgery, established his fame in surgery. Recto-colic resection of cancer and transsphincteric invagination technique carries his name (Toupet-Valdoni).

Valdoni became a member of the ISS/SIC in 1932 and National Delegate in 1957.

Sources

Mayer L: Valdoni P. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société Internationale de Chirurgie. Vol I: 501-502, 1933 Document ISS/SIC Archives

Jean VERHOOGEN

* 18.05.1864 Molenbeek-Brussels, Belgium

† 24.07.1950 Brussels, Belgium

President ISS/SIC 1929–1950

Appointments

Chef de Service de Chirurgie,

Hôpital Saint-Jean Bruxelles 1900

Chirurgien des Hôpitaux, agrégé à

l'Université Bruxelles 1905

Chirurgien des Hôpitaux,

Hôpital Saint-Jean Bruxelles 1911

Chairman and Professeur à l'Université Bruxelles 1914–1929

Professor emeritus University of Brussels 1920



Honors

Member of the Académie Royale de Médecine Brussels 1947

Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons 1949

President de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique

Associé de l'Académie française de Chirurgie

Officier de l'Ordre de Léopold, Commandeur Ordre de la Couronne

Major Interests

Urological surgery

Visceral surgery

Esophageal tumors

Pioneering Work

Technique of total cystectomy 1894

First perineal total prostatectomy

1900

Founder of School of Surgical

Urology in Belgium

New technique of total gastrectomy

1898

Common bile duct repair 1912

Use of fascia lata for closure of giant eventrations 1910

Transpleural approach 1907

Publications

More than 100 papers most of them covered urological problems, but also techniques of general surgery.

Personality and Career

Born of a wealthy family in a suburb of Brussels Verhoogen had a brilliant education in the humanistic gymnasium, the l'Athénée at Brussels. When he entered medical school he had been immediately attracted towards the laboratories of Paul Heger and, in 1888, he obtained his diploma as Doctor of Medicine. As early as in 1889 and 1890 Verhoogen had published two valuable studies, one on urology and the other on cerebral circulation. In the same year he received a travel scholarship for his experiments on the effect of caffeine and studied surgery in Paris, Prague and Leipzig. Returning to Brussels he presented a thesis on the toxicity of certain substances injected into the blood and was nominated Doctor Specialist at the University libre of Brussels in 1893 and agrégé in 1894. He then founded the first service for teaching surgical urology in Belgium.

As Secretary of the Société Belge de Chirurgie from 1893–1901 Verhoogen was instrumental in the founding of the International Society of Surgery in 1902 and was one of the essential leading officers of the ISS/SIC. After Charles Willems post became free, Jean Verhoogen was chosen as Society President, a position he held for 21 years. He played his role with as sincere modesty as authority. When the 13th ISS/SIC Congress was celebrated in New Orleans in 1949, Verhoogen was 85 years old. But having decided to attend, he crossed the Atlantic and joined the group of surgeons on the post-congress journey through the USA; and had been eagerly interested in the new surgical techniques, and the results of recent research. He discussed the problems with intellectual vigor.

Sources

- Dejardin L: Jean Verhoogen (1864–1950). *J Int Chir* 10: 239–40, 1950; idem: Nécrologie. Jean Verhoogen 1864–1950. *Congr Soc Int Chir* 13: 196–7, 1951
- Mayer L: Verhoogen, Jean. *Société internationale de Chirurgie. Index des titres et publications des membres de la Société. Vol I. Bruxelles* 1933, pp 67–68
- Dor P: Les membres marquants à Bruxelles. Jean Verhoogen 1864–1950. In: van Hee R, Mendes da Costa P (eds). *Société Royale Belge de Chirurgie 1893–1993. Acta Chirurgica Belgica. Universa Press, Wetteren* 1993, pp 68–71

Samuel Alonzo WELLS

* 15.03.1936 Cuthbert, Georgia, USA

Congress President ISS/SIC Vienna 1999

President ISS/SIC 1999–2001

Editor-in-Chief World J Surg 1983–1992

Appointments

Director, Clinical Research Unit,

Duke University Medical Center 1975–1981

Professor of Surgery, Duke University

1976–1981

Surgeon in Chief, Barnes-Jewish Hospital

St. Louis, Missouri 1981–1997

Consultant Surgeon, John Cochran VA Hospital St. Louis, Missouri 1981–1997

Chairman and Bixby Professor of Surgery, Washington University

St. Louis, Missouri 1988–1997

Director, American College of Surgeons Chicago 1998–1999

Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine 1998–present

Adjunct Professor of Surgery, Northwestern University School of Medicine

Chicago 1999–present



Honors

Honorary Fellow: Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh 1997, Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland 1997, American College of Surgeons

Honorary Member: Hellenic Surgical Society 1992, Spanish Association of Surgeons 1994, German Society of Surgery 1996

Ernst Jung-Preis für Medizin, Federal Republic of Germany 1995

Main interests

Endocrine surgery: parathyroid glands

Carcinoma of the thyroid and breasts

Endocrine neoplasms: immunological aspects

Publications

238 papers, 69 books or book chapters

Personality and Career

Samuel Wells studied at Emory University (1954–1957) and Emory University School of Medicine. After graduation in 1961 (M.D.) he became intern and assistant Resident in Internal Medicine in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland. He was surgical Assistant Resident at the Barnes Hospital St. Louis, Missouri for one year. After military service as commissioned officer in the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland from 1964–1966 he entered general surgical Residency in the Duke Medical Center at Durham, North Carolina from 1966 to 1970 with a break as Guest Investigator in the Department of Tumor Biology at the Karolinska Institute at Stockholm, Sweden from 1967 to 1968. Then he worked at the Duke University School of Medicine as assistant and associate Professor of Surgery and Director of the Clinical Research Unit from 1970 to 1976.

Samuel Wells is married with Barbara Ann Atwood and has two children.

Sources

Kindly provided curriculum vitae and bibliography (March 2000)

Charles WILLEMS

* 1865

† 19.01.1930 Liège, Belgium

President International Society of Surgery
1902–1930

Appointments

Head and Professor of Surgery,
Hôpital La Biloque, University of Gent
1907–1914

Director Military Hospital d'Hoogstaede
1914–1918

Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University Clinic and Policlinic Liège,
Belgium 1918–1930



Honors

President Belgian Society of Surgery 1902
Titular Member Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium
Corresponding Member Academy of Medicine Paris
Commandeur de l'ordre de Léopold
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur

Major Interests

General surgery
War surgery
Health and administrative activities

Personality and Career

Charles Willems received his medical education at the University of Gent and graduated as Doctor of medicine, and made a thesis as special Doctor of surgical science. He received the title of a Professor and became Head of Surgery at the Hôpital La Biloque at Gent in 1907. During the Balkan War 1912–1913 he served as Head of an important surgical military hospital and ambulance at Belgrade in Serbia. In 1914, scarcely back from the Congress of the ISS/SIC in the USA he was appointed Director of the famous Military Hospital d'Hoogstaede. Here he demonstrated his talents as organisator and in emergency treatment. Willems published all the work and experience of this period in a Manual of War Surgery of which the two editions were well received.

Being President of the Royal Belgian Society of Surgery in 1902 Willems was instrumental in founding the International Society of Surgery. He was nominated its first President, an office which he held for 28 years and served as Delegate of Belgium.

Sources

Mayer L: Professeur Charles Willems. Congr Soc Int Chir 9: 102–104, 1932

Register of the names referred to in the text

The style of the names, the dates and the affiliation of those mentioned in the text were taken from the membership register, from letters and obituaries found in the Congress Volumes and in the general literature. Details could not be checked other than in our records and therefore we apologize for any error or omission.

Up to 1975 most ISS/SIC information and publications were in French. The academic titles and the names of the hospitals have been kept in their original language.

Aird, Ian (*1962): British Surgeon, worked with Sir James Learmonth at Edinburgh and was then successor of Grey Turner at Hammersmith London. 89, 119

Albert (1875–1934): King of Belgium (1909–1934). 68

Albert, Fritz (1889–1980): Chairman and Professor of Surgery, University Hospital Liège, Belgium 1936–1959, President of ISS/SIC 1963–65. 38 (Fig. 5.1), 95, 253

Alessandri, Roberto (1867–1948): Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, Clinica Chirurgica, University Rome. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 71, 118, 243 (Fig. 10.18), 353

Alexandroff, W.: Russian Surgeon. Member ISS/SIC 1911–1929, Leningrad. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Alglave, Paul: French Surgeon, Professeur agrégé Faculté de Médecine, chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Allemand, Arthur. 86

Allen, Arthur W. (*1887): American Surgeon, Chief East Med. Service Mass. General Hospital. Delegate of the International Committee and National Delegate of the USA, Boston 1947. 83, 235 (Fig. 10.9), 282

Allgöwer, Martin (*1917), Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, Cantonal Hospital Basle, University Hospital 1967–1983. President of the ISS/SIC 1979 San Francisco, General Secretary 1980–1992. One of the three promoters of modern osteosynthesis techniques (co-founder of AO), Danis Prize 1971. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1995. 2, 12, 17, 39 (Fig. 5.2), 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 53 (Fig. 5.8), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 95, 102, 103, 104 (Fig. 6.19), 130, 139 (Fig. 8.6), 141 (Fig. 8.8), 244 (Fig. 10.19), 255

Allison, P.: Oxford 153

Amdrup, E.: Danish Surgeon, Chief Kommune hospitalet Aarhus. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Anschütz, Willy (1870–1954): German Surgeon. Professor University Hospitals 1906 Marburg, 1907 Kiel. President German Society of Surgery 1930. 179 (Fig. 9.15), 185, 191

Arce, José: Argentinean Surgeon, Professor of the surgical clinic and Chairman of the Surgical Institute Buenos Aires. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 195

Atkins, Hedley: British Surgeon, Director Department of Surgery, Guy's Hospital London. 97

Auguste Viktoria (1858–1921): Last German Empress and Queen of Prussia; married to the Emperor Wilhelm II (1859–1941), King of Prussia from 1888 to 1918. 169

Auvray, Maurice: French Surgeon, Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Médecine, chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Back, Ivor: British Surgeon, London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Baggio, Gino: Pisa 118

Bakoulev, Alexandre Nikolajevitch: Russian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, Institute of Medicine Moscow. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1959.

Balfour, Donald: American Surgeon, Chief of Surgery St Mary's Hospital, Mayo Clinic Rochester, Minnesota. 70

Ballance, Sir Charles: British Surgeon, London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Bardini, Romeo: Italian Surgeon, Padua. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Barthélémy, Marc: French Surgeon, Chef travaux pratiques Médecine opératoire Nancy. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Bastianelli, Raffaele (*1863): Italian Surgeon, Chairman of the Institute "Regina Elena" for studies of tumors, Professor University of Rome. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951. 74, 76 (Fig. 6.3), 164 (Fig. 9.6),

Bastos-Ansart, Manuel: Spanish Surgeon, Professor Medical Faculty Madrid and Barcelona. 85

Baudet, Raoul: French Surgeon, chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Bauer, Karl Heinrich (1896–1978): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, University Hospital at Heidelberg. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1957. 300

Bazy, Louis (1883–1960): French Surgeon, Founder of modern surgical urology. Member of the Académie de Médecine Paris, Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of England, FACS. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1957.

Bellard, Eugene de: Caracas, Venezuela. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951.

Bengmark, Stig: Swedish Surgeon, University Hospital Lund. 122

Berard, Léon (1870–1956): French Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Hôtel Dieu Lyon. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951. 235 (Fig. 10.8),

Bergentz, Sven Erik (*1927): Swedish Surgeon, University of Lund, Head and Professor of Surgery, Department of Nephrology and Transplantation Malmö. President of ISS/SIC 1987–1989, Congress President ISS/SIC 1987 Sydney. 39 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 105, 231, 257

Bertschi, Victor: Manager, Secretariat of ISS/SIC in Pratteln/Basle. 16 (Fig. 3.8), 17, 18, 52

Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von (1856–1921): German chancellor 1909. 172

Billings, John S.: 2

Billington, William (1876–1932): British Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Queen's Hospital Birmingham. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Billroth, Christian Albert Theodor (1829–1894): German-Austrian Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1860

Zurich, Switzerland, 1867 Vienna, Austria. 4, 163, 262, 294

Bircher, Eugen (1883–1956): Swiss Surgeon, Professor, Chief of the Cantonal Hospital Aarau. 182

Bird: Canadian Surgeon 164 (Fig. 9.6), 164 (Fig. 9.6),

Blalock, Alfred (1899–1964): American Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Department of Surgery 1941–1964 Johns Hopkins Hospital Baltimore. First successful operation of tetralogy of Fallot with Helen Taussig in co-work. 83, 85, 93

Bland-Sutton, Sir: President Royal College of Surgeons of England 1923. 71, 73

Blendowski, Ryszard: Vice-President, City Parliament Warsaw 1929. 77

Böhler, Lorenz (1885–1973): Trauma Surgeon. Fracture Surgery. Vienna, Austria. 118

Borchard, August Friedrich Leopold (1864–1940): German Surgeon, Director Diakonie Hospital Posen, 1908 Professor at Berlin. Secretary General German Society of Surgery 1929–1940. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 185, 190 (Fig. 9.21), 191

Bornholt, J.: Government of Denmark, Minister of Public Instruction. 91

Boswick, John A.: American Surgeon, Denver. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Bouserez, Mlle: Secretary administrative to the ISS/SIC office at Brussels. 18, 52, 92, 122

Braun, Heinrich (1862–1934): German Professor of Surgery in Zwickau, President German Society of Surgery in 1924. 179 (Fig. 9.15), 180

Brea, Mario: Argentinean Surgeon, Chief practical Surgery, Medical Faculty Buenos Aires. 97

Brentano, Adolf: 172

Brentano, Lujo: 172

Brown, Alastair R. (*1937): Consultant Surgeon Sydney Hospital, Senior Consultant Surgeon Royal Australian Navy. F.R.C.S. 1965, F.R.A.C.S. 1969, F.A.C.S. 1989. Congress President ISS/SIC 1997 Acapulco. President ISS/SIC 1997–1999. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 108, 129 (Fig. 7.10), 149, 259

Bruggen, Baron van der: Minister of Belgian Government. 67

Brunner, Alfred (1890–1972): Swiss Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University of Zurich. President German Society of Surgery in 1956. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961.

Bürkle de la Camp, Heinrich (1896–1974): German Surgeon and Professor, Chief of the Hospital Bergmannsheil at Bochum. President German Society of Surgery in 1954 and General Secretary from 1965–1972, Delegate to the ISS/SIC in 1951. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1956. 93,

Burhaneddin, Ahmed: Turkish Surgeon, Hospital Djerrah pacha, Istanbul. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Bush, J.P.: Bristol. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Butterworth, H.H. Walton: Assistant Secretary of the State for Eastern Affairs New Orleans 1949. 88

Calne, Sir Roy Yorke: British Surgeon, Addenbrosks Hospital Cambridge. 97

- Caplesco, P.*: Rumanian Surgeon, Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a), 69
- Carl XVI Gustaf* (*1946): King of Sweden since 1973. 106 (Fig. 6.21)
- Carrasco-Rojas, Antonio*: Mexico City. 129 (Fig. 7.10)
- Carrel, Alexis* (1873–1944), French-American Surgeon and physiologist, Initiator of vascular surgery, first vascular anastomosis, Rockefeller Institute New York. Nobel Laureate for Medicine 1912. 70, 161, 272, 297, 340
- Carter, Sir David C.*: Edinburgh. 129 (Fig. 7.10)
- Chamberlain, Arthur Neville* (1869–1940): Right Hon. Minister of Health 1924–1929, Prime Minister 1937–1940. 72
- Chaton, Marcellus*: French Surgeon, Chef de l'Hôpital Besançon. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)
- Cheval, M.*: 191, 193
- Chevalier, Paul*: Argentinean Surgeon, Hospital Duran, Buenos Aires. 54 (Fig. 5.9)
- Chiam, Geoffrey*: Surgeon, Singapore. 57 (Fig. 5.10)
- Clairmont, Paul* (1875–1942): Austrian-Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University of Zurich 1918. 182, 183 (Fig. 9.19), 325
- Clark, Charles*: British Surgeon, Professor University College London. 121, 122
- Clark, Orlo H.*: American Surgeon, Professor San Francisco. 129 (Fig. 7.10)
- Coller, Frederik* (1887–1964): American Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University of Michigan Ann Arbor. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1957.
- Constantini, Henri*: Algerian Surgeon, Professor Faculty of Medicine, Algier. 202
- Cooley, Denton* (*1920): American Surgeon, A. Baylor University College of Medicine Houston. 92, 94
- Cortes-Llado, Antonio S.*: Spanish Surgeon, Professor of surgical therapy, Medical Faculty Seville. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1965. 91, 116
- Crafoord, Clarence* (*1899): Swedish Surgeon. Introduction of respiration apparatus with automatic high pressure regulation, Stockholm. 85
- Crawford, Stanley*: 93, 94
- Cremonesi*: Governor of Rome 1926, Senator. General Director of the Health Service of the Army, Rome. 73, 75 (Fig. 6.2)
- Crile, George William* (1864–1943): American Surgeon, Professor to the Lakeside Hospital Cleveland, Ohio. 92, 164 (Fig. 9.6),
- Curzon, Marquis of* (1859–1925): Vice-King of India (1888–1905), Minister of Foreign Affairs 1919–1924. 72
- Cushing, Harvey-William* (1869–1939): American Neurosurgeon, Professor at the University Hospitals Johns Hopkins, Baltimore (Halsted), 1912 Harvard, Boston, 1926 Director of Studies in the History of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 71, 160, 161 (Fig. 9.3), 164 (Fig. 9.6), 183 (Fig. 9.19), 187, 234 (Fig. 10.6), 274, 297, 310
- Cutler, Elliott C.* (1888–1947): American Surgeon, Professor at the Harvard Medical School, Chairman of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston (Mass). International Delegate of the American Chapter of the

ISS/SIC from 1934 till 1944. 199, 200 (Fig. 9.26), 205, 235 (Fig. 10.9), 274

Czerny, Vinzenz von (1842–1916): Austrian-German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman at the University Hospitals Freiburg im Breisgau 1871–1877, Heidelberg 1877–1906. Director of Cancer Research Center Heidelberg 1906–1916. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1908 Brussels, National Delegate 1905. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 68, 90, 159, 160 (Fig. 9.1b), 226, 233 (Fig. 10.3), 244 (Fig. 10.20), 260

Dahl-Iversen, Erling (1892–1978): Professor of Surgery, Copenhagen University. Congress President ISS/SIC 1961 Dublin. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1963. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 94, 231, 264

Daniel, Constantin: Rumanian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Institute and Clinic of Gynecology, Coltzea Hospital Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Danis, André: Brussels, Son of Robert Danis. 136, 267

Danis, Robert (1880–1962): Belgian Surgeon, 1921 Chef de Service de Gynécologie Hôpital Saint-Jean, 1935 Hôpital Saint-Pierre, Université Bruxelles. Professeur de Médecine Opératoire. Chairman and Professor University Hospital Brussels 1930–1946. Pioneer of bone repair (osteosynthesis). ISS/SIC President 1951–1962. 37, 38 (Fig. 5.1), 85, 88, 91, 93, 113, 118, 135, 136 (Fig. 8.1), 142, 164, 245 (Fig. 10.22), 265, 310

Dawes, Charles (1865–1951): American politician. Nobel Laureate 1925.

DeBakey, Michael E. (*1908): American vascular Surgeon. Baylor College of Medicine Houston, Texas. 89, 92, 93, 94, 325

de Gaudart d'Allaines, François: French Surgeon, chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1971.

Dejardin, Léonce-Marcelin Adolphe (1893–1957): General Secretary ISS/SIC. Agrégé de l'Université de Bruxelles 1938–1957, Membre de l'Académie Royale de Médecine de Belgique. 11, 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 52, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 113, 116, 119, 120, 135, 143, 144, 165, 166 (Fig. 9.8), 197, 282, 383

Demel, Rudolf: Austrian Surgeon, Vienna. 89

Denk, Wolfgang Karl Josef (1882–1970): Austrian general Surgeon, disciple of Anton von Eiselsberg. Professor and Chairman, University Hospitals Graz 1926–1930, Vienna, II. Surgical Clinic 1930–1954. Congress President of the ISS/SIC 1957 Mexico City. 1954 Chairman of the Cancer Research Institute until his death. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1959. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 92, 118, 135, 268

Depage, Antoine (1862–1925): Belgian Surgeon, Professeur de Clinique Chirurgicale den Haag et Hôpital Saint-Jean, Bruxelles. Professor and Chairman University of Brussels 1914–25. Co-founder of the ISS/SIC 1902. ISS/SIC Member since 1902, General Secretary 1902–1914, Congress President 1914 New York. 7, 12 (Fig. 3.4), 42 (Fig. 5.3), 47 (Fig. 5.4), 67, 69, 70, 71, 90, 175, 270, 315, 340

Diez, Julio: Argentinean Surgeon, Agrégé Clinique chirurgicale Buenos Aires. 135

Dobrowolskaia-Zavadskaia, N.: Russian Surgeon, Doctoresse à Paris. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Dole, R.: Oxford. 101, 154

Donati, Mario: Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, Clinica Chirurgica Università Milano. 76, 118

Doubler: 93

Douglas, Sir Donald: Dundee, United Kingdom. 100, 154

Dragstedt, Lester R. (1893–1975): American Surgeon, Professor of Surgery Gainesville. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961.

Duarte-Gonzales, Placido: Spanish Surgeon, Chief Hospital La Princesa and Sanatoria Nacional de Valdelatas Madrid. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 135

Dubost, Charles: French Surgeon, Professor of Surgery Paris. 94, 104, 155

Düren, Erol: Turkish Surgeon, Professor of Surgery University of Istanbul. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Dunhill, Sir Thomas-Peel: British Surgeon, Professor St Bartholomew's Hospital London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Dunphy, John Englebert: American Surgeon, 1955 Peter Bent Brigham Hospital Boston, 1957 Portland, Oregon and 1965 San Francisco. 95, 97, 154

Dustin A.P.: Dean of the University of Brussels 1938. 81

Eiselsberg, Anton von (1860–1939): Austrian Surgeon, disciple of Th. Billroth. Professor and Chairman University Hospitals Utrecht 1893, Königsberg 1896, Vienna II 1901. 116, 162 (Fig. 9.5), 164 (Fig. 9.6), 175, 184, 193, 246, 269, 340

Ender, J.: Austrian Surgeon Vienna. 102, 139

Esmarch, Friedrich von (1822–1908): German Surgeon, developed fundamentals of emergency treatment. 169

Etala, Emilio: Argentinean Surgeon, Professor of Surgery Buenos Aires. 95

Evans, John H.: British Surgeon, London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Faltin, Richard: Professor and Chairman, University Hospital Helsingfors, Finland. 182

Farnebo, Lars-Ove: Swedish Surgeon, Professor Karolinska Hospital Stockholm. Treasurer of the ISS/SIC since 1994. 48, 49 (Fig. 5.5), 129 (Fig. 7.10), 149

Fedoroff, Sergei Petrovitch (1869–1936): Russian Surgeon, Head of Surgical and Urological Clinic of the Military Medical Academy in St Petersburg. National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1908 to 1931. 28 (Fig. 4.2a), 167 (Fig. 9.9), 168, 198

Fedorov, Vladimir Dimitrievitch (*1933): Russian Surgeon, Director General of the Institute of Surgery (Vishnevsky) of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Russian Federation. National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1995–2001.

Ferry, Luther L.: American Surgeon General, US Public Health Service 1965. 95

Fleming, Sir Alexander (1881–1955): British bacteriologist and immunobiologist. One of the discoverers of Penicillin and its curative effect. Nobel Laureate in 1945. 84, 85, 86 (Fig. 6.11)

Fonio, Anton: Swiss Surgeon, Chief Bezirkshospital Langnau. 92

- Fontaine, René* (1899–1979): French Surgeon, Chairman and Professor of Surgery University Hospital Strasbourg 1945–1969. Pioneer of vascular surgery. Congress President 1969 Buenos Aires. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1971. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 89, 92, 94, 118, 273
- Fraser, John*: British Surgeon. Regius Professor clinical surgery, University Edinburgh and Infirmary Edinburgh. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)
- Faure, Jean-Louis*: French Surgeon. Professeur Faculté de Médecine, Hôpital Broca Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)
- Feuchtwanger, M.*: Beer-Sheba, Israel. 57 (Fig. 5.10)
- Filatov Antonin*: Russian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor to the Medical Institute at Leningrad. 92
- Fingerhut, Abe*: French Surgeon, Poissy. 129 (Fig. 7.10)
- Finsterer, Hans* (1877–1955): Austrian Surgeon, Vienna. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951.
- Franklin, R.H.*: British Surgeon. First assistant to Grey Turner at Hammersmith 1936–1948 London. 100, 154
- Fredet, Pierre*: French Surgeon, Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)
- Frey, Emil* (1888–1977): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital LMU Munich. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969.
- Fuchs*: 164 (Fig. 9.6),
- Galen*: 3
- Gallet, Arthur* (1855–1903): Professeur de Clinique Chirurgicale à l'Hôpital Saint-Jean Université de Bruxelles. Co-founder of the ISS/SIC in 1902. Brilliant prolific writer. Editor of the "Journal de Chirurgie et des Annales de la Société Belge de Chirurgie". 7, 9 (Fig. 3.2), 10, 12 (Fig. 3.4)
- Garcia, Gutierrez*: Professor of Surgery Havana, Cuba. 57 (Fig. 5.10)
- Geertruyden, Jean van* (*1921): Belgian Surgeon, Professor, Head of the Department of Surgery Brugmann Hospital University of Brussels. General Secretary to the ISS/SIC 1965–1981, ISS/SIC Prize 1981. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993. 12, 17, 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 90, 114, 121, 170
- George V* (1865–1936): King of Great Britain 1910–1936. 72
- George VI* (1895–1952): King of Great Britain 1936–1952. 83
- Gerbode, Frank* (1907–1984): American Surgeon, Clinical Professor and Chairman, Director of the Heart Research Institute Stanford 1959. University of California, San Francisco 1964. Congress President ISS/SIC 1975 Edinburgh. President ISS/SIC 1973–1977. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1983. 12, 39 (Fig. 5.2), 92, 100, 101, 123, 275
- Gerota, D.*: Rumanian Surgeon. Professor anatomy and experimental surgery. University Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)
- Gibson, Charles Langdon*: Professor of Surgery in New York City, Surgeon to New York Hospital. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1955. 69
- Giordano, Davide* (1864–1954): Italian Surgeon, Professor and Chairman 1891 Bologna, 1894 Venice. Senator and Major of

Venice from 1920–1924. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, National Delegate, ISS/SIC Congress President 1926 Rome. He is one of the most important representatives and pioneers of Italian surgery. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 72 (Fig. 6.1), 74, 76, 77 (Fig. 6.4), 81, 90, 116, 118, 189, 243 (Fig. 10.18), 278

Godlee, Sir Rickman John: British Surgeon, nephew of Lord Lister, President of the RCS of England. Delivered the dedicatory address at the first convocation of the ACS at Washington 1913. Nominated first Honorary Fellow American College of Surgeons. 167

Goetze, Heinz (1912–2001): CEO, Springer Publishers, Heidelberg New York. 122, 123

Goodman, Charles: American Surgeon. Professor and Head Bellevue Hospital New York. Heart Surgeon. 71

Gorache, Vladimir: Russian Surgeon, Professor Institut Etat. Chef de service chirurgie urinaire Hôpital Obouchoff Leningrad. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Gordon-Taylor, Sir Gordon (1878–1960): British Surgeon, Professor of Surgery, Middlesex Hospital London. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951. 92, 345, 347

Gorgas, W.C.: Surgeon General United States 1914. 69

Goyanes, Capdevila José: Spanish Surgeon, Professor and Head General Hospital Madrid. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951.

Graham, Evarts Ambrose (1883–1957): Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine St. Louis. First Chairman American Board of Surgery 1930. Congress President ISS/SIC Copenhagen 1955. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 71, 91, 92, 135, 182, 183 (Fig. 9.19), 188, 229, 280, 383

Graux: Minister Belgian Government 1908. 67

Greenough, Robert Battey (1871–1937): American Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital, Harvard Medical School. Associated with John Collins Warren, developed the “first tumor clinic”. Boston. 71

Grey-Turner, George (1877–1951): see Turner
Gross, G.: Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Gutierrez, Vincente P.: Buenos Aires, Argentina. 129 (Fig. 7.10),

Hale-White, Sir William: President of the Royal Society of Medicine of England 1923. 72

Hallberg, Dag: Swedish Surgeon, Professor and Chief Huddinge General Hospital and Karolinska Institute Stockholm. 106

Halsted, William (1852–1922): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman Johns Hopkins University Hospital, Baltimore. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 92, 160, 161 (Fig. 9.2), 161, 162 (Fig. 9.4), 163, 166, 169, 227, 232 (Fig. 10.2), 234 (Fig. 10.6), 294, 297, 307

Hamelmann, Horst: (*1924): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospitals Marburg 1970, Kiel 1978. 121

Haour, M.: Administrative secretary to the ISS/SIC office at Brussels. 52, 92

Hardy, James Daniel (*1918): Chief of Surgery Medical College of the University of Tennessee 1951, Surgeon in Chief V.A. Hospital, Jackson. Chairman and Professor of Surgery University of Mississippi, Jackson 1955–85. President ACS 1980. Congress President ISS/SIC 1985 Paris. President of ISS/SIC 1985–87. Honorary

Member ISS/SIC 1989. Editor-in-Chief of the World Journal of Surgery 1981–1984. 39 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 104, 125, 230, 231, 240, 283

Harnwell, Gaylord P.: President University of Pennsylvania 1965. 95

Hartmann, Henri (1860–1952): French Surgeon and pathologist; Chairman and Professor of Surgery. Chirurgien des Hôpitaux Universitaires de Paris 1909–30. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC President 1929. Congress President ISS/SIC 1929 Warsaw. 29 (Fig. 4.2b), 42 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 71, 72 (Fig. 6.1), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 78, 90, 164 (Fig. 9.6), 184, 185, 191, 235 (Fig. 10.8), 243 (Fig. 10.18), 285

Hearst, Millicent: 200, 201

Heimann, Peter (*1978): Norwegian Professor of general and endocrine surgery, Bergen. 121

Heitz-Boyer: Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Henschen, Carl (1877–1957): Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1914 Zurich, 1927 Basle. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 135

Herrera, Mlle: Secretary administrative to the ISS/SIC office at Brussels. 52

Herfarth, Christian H. (*1933): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University of Heidelberg. Grey Turner Memorial lecture 1995. President German Society of Surgery 1998. 107, 111, 155, 301

Herzen, Pierre (Piotr Alexandrovich) (1871–1947): Head of the Surgical Clinic of Moscow University (settled in the Old Catharine Hospital). Founder and first Director of the Institute of Oncology of the

USSR Health Ministry. Member of the ISS/SIC from 1906–1911 and 1926–1947. National Delegate to the ISS/SIC in 1929. Herzen was a Swiss native, graduated as M.D. in Lausanne, and worked there in the Roux Clinic. In 1902 (?) he came to Russia at his grandfather's wish. He worked in Moscow very successfully and never was repressed by Soviet authorities. Professor Herzen was the first surgical teacher to Professor Petrovsky in Moscow. 28 (Fig. 4.2a), 167 (Fig. 9.9), 168, 198, 332

Heuer, George: American Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital Baltimore. 162

Hiki, Yoshiki: Professor of Surgery, Tokyo Japan. 197

Hoguet, J.P.: American Surgeon New York. 69

Holman, W. Cranston: American Surgeon, New York Hospital, New York. 92

Holmes Sellors, Thomas Sir (1902–1987): Chief thoracic Surgeon Middlesex Hospital and National Heart Hospital London, Consulting Surgeon Aylesbury Group of Hospitals. Grey Turner Memorial lecture 1967. Congress President ISS/SIC 1977 Kyoto, President ISS/SIC 1977–1979. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1981. 12, 39 (Fig. 5.2), 94, 96, 97, 98, 101, 154, 344, 347

Horsley, Sir Victor (1857–1916): Foremost British Neurosurgeon, London. Pioneer of brain surgery.

Hotz, Gerhard (1880–1926): Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1909 Würzburg, 1913 Freiburg im Breisgau, 1919 Basle. 178, 180

Huber, Andreas K.: Bruderholz, Basle, Switzerland. 129 (Fig. 7.10)

Hunt, Harald Lyons: Director General Am. Medical Editor's and Author's Association, New York. Involved in the management of the International College of Surgeons, New York, Chicago. 200, 201

Hybbinette, Samuel: Swedish Surgeon, Chief Hospital Sabbatsberg Stockholm. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Idezuki, Yasuo (*1934): Japanese Surgeon, Professor and Chairman Saitama Medical School and Medical School Kawagoe 1994–2001. Congress President ISS/SIC 1995 Lisbon. President ISS/SIC 1995–1997. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 107, 108 (Fig. 6.23), 129 (Fig. 7.10), 287

Ignatescu, M.: Rumanian Surgeon, Chief experimental surgery, Medical Faculty University Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Ilizarov, G.A. (*1992): Russian Surgeon, Professor of orthopedics and traumatology in Kurgan. He has conceived and worked out a technique of cortico-spongial osteotomy and of transport of the bony fragments able to induce at the level of any metaphysis and at any age a considerable bone growth. He has thus shown new horizons in the biology of bone formation, opening therapeutic possibilities which were unknown hitherto. For his work he received the Danis Prize 1987. Non member of the ISS/SIC. 141 (Fig. 8.8)

Ingebrigtsen, Ragnvald: Norwegian Surgeon, Professor clinical surgery University Oslo. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Ishikawa, Koichi: Kawasaki-City, Japan. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1999.

Ismail: Turkey. 184

Jacobovici, Jacques: Rumanian Surgeon, Professor, Faculty of Medicine University Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Jentzer, Albert (1886–1964): Swiss Surgeon; Professor in Geneva. ISS/SIC member, Co-founder of the International College of Surgeons and its Secretary Treasurer for Europe 1935. 201 (Fig. 9.27), 203,

Jiano, Amaza: Rumanian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Faculty of Medicine, Colentina Hospital Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Jirasek, Arnold (1888–1964): Czechoslovakian Surgeon, Chairman of the University Hospital in Prague, Pioneer of neurosurgery. Member and National Delegate to the ISS/SIC, but also first President to the International College of Surgeons in 1936. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 135, 201 (Fig. 9.27),

Jonas, F.: President, Federal Republic of Austria 96

Jones, Sir Robert (1859–1933): British Surgeon, Liverpool. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Jourdan, M.: Marseille, France. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Judd, Eduard Starr (1878–1935): American Surgeon, St. Mary's Hospital, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. 70

Judine, Serge: Russian Professor of Surgery Moscow. 135

Jurasz, Antoine: Polish Surgeon, Professor at University Poznan. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Juvara, Ion: Rumanian Surgeon Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Kasatri, Anek: Bangkok, Thailand. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Keen, William Williams (1837–1932): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital Philadelphia. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1920 Paris. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 70, 71, 72 (Fig. 6.1), 90, 163, 166, 168, 169 (Fig. 9.10), 177 (Fig. 9.14), 193, 225, 226, 232 (Fig. 10.1), 243 (Fig. 10.17), 289

Kellermann, Hermann: German historian, expert of the History of World War I. 172

Kelly, Robert: British Surgeon, Professor University of Liverpool. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Key, Einar Samuel Hendrik (1872–1954): Swedish general and vascular Surgeon, Karolinska Institute Stockholm. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951.

Kim, Jin-Pok: Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, National University Hospital Seoul, South Korea. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Kinnaert, Paul: Belgian Surgeon, University Hospital Brussels. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Kirklin, Richard: American heart Surgeon, Minneapolis. 97, 345

Kocher, Theodor (1841–1917): Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, 1872 University, Hospital Inselspital Berne. Nobel Laureate for Medicine 1909. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1905 Brussels. 1, 10, 42 (Fig. 5.3), 67, 90, 92, 160, 161 (Figs. 9.2, 9.3), 163, 164 (Fig. 9.6), 232 (Fig. 10.2), 233 (Fig. 10.5), 242, 246, 292, 335

Kock, Nils: Swedish Surgeon, Göteborg. 100

König, Fritz (1886–1952): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Universities Greifswald 1910, Marburg 1911, Würzburg 1918–1934. President German Society of Surgery 1928. 179 (Fig. 9.15)

Körte, Werner (1853–1937): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, Director Urban Krankenhaus Berlin. Secretary General of the German Society of Surgery 1899–1929, ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 164 (Fig. 9.6)

Kondo, Tsugushije (*1865): Japanese Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Tokyo Imperial University Hospital. 182 (Fig. 9.18)

Kornev, Petr Georgievitch: Leningrad. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1965.

Kornmann, Jean: Surgeon, Chairman Surgical Clinic, Faculty of Medicine Odessa, USSR now Ukraine. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Kostaroff, Sergei: Moscow. 168

Krassintzeff, B.: Russian Surgeon, Chief Institute Skifossovsky Moscow. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Küttner, Hermann (1870–1932): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1904 Marburg, 1907 Breslau. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. To the US Surgeons he is best known for his tightly roled gauze-tip (also known as peanut or the “Kittner”). He was successor to Johann von Mikulicz-Radecki at Breslau. 161, 162 (Fig. 9.4), 179 (Fig. 9.14), 179 (Fig. 9.15), 184

Kufferath, Eduard (1853–1909): Belgian Surgeon, Professeur de Gynécologie et Obstétrique à l’Université de Bruxelles, Recteur de l’Université libre de Bruxelles 1905–1906. ISS/SIC Member since 1902, National Delegate 1905.

Kuijjer, H.J. (1880–1961): Dutch Surgeon, Professor and Chief Hospital H. Joannes de Deo at The Hague. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1959. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Kunz, Hubert (1895–1979): Austrian Surgeon. Chairman and Professor University Hospital Vienna. President National Committee of Austria 1967. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1967. 96

Kuru, Masaru: Japanese Surgeon, Chief 2nd surgical clinic, University Osaka. 197 (Fig. 9.24)

Kuzine, Michael I. (*1916): Russian Surgeon. Director of the Vishnevsky Institute, Medical Academy Moscow. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993. 99 (Fig. 6.16),

Labey, Georges: French Surgeon. Chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Lambert, Baron: Brussels 1911. 69

Lamotte, Albin (1866–1955): Belgian Professor of Surgery, Hôpital d'Anvers (Antwerpen). Pioneer of osteosynthesis. 69

Landois, Felix: 162

Langenbeck, Bernhard Rudolf Konrad von (1810–1887): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1841 Kiel, 1848 Berlin. He was the undisputable leader of German Surgery of his time. 4, 161, 168, 169, 262, 290, 294

Lardennois, Georges (1878–1940): French Surgeon, Professeur agrégé Hôpital Laënnec Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b), 235 (Fig. 10.8)

Learmonth, Sir James R. (1895–1967): British Surgeon, Professor of neurological Surgery University of Minnesota, Regius Professor of Surgery Aberdeen, Regius Chair of Surgery at Edinburgh University. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1957. 135

Lefall Jr., Lasalle D.: American Surgeon, Howard University Hospital Washington. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1995.

Lejars, Felix (1863–1932): French Surgeon, Chef de clinique Hôpital Saint-Antoine Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Lenormant, Charles (1875–1948): French Surgeon. Chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Léonte, C.: Rumanian Surgeon Faculty of Medicine Bucarest. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Leopold III (1901–1983): King of Belgium 1934–1951. 11, 15 (Fig. 3.7)

Leriche, René (1879–1955): Chairman and Professor University of Strasbourg 1924–32, Lyon 1932–33, Strasbourg 1934–38, Paris Collège de France 1938–50. Famous French vascular Surgeon. Congress President ISS/SIC Paris 1951. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 80 (Fig. 6.6), 85, 89, 92, 97, 118, 135, 142 (Fig. 8.10), 143, 144, 145, 161, 239, 274, 296

Lexer, Erich (1867–1937): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1904 Berlin, 1905 Königsberg, 1911 Jena, 1919 Freiburg im Breisgau, 1928 Munich. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. President of the German Society of Surgery 1923 and 1936. Founder and pioneer of plastic and reconstructive Surgery. 69, 170 (Fig. 9.11), 171

Li, Arthur K.C.: Professor of Surgery and Chairman Chinese Medical University Hong Kong. 108, 155

Liebermann-Meffert, Dorothea: 246

Linder, Fritz (1912–1994): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals Berlin 1951–1962, and Heidelberg 1962–1981. Director Tumor Center Heidelberg 1979–81. Congress President ISS/SIC Barcelona 1973. President of ISS/SIC 1973–

1975. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1981. 2, 39 (Fig. 5.2), 97, 98, 99, 100, 154, 234 (Fig. 10.7), 262, 299, 347

Lister, Lord Joseph (1827–1912): British Surgeon, Professor and Chairman 1860 Glasgow, 1869 Edinburgh, 1877 London. His great contribution to surgery was the recognition and introduction of antiseptics, sterilized ligatures, carbonized silk. 1, 4, 226, 305, 307

Llado, Cortez: Spain.

Longmire, William P.: Professor and Chairman of Surgery, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles. ISS/SIC prize 1987 in recognition of his moral and professional Leadership as a world known Surgeon and in recognition of his instrumental role in devising new methods in liver and gastric surgery. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1991. 301, 348

Lopes, Craveiro: General, President Republic of Portugal 1953. 91

Lorthioir, Jean: Belgian Surgeon. Son of Paul Lorthioir, Brussels. Treasurer of the ISS/SIC 1969–1975. 48, 195

Lorthioir, Jules (1864–1931): Belgian Surgeon, Chef de Service de Chirurgie Infantile, Hôpital Saint-Pierre, University of Brussels. ISS/SIC Founding Member 1902–1929, Treasurer from 1902 to 1929. 7, 12 (Fig. 3.4), 48, 49 (Fig. 5.5), 60, 67, 69, 72 (Fig. 6.1), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 78, 79, 184, 184, 192

Lorthioir, Paul Emile-Constant Jules (1898–1973): Son of Jules Lorthioir. Belgian pediatric Surgeon, Professor in Brussels. Treasurer General ISS/SIC 1929–69. ISS/SIC President 1969–1973. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1975. 11, 38 (Fig. 5.1), 48, 49

(Fig. 5.5), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 80 (Fig. 6.6), 97, 116, 120, 191, 193, 302

Lucas-Championnière, Just Marie-Marcellin (1843–1913): French Surgeon, Professor and Chairman Hôtel Dieu, Ecole de Médecine, Université de Paris 1874–1913. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1911 Brussels. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 68, 69, 90, 304

Luzes, Armand: Congress Secretary ISS/SIC Lisbon 1953. 91

McArthur, Lewis Linn (1858–1934): American Surgeon, Professor clinical surgery, Postgraduate Medical School and Rush Medical College Chicago, Chairman American Chapter of the ISS/SIC 1914. 69, 199

Maccas, Mathew (1879–1965): Greek Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University of Athens. Important role in the development of Greek surgery. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Macewen, Sir William (1848–1924): British Surgeon and Orthopedist, Professor and Chairman 1889–1992 Royal Infirmary Glasgow, 1892–1924 Regius Chair of Surgery Glasgow University. 1902 knighted by King Edward VII. ISS/SIC Congress President 1923 London. President British Medical Association. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 72, 73, 90, 163, 226, 227, 306

McKee, G.K.: Norwich, United Kingdom. 100

Maeda, Tomosuke (*1886): Japanese Surgeon, Chief Maeda Hospital Tokyo. 197 (Fig. 9.24)

Mainetti, Jose M.: La Plata, Argentina. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993.

Mallet-Guy, Pierre: Chirurgien des Hôpitaux Lyon. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1983. 101

Martin, Paul (1891–1968): Belgian Surgeon. Professeur et neurochirurgien du Service de Chirurgie à l'hôpital Saint-Pierre à Bruxelles. General Secretary ISS/SIC 1957–1965. ISS/SIC President 1965–1968. 38 (Fig. 5.1), 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 89, 92, 93, 95, 153, 309

Matas, Rudolph (1860–1957): American Surgeon. Founder, Professor and Chairman of the Tulane University, University of Louisiana New Orleans 1894–1927. One of the most interesting and outstanding personalities in the surgical scene. "The Kudos and glory were in his abundance" (Talbot Biogr. History p.1032). ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1938 Brussels. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 81, 82, 83 (Fig. 6.8), 86, 90, 116, 175, 205, 228, 229, 235 (Fig. 10.9), 239 (Fig. 10.13), 242, 247, 282, 311, 325, 343

Mathieu, Paul: Professeur Clinique chirurgie orthopédique adultes, Hôpital Cochin, Paris. 118

Max, Adolphe: Minister of State and Mayor of Brussels 1938. 81

Mayer, Léopold (1877–1955): Belgian Surgeon, Professeur Hôpital Saint-Jean, Bruxelles. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, General Secretary 1912–1938, ISS/SIC Congress President 1947 London. 9, 43 (Fig. 5.3), 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 52, 54 (Fig. 5.9), 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 (Fig. 6.2), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 78, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 90, 116, 164, 166 (Fig. 9.8), 172, 177 (Fig. 9.14), 178, 180, 184, 185, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 199, 201, 235 (Fig. 10.8), 247, 314

Mayo, Charles Horace (1865–1939): American Surgeon. Chairman Saint Mary's Hospital Mayo Clinic Rochester, Minnesota. Founding Member of the ISS/SIC in 1905. 70, 180, 182, 183 (Fig. 9.19), 186, 297

Mayo, William James (1861–1939): American Surgeon. Chairman Saint Mary's Hospital Mayo Clinic Rochester, Minnesota. Founding Member of the ISS/SIC in 1905. 69, 70, 118, 164 (Fig. 9.6), 180, 182, 183 (Fig. 9.19), 186, 297

Meade: Ireland. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Menzies, Kenneth William: Surgeon, Gisborne, New Zealand. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Mercadier, Maurice (*1917): French Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospital Paris 1958–82. Congress President ISS/SIC 1981 Montreux, President of the ISS/SIC 1981–1983. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1991. 39 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 103 (Fig. 6.18), 104 (Fig. 6.19), 125, 316

Meriel, Edouard: French Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Toulouse. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Merke, François: Swiss Surgeon, Basle. 88

Merle d'Aubigne, R.: French Surgeon, Professor, Acheves-la-Forêt. 100

Merlot: Belgian Minister of the Interior and Public Health 1938 Brussels. 81

Mikulicz-Radecki, Johannes von (1850–1905): Austrian-German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1884 Cracow, 1887 Königsberg, 1890 Breslau. Introduced esophagoscopy, first colon resection, established Schleich's local anesthesia methods. 10, 180

Mintz, W.: Riga, Latvia. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Mioni, Giuseppe: Italian Surgeon, Chief Ospedale San Giovanni Battista Foligno. 71

Mirizzi, Pablo Luis (1893–1964): Chairman and Professor of Surgery, National University Cordoba, Argentina 1926–1954. Congress President ISS/SIC 1959 Munich. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 93, 318

Miyake, Hayari (*1867): Japanese Surgeon, Professor and Chairman of Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgery I Fukuoka (1904–1927). He had trained five years of surgery with von Mikulicz-Radecki in Breslau, Germany after 1888. He was President of the Japanese Society of Surgery in 1914 and 1925. 180, 181, 182 (Fig. 9.18)

Monod, R.: French Surgeon, Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Morelle, Jean (1899–1983): Belgian Surgeon. Chef de Service chirurgie générale Leuven. Vice-President of ISS/SIC 1969. 97

Morris, Sir Peter J. (*1934): British Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Nuffield Department of Surgery, University of Oxford. Special interests in transplantation immunology and peripheral vascular surgery. Congress President ISS/SIC 2001 Brussels. President ISS/SIC 2001–2003. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 106, 109 (Fig. 6.26), 155

Morton, Thomas G. 1

Moscicki, Ignacy (1867–1946): Polish chemist and politician. President of the Republic of Poland 1926–1939. 76

Moulonguet, Albert: French Surgeon, Professeur à l'Ecole de Médecine, chirurgien des Hôpitaux Amiens. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Moynihan, Lord Berkeley George Andrew (1865–1936): British Surgeon, Chairman 1890 Leeds General Infirmary. "He was the most accomplished Surgeon in the British Empire during his great days". 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Mueller, Barber C.: Canadian Surgeon, McMaster University, Hamilton. 17

Müller, Maurice E. (*1918): Swiss Surgeon, Chairman and Professor, Inselspital, University Berne, co-founder of AO. 95, 139 (Fig. 8.6)

Murat, J.: French Surgeon, Professor, Tours. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Murley, Reginald Sir: British Surgeon, St Albans and Royal Northern Hospitals London. President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1991.

Murphy, John B. (1857–1916): American Surgeon, Professor of clinical surgery College of Physicians and Surgeons and Cook County Hospital, Chicago. 70, 164 (Fig. 9.6), 297, 3340

Mussolini, Benito (1883–1945): The duce, Italian politician, founder of the Fascism in Italy, Prime Minister 1922–1945. 73, 75 (Fig. 6.2), 76, 350

Naegeli, Theodor (1886–1971): Swiss-German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Tübingen. 88

Nakayama, Fumio: Japanese Surgeon, Professor Kyushu University Faculty of Medicine Fukuoka. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Netley: 71

Nicks, Rowan: Australian Surgeon Sydney. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1995.

Nicolaysen: Norway 164 (Fig. 9.6),

Nissen, Rudolf (1896–1981): German-Swiss Surgeon, Professor 1930 Berlin, Chairman 1933 University Hospital Istanbul, 1939 Research Fellow at Harvard, Boston, 1940 Chief Surgical Department Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, Director Maimonides Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, Professor to the Long Island College of Medicine, New York. 1952 University Basle, Switzerland. Co-founder of the International College of Surgeons 1935. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1971.

Norbury, L.E.C.: British Surgeon, Vice President RCS of England, London. 166 (Fig. 9.8),

Nuboer, Johannes Franciscus (1900–1979): Dutch Surgeon, Professor of Surgery, Rijks University Utrecht. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969.

Nyhus, Lloyd Milton (*1923): Professor and Director Living Institute for Surgical Studies, Chicago. Head Department of Surgery University of Illinois, Chicago 1967–89. Congress President ISS/SIC Stockholm 1991. President ISS/SIC 1991–1993. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 105 (Fig. 6.20), 106, 124, 149, 320

O'Brien, Bernard McCarthy: Australian Surgeon, Fitzroy, Victoria. 57 (Fig. 5.10), 102

O'Connell, Thomas C.J.: Irish Surgeon, Professor Dublin. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1965.

Ochsner, Albert John (1858–1925): American Surgeon, Chicago. Founding member of the American College of Surgeons. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 70, 324, 340

Ochsner, Alton (1896–1981): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman of the Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana (1927–1956). Founder and Director of the Ochsner Clinic and Foundation, New Orleans (1942–1966). ISS/SIC Congress President 1963 Rome. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1967. 83, 89, 93, 94, 97, 154, 229, 230, 282, 323

Ong, Tan Sri Guan Bee (*1921): Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, Department of Surgery, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong. 1964 Consultant in Surgery, Hong Kong Government. Grey Turner Memorial lecture 1983. Congress President ISS/SIC 1983 Hamburg. President ISS/SIC 1983–1985. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993. 39 (Fig. 5.2), 104, 155, 327

Openshaw, T.H.: British Surgeon London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Orloff, Marshall: American Surgeon San Diego. Editor-in-Chief of the World Journal of Surgery 1975–1981. 121, 122, 123, 124

Ozawa, Yoshio: Japanese Surgeon, Kosetsu Hospital, Nishino miyashi. Chairman Congress ISS/SIC 1977. 101

Palmer, Dr. Payne: Phoenix, Arizona. 201

Panchenkov: Moscow. 94

Paolucci, Raffaele (1892–1958): Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor at the Universities Parma 1929, Bologna 1932, Roma 1938. 89, 135

Papaevangelou, Evangelos: Greek Surgeon Athens. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Paré, A.: 74

Pardo, Gomez Gilberto: Professor of Surgery Habana, Cuba. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Park, Roswell (1852–1914): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, Medical Department, University of Buffalo. Founder of the first Cancer Institute in the United States in 1898. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, National Delegate. 69, 159, 160 (Fig. 9.1a), 262

Pasha, Ali Ibrahim (1880–1947): Egyptian Surgeon, Dean and Professor Medical Faculty of the University of Cairo 1936. 80

Pasteur, Louis (1822–1895): French biochemist and microbiologist Strasbourg, Lille and Paris. Studies on fermentation and putrefaction proved the concept that suppuration is due to living organs. Discovery of vaccination processes. 4

Patel, Maurice: French Surgeon, Professor and Head Hôtel Dieu Lyon. 71

Patiño, Jose Felix (*1927): Professor of Surgery, National University School of Medicine Bogota, Minister of Health Columbia. President National University Columbia. Congress President ISS/SIC 1989 Toronto. President ISS/SIC 1989–1991. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1997. 39 (Fig. 5.2), 105, 125

Payr, Erwin (1871–1946): Austrian-German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals 1907 Greifswald, 1910 Königsberg, 1911 Leipzig. 179 (Fig. 9.15), 184, 185, 190, 193, 329

Peracchia, Alberto (*1931): Italian general and oncologic Surgeon. Chairman of the University of Padua 1976–1992 and Milan since 1992. Treasurer to the ISS/SIC 1989–1994. 48, 49 (Fig. 5.5), 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Perelman, Mikhail L. (*1926): Russian Surgeon, All Union Research Center Moscow. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1997. 99 (Fig. 6.16)

Petrescu, Georges: Rumanian Surgeon, Chirurgien des Hôpitaux Bratianu, Ploesti. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Petrov, Boris Alexandrovitch (*1973): Russian Surgeon Moscow. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969.

Petrov, Nicolaj: Russian Surgeon Leningrad. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1957.

Petrovski, Boris Vasilievitch (*1908): Russian Surgeon, past Minister of Health of the USSR 1965–1980, Director General of the All-Union National Center of Experimental and Clinical Surgery, now Honorary Director of the Center. National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1970–1985. President to the 24th ISS/SIC Congress in Moscow 1971. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1973. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 98 (Fig. 6.15), 99 (Fig. 6.16), 198, 331

Phemister, Dallas B.: American Surgeon, traumatology, Chicago. 137 (Fig. 8.3), 138

Pius XI: Pope 1926. 76

Platt, Harry (1886–1977): British Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, University of Manchester, Manchester Royal Infirmary. 88, 233 (Fig. 10.5),

Plotkin, Th.: Russian Surgeon, Professor Faculty of Medicine, Chief Service Surgical

Institute, Clinic III Mesianskaya, Moscow and Surgeon to the hospital of Krasnodar. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Pool, Eugene: American Surgeon, New York City. 205, 235 (Fig. 10.9),

Power, Sir John d'Arcy (1855–1941): Consulting Surgeon St Bartholomew's Hospital London, Hunterian Professor. Congress secretary ISS/SIC 1923. 30 (Fig. 4.2c), 72

Price, Thomas Sir Clement: British Surgeon, Westminster Hospital London. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961.

Proust, Robert (1873–1935): French Surgeon, Professor Service de l'Hôpital Laënnec Paris. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 177 (Fig. 9.14), 192, 195

Puig-la-Calle, Jorge: Spanish Surgeon Barcelona. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1995. 57 (Fig. 5.10), 121

Putti, Vittorio (1880–1940): Italian orthopedic Surgeon, Chairman and Professor of the University of Bologna. Described and treated arthrosis of the spine and habitual luxation of the shoulder. 76, 233 (Fig. 10.5),

Quervain, Johann Friedrich de, "Fritz" (1868–1940): Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, University Hospitals 1909–1918 Basle, 1918–1938 Berne. ISS/SIC Member since 1905, ISS/SIC Congress President 1932 Madrid. 42 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 72 (Fig. 6.1), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 79, 80, 90, 116, 172, 178, 180, 184, 185, 190 (Fig. 9.21), 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 243 (Fig. 10.18), 334

Ravdin, Isidor Schwaner (1894–1972): American Surgeon, Professor at the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1961 95

Rau, Marcel: Coin engraver Brussels. 113, 114, 145

Recasens y Girol, Sebastian (1862–1933): Spanish Surgeon, Professor Medical Faculty Madrid. 54 (Fig. 5.9)

Reczey, J.: Hungarian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Budapest. 184

Redwitz, Erich von (1883–1964): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University of Bonn 1926–1951. President German Society of Surgery 1950, German Delegate to the ISS/SIC 1951. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1955. 196 (Fig. 9.23)

Rees, L.: London. 103, 155

Reeve, Thomas: Crow's Nest, Australia. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1999.

Regaud, Claude: Professeur Institut Pasteur, Institut du radium, Université de Paris. 71

Rehor, Grete: Minister of Social Affairs Vienna 1967. 96

Rettori, René: French Surgeon, Hôpital Corentin Celton, Issy-les-Moulineaux, Paris. 121

Rhoads, Jonathan E.: Philadelphia. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1987. 95, 102

Riedel: German Surgeon, Professor at Berlin. 169

Rignault, Daniel P.: French Surgeon, Professor American Hospital Paris. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Rob, Charles G.: American Surgeon, Professor Strong Memorial Hospital Rochester, N.Y. 100

Roberts, J.E.H.: British Surgeon London. 72

Röntgen, Wilhelm Conrad von (1845–1923): German Professor of physics and mathematics, Agricultural Academy Hohenheim/Stuttgart, Chairman theoretical physics University Straßburg, physics University Gießen, 1886 Chair of physics, Würzburg. 1901 First Nobel Laureate for Physics. Discoverer of the X-rays, Founder of the Institute of Radiation. 69

Rogers, Lambert Charles (1897–1961): Professor and Chairman University Hospital Cardiff. 94, 152, 153, 154

Rosanov, Boris: Russian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Central Institute for Medicine Moscow. 94

Rossi, Franco: Italian Surgeon, Ospedale Maggiore Milan. 76

Rowlands, R.P.: London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Rudowski, Witold J. (*1918): Professor and Chairman of Surgery, Department of Surgery Research Institute of Hematology and Blood transfusion, Warsaw, Poland. Grey Turner Memorial lecture 1984, ISS/SIC prize 1989. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993. 57 (Fig. 5.10), 101, 105, 155, 231,

Rüedi, Thomas (*1935): Professor of Surgery, Chur, Switzerland. General Secretary ISS/SIC 1993–1999. 46, 47 (Fig. 5.4), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 129 (Fig. 7.10),

Ruiz, Castro, V.M.: Surgeon San José, Costa Rica. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Saint-Jacques, Eugène: Canadian Surgeon, Professor and Head Hôpital St Jeanne d'Arc Montréal. 118, 201, 202

Saito, Kiyoshi: Japanese Surgeon Tokyo. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993. 101

Samuelsson, B.: Swedish Surgeon Stockholm. 106, 155

Sandblom, Philip (1903–2001): Professor and Chairman of Surgery, University of Lund, Sweden 1950–1970. Grey Turner Memorial lecture 1963. ISS/SIC Congress President 1967 Vienna, Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969. President Swedish Surgical Society. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 88, 94, 96, 154, 240, 322, 337

Sandor, Jozsef: Budapest. 129 (Fig. 7.10)

Santos, Alfonso Cid dos (1907–1975): Portuguese vascular Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospital Lisbon. 340

Santos, Reynaldo dos (1880–1970): Portuguese Surgeon. Chairman and Professor University Lisbon. Pioneer of angioplasty. Congress President ISS/SIC 1953. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1955. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 84, 135, 245 (Fig. 10.21), 339

Sauerbruch, Ernst Ferdinand (1875–1951): German general, thoracic and orthopedic Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals Zurich 1911, Munich 1918, Berlin 1927–1948. ISS/SIC Member since 1905. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 116, 171

Savariaud, M.: Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b)

Savchuk, Boris Dimitrievitch (*1933): Russian Surgeon-in-Chief and Research Director of the Federal Medical Center of Russia. National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1989–1993.

Savtchenko N.E.: Russian Surgeon. Chairman of the Institut Medical Minsk

Scales: Great Britain. 97

Schamoff, W.-N.: Charkow. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Schlatter, Karl (1864–1934): Swiss Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Zurich. 182

Schmieden, Victor (1874–1945): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospitals Halle 1913, Frankfurt/Main 1919. 179 (Fig. 9.15), 191, 193, 195, 325

Schoemaker, Jan (1871–1940): Dutch Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospital The Hague. Congress President 1935 Cairo. 43 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 79, 80, 90, 116, 185, 190 (Fig. 9.21), 191, 192, 342

Schwartz, Charles Edouard (1852–1924 ?): Paris. 29 (Fig. 4.2b), 282

Schweizer, Arthur and Marianne: Zurich 88

Segni, Antonio: President Italian Republic 1963. 94

Seidel: Bavarian Prime Minister 1959. 93

Sencert, Louis (1878–1924): French Surgeon, Chairman University Hospital at Nancy, then Strasbourg. 71, 274, 297

Senning, Åke: Swedish-Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Chairman, Surgical Clinic University of Zurich, Switzerland. Famous Cardiovascular Surgeon. René Leriche Prize in 1977. 101, 145, 146

Serafimov, K.: Skopje, Yugoslavia now Macedonia. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Sheen, A.W.: British Surgeon, Welsh National School of Medicine, Royal University Cardiff. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Shepherd, Francis J. (1851–1929): Canadian Surgeon, Professor at Toronto. Honorary Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of England and American College of Surgeons.

Shiota, Hiroshige (1873–1965): Japanese Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Tokyo Imperial University. 54 (Fig. 5.9), 182 (Fig. 9.18)

Shumway, Norman (*1923): American Surgeon, Stanford CA. 98

Siegerist, Henry E. (1891–1957): Swiss Medical Historian, Professor of History. 1925 University Leipzig, Germany, 1932 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA.

Siewert, Jörg Rüdiger (*1940): Professor and Chairman of Surgery, Technical University Munich. President German Society of Surgery 2002. General Secretary ISS/SIC since 1999. 47 (Fig. 5.4), 129 (Fig. 7.10), 149, 386

Silberberg, J.-W. (1857–1934): Ukrainian Surgeon Odessa. 28 (Fig. 4.2a)

Simon-Weidner, R.: German Surgeon, Esslingen. 102

Simpson, Georges Charles: British Surgeon Liverpool. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Sinclair: 71

Slawog-Skladkowski, Feliks: Minister of Foreign affairs 1929 Poland. 77

Smith, Rodney: British Surgeon, St George's Hospital London. 100

Soeters, Peter B.: The Netherlands 149

Sonnenburg, Eduard (1849–1915): German Surgeon, Professor at Berlin. ISS Member since 1902, National Delegate 1905. 19

Spehl, Georges (*1891): Belgian Surgeon. Chef de service de chirurgie des Hôpitaux, Assistant de médecine opératoire à l'Université de Bruxelles. Editor of the ISS/SIC books and journals. 116, 120, 166 (Fig. 9.8),

Speranza, Vincenzo: Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Rome. Treasurer of the ISS/SIC 1979–1989. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1999. 48, 49 (Fig. 5.5), 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Star: Portland 95

Starzl, Thomas: American Surgeon, Transplant Institute University Pittsburgh. 95, 105, 155

Stefanini, Paride: Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Rome. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1975.

Stoney, Richard-Atkinson: Irish Surgeon Dublin. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Szczecny, A.: Budapest, Hungary. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Taylor, Selwyn: 103 (Fig. 6.18)

Thiriar, Jules (1846–1913): Professeur de Clinique chirurgicale et de pathologie, Chirurgien-en-Chef à l'Hôpital Saint Pierre Bruxelles 1890–1911. Founding member ISS/SIC 1902.

Thorek, Max (1880–1960): American Surgeon, Chicago. Founder of the International College of Surgeons. 199 (Fig. 9.25), 200, 201, 202

Tompkins, Ronald K.: American Surgeon, UCLA-Center for Health Science, Dept. Surgery Los Angeles. Editor-in-Chief of the World Journal of Surgery since 1994. 59 (Fig. 5.11), 125, 129 (Fig. 7.10), 149

Torigai, Takeshi: Deputy Mayor of Kyoto. 101

Travieso, Carlos R.: Professor of Surgery Caracas, Venezuela. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1967.

Trede, Michael (*1928): German Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University of Mannheim-Heidelberg. Congress President ISS/SIC 1993 Hong Kong, President ISS/SIC 1993–1995. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1999. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 57 (Fig. 5.10), 106, 129 (Fig. 7.10), 245, 347

Tuffier, Theodore (1857–1929): French Surgeon, Professor of Surgery Hôpital Beaujon Paris. ISS/SIC delegate. 71, 164 (Fig. 9.6), 340

Turner, Elston Grey: Son of George Grey Turner. 102, 154

Turner, Sir George Grey (1877–1951): British general and thoracic Surgeon, Professor and Chairman 1927 Durham, 1934 London. Congress President ISS/SIC 1949 New Orleans (see Grey Turner Lecture). 43 (Fig. 5.3), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 82, 84, 88, 89, 90, 150 (Fig. 8.17), 153, 164, 166 (Fig. 9.8), 228, 233 (Fig. 10.4), 240, 349

Urabe, Miyoshi: Japanese Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Kanazawa University School of Medicine Tokyo. Secretary General Surgical Society of Japan. 197

Valdoni, Pietro (1900–1976): Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospital Cagliari 1939–1940, Modena 1940–1941, Florence 1941–1957 and Rome 1957–1970. Congress President ISS/SIC 1965 Philadelphia. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969. 44 (Fig. 5.3), 95, 97, 153, 352, 383

Vanbove, J.P.: Brussels. Treasurer of the ISS/SIC 1975–1979. 48

Vara-Thorbeck, Rafael: Granada. 129 (Fig. 7.10)

Veau, Victor: French Surgeon, Chirurgien des Hôpitaux de Paris, Hôpital des Enfants Assistés. 164

de Verebely, F.: Hungarian Surgeon, Budapest. 193

Verhoogen, Jean-Antoine (1864–1950): Belgian Surgeon, Professor and Chairman Hôpital Saint-Jean, University Brussels 1914–1929. Founding member ISS/SIC 1902. President ISS/SIC 1929–1950. 7, 11, 12 (Fig. 3.4), 37, 38 (Fig. 5.1), 54 (Fig. 5.9), 77 (Fig. 6.4), 81, 84, 86, 88, 116, 118, 166 (Fig. 9.8), 191, 193, 194, 196, 243 (Fig. 10.18), 354

Veronesi, Umberto: Italian Minister of Health (2001), Italian Surgeon, Chairman and Professor Istituto Europeae di Oncologia Milan. 108, 155

Victor Emanuel III (1869–1947): King of Italy 1900–1946. 73

Virchow, Rudolf (1821–1902): Important German pathologist, Professor and Chairman Institute of Pathology University Berlin. 290, 294

Visokay: New York. Springer representative from New York Publishing Office. 122

Volkov, M.V.: Russian Surgeon, Professor Moscow. 98

Wakeley, Sir Cecil: British Surgeon, London. 166 (Fig. 9.8),

Walton, Sir A. James: British Surgeon, London Hospital, London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Wangensteen, Owen Harding (1898–1981): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman University Hospital of Minneapolis, Minnesota. ISS/SIC member since 1938. US National Delegate. 170 (Fig. 9.11), 383

Warren, John Collins (1778–1856): American Surgeon, Professor and Chairman Harvard University. Surgeon to the Mass. General Hospital, Boston. 166

Waugh, George E.: British Surgeon. Sick Children and Hampsted General Hospital, Northwest London Hospital. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Webb-Johnson, Lord Edward Alfred (*1958): British Surgeon and Professor Middlesex Hospital London. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1955. 30 (Fig. 4.2c), 84, 88, 164, 165 (Fig. 9.7), 166 (Fig. 9.8), 196

Weir, Robert Fulton (1838–1927): American Surgeon, Chairman and Professor to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, Surgeon to the Roosevelt Hospital New York City. 166, 226

Welbourn, R.B.: London. 97

Welch, Claude E.: American Surgeon, Mass. General Hospital, Amb. Care Center, Boston. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1990.

Wells, Samuel Alonzo (*1936): Professor of Surgery Duke University 1976–1981, Washington University St Louis 1988–1997. Director American College of Surgeons, Chicago 1998–1999. Professor of Surgery Northwestern University School of Medicine Chicago since 1999. Congress President Vienna 1999, President ISS/SIC 1999–2001. Editor-in-Chief of the World Journal of Surgery 1984–1994. 40 (Fig. 5.2), 125, 149, 356

Wertheimer, Pierre: French Surgeon, Professeur Faculté de Médecine Lyon. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1969.

Wheeler, Sir William de Courcy: British Surgeon, All Saints Hospital London. 30 (Fig. 4.2c)

Whipple, Allen O. (1881–1963): American Surgeon, Professor of Surgery Presbyterian Hospital New York City. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1951. 281

Willems, Charles (1865–1929): Belgian Surgeon. 1907 Chairman Hôpital de la Ville de Gent. Professeur de médecine opératoire Université de Liège 1918–1930. Founder of the ISS/SIC 1902, ISS/SIC President 1902–1929. 1, 7, 8, 12 (Fig. 3.4), 37, 38 (Fig. 5.1), 67, 71, 72 (Fig. 6.1), 73, 74, 77 (Fig. 6.4), 254, 358

Willenegger, Hans (1910–1998): Swiss Surgeon, Professor and Head Cantonal Hospital Liestal, co-founder of AO. 95, 139 (Fig. 8.6)

Williaminoff, Nikolai Alexandrovich (1855–1920): Russian Surgeon, Head of Surgical Clinic of the Military Medical Academy, General Director of the Academy in St Petersburg. National and International Delegate to the ISS/SIC from 1906 to 1908. 168

Wong, John: Professor of Surgery, University of Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hospital. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Wu, Jieping: Chinese Surgeon, Professor Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Beijing. Honorary Member ISS/SIC 1993.

Wu, Kai Ying: Chinese Surgeon Beijing. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Young, Owen D. (1874–1962): American industrial leader, President of an International Reparations Committee after World War I. 77 (Fig. 6.4)

Zaaijer, Jean (1876–1932): Dutch Surgeon, Chairman University Leiden. 182, 183 (Fig. 9.19),

Zängl, Alfred (1920): Austrian Surgeon, Hofrat and Professor, Chief Landeskrankenanstalten Salzburg and Wien. 57 (Fig. 5.10)

Zamora, Niceto Alcala (1877–1949): President Republic of Spain 1931–1936. 79

Zukschwerdt, Ludwig (1902–1974): German Surgeon, Chairman and Professor University Hospitals 1941 Strasbourg, 1947 Göppingen (Munc. Hospital), 1955 Hamburg. 1966 President German Society of Surgery. 94

12 Outlook

Consideration presented by Professor Valdoni, Rome, 1969

Officers of the American Chapter of the ISS/SIC have often criticized the leadership of the office at Brussels and the conduct of the European members. The following letter written by the eminent Italian surgeon Pietro Valdoni from Rome to the American Delegate Owen Wangenstein reflects the considerations of many non-American members of the ISS/SIC and is therefore reproduced in full length.

Prof. Pietro Valdoni
Abit.: Via Carlo Fea, 5 – Tel. 841294
Studio: Piazza di Priscilla, 4 – Tel. 8314950

Dr. Owen H. Wangenstein, M.D.
University of Minnesota Hospitals,
Minneapolis

Roma, 18 March 1969

Dear Owen,

Thank you for your letter of March 4.

I have been a member of the International Surgical Society for many years. I have always heard from our American colleagues the same considerations as yours, in particular from Dr. Graham who, during a meeting in Paris of the Scientific Council, had some very hard words for the then Secretary General, Dr. Dejardin. The Belgians have the merit of having kept the Society alive, which would otherwise have died quite some time ago.

The Society cannot have a purely scientific purpose. In all countries the Surgeons have their national societies, organised in accordance to their mentality and their customs. Their task is to gather together all the members, to have mutual exchanges of views and discussions, which represent one of the paths to progress.

I have always defended the ideas of the great surgeons of past generations who thought that international periodical meetings were useful and timely. Certainly not for the opportunity that these meetings gave for oral exchanges of views, which can be published in surgical journals and comfortably, read at our desks or in an armchair.

I regularly attend all the International Society congresses. This enables me to meet the most distinguished surgeons in the world. I am able to speak to them and to learn a great deal from them in private conversations at the bar or at a meal.

The mentality of people differs, the organisation of the work is completely different and varies in accordance with the way of thinking. I am always interested to hear the point of view of colleagues of other countries, how they look upon human relationships, as well as upon those with their patients, how they set out their indications and the existing different pathological and clinical characteristics.

I have learnt that it is not very useful listening to the various reports, generally badly translated, but that it is most useful to see and hear how the result of their work is expounded. I have always been of the opinion that it is still more useful to get to know the speaker personally and to be able to have private talks and discussions with him.

It is true that you can visit various places of work and obtain the same results. But this takes up much time and money and you need to know several languages well.

May I also say that American surgeons are rather inclined to think that all that is accomplished outside the United States is not worth anything.

This may be due to the fact that Americans often cannot read the original language the reports of work done in other countries. It is rather difficult to find in bibliographies reference of work published in other languages. We, in Europe living alongside the French, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Germans and the English have inevitably learnt to understand these languages even though we may not always be able to speak them fluently.

These international relations are, to my mind, indispensable, at least between surgeons of greater responsibility. Modern communications bring America nearer to our countries. I don't think it's a bad thing to get to know other people better especially when, shall we say, these people become our neighbours.

Have you ever thought of the reasons that caused the Berlin wall to be built and of the fact that in communist countries permission to attend international congresses is granted only to a few people, and they are always the same ones? Ideas circulate easily, but cause no fear to communism because counter-propaganda is effective. What communist countries fear is the personal contact, the personal comparison and the friendly relations. It is true that the subject chosen this year is not very exciting, but is one on which all can speak, whether they come from under developed countries or from North America. Everyone can bring a contribution to this surgery, not so much as regards the disease or the technique, but because it calls for greater perception and more restrictive indications. I think this is good.

The Society gathers together those surgeons who can be said to be still general surgeons. There is a tendency in America to ultra-specialisation and there are now only a few general surgeons left. In our little city there are hospitals founded over 500 years ago where the surgeon, besides abdominal surgery, has also to undertake a large part of thorax surgery. There is no place for many specialists in these little hospitals, they would not earn their daily bread. The tendency to specialisation is therefore less evident and it may not be a great loss because, as statistics prove, death comes at an average age of 70 years on both sides of the Atlantic. The true specialities have all now international societies.

As far as the International College is concerned, you know that it was founded by Americans who had quarrelled with the Brussels Society Office.

At the outbreak of the Second World War the Society deleted from its member lists Italian, Germans etc. surgeons. Immediately after the war the Head of the College came to us and told us that we had to return to international gatherings even though the hostility of the defeated was still quite evident. This is why you find many surgeons of defeated countries in the lists of the College. They were afterwards readmitted into the Society.

Many things have been forgotten now and the founders of the College are no longer here. Would it not be more logical to sit round a table and discuss the possibility of the fusion of the two Societies? This could be done more easily outside Brussels. Dr. Parentela is today the College Secretary General. He speaks Italian and it would therefore be easier for me to explain my proposal to him.

I should like to inform the Brussels Secretariat of the above and I am therefore forwarding a copy of this letter to them.

Forgive me if I have been so long. We Europeans are conservatives and look back to the past. We have to think a great deal before letting an old Society disappear. Let us, who are now out of the battlefield, try to find a way in which it can continue to live, to improve and to reform itself.

My plan is to attend both the Buenos Aires and the American College of Surgeon Congresses. I am hoping to find time to stop at Minneapolis with my wife. As in the past I shall be delighted to pass some happy hours with you and Sally.

Future outlook by Dr. Stein, Munich, 2001

A look back on 100 years of history of the ISS can not be complete without an outlook on the years to come. This is particularly challenging because the current pace of technological developments, the impact of the digital revolution, the advances in immunology, molecular biology and genetics, and the limited resources in many health care systems are affecting surgical practice enormously.

Furthermore, like many national general surgical societies, the ISS currently suffers from the paradigm to represent the entire field of surgery. The entity of 'general surgery', however, currently appears to break apart. In many institutions of the Western world the 'general surgeon' does not exist anymore. He has been replaced by specialists. Much of the advances in surgery during the past years have come from such specialized centers. These experts are more likely to attend focused meetings in which they have the opportunity to discuss and develop aspects within their respective fields among each other. Their interest in general-surgery meetings is rather small.

This situation must be faced by the ISS and the International Surgical Week if it is to survive and grow as the leading international surgical society and international surgical congress. The tasks ahead have been recently outlined by the Secretary General, Professor J Rüdiger Siewert¹:

Despite specialization, there still is and will be a demand for general surgeons outside the expert centers and particularly in the developing nations. This has to be one of the important target groups for the ISS in the future. On the other hand, the ISS must strive to become the patronage ('umbrella society') or a kind of holding for all surgical specialties and, at the same time, represent the interests of general surgeons. These apparent contrary forces have to be unified by the ISS.

The International Surgical Week and the Postgraduate Courses organized by the ISS provide an ideal forum for wide distribution of the latest advances achieved in the specialist centers. This can provide a high level of education to the general surgeon. In order to achieve this the most renowned surgeons in their respective fields must be convinced to share their expertise and participate in such a communication forum. The general surgeons attending the International Surgical Week have to be certain that they will be well informed about the latest developments in the expert centers, while the specialists need to be reassured that they will also benefit from attending by providing highly focused sessions which allow discussions among experts within the same field.

If the ISS manages to take leadership in these areas it will continue to thrive as a global player and the only functional worldwide society of surgery. It will then be easy to motivate young and enthusiastic general surgeons and specialists to work within the ISS to shape this future.

References

Siewert, JR: ISS Newsletter, November 1999, pp 2-5

13 Acknowledgements

The extensive preliminary work to this book required research not only in ISS/SIC archives but in libraries and a number of other institutions as well. The families of former ISS/SIC delegates were also personally contacted. Most of them – with only a very few exceptions – generously gave us access to any material we lacked and they possessed. We would like to make use of this opportunity to thank all those helpers whose names cannot be listed here. They enabled us to view the history of the society from a number of angles and to give it a truly international dimension.

For their special efforts and their expertise we would particularly like to thank

Prof. Dr. H. Fenske from the Department of History at the University Freiburg in Breisgau, historian and expert on the First World War and the history of the Weimar Republic, for his corrections of the historical content of Chapter 9.

Prof. E.H. Mirand, Dean emer., senior advisor to the President and CEO Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, New York, USA.

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