poses or directed phrases which to his audience appeared to be harsh and even unkind, then a holistic appreciation of the man and of the environment in which he found himself will restore him at once to his rightful position—one of South Africa's Greats in the field of medicine. It is fitting that the memory of his life and work should be perpetuated in the form of the F. P. Fouche Lecture, sponsored and endowed by the South African College of Physicians, Surgeons and Gynaecologists, assisted by the National Council for the Care of Cripples in South Africa.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Gwen his widow, and to their two children and three grandchildren who mourn his passing.

C. T. M.
G. F. D.

JAMES RENFREW WHITE
1888-1961

By the death of James Renfrew White of Dunedin on December 27, 1961, New Zealand lost the doyen of her orthopaedic surgeons.

Born in Dunedin, the son of Professor David Renfrew White, Professor of Education at the University of Otago, he studied medicine in the Otago Medical School and graduated M.B., Ch.B., in 1912. He proceeded to England at once, held house appointments in various London hospitals, and took the English Fellowship. His orthopaedic career began with his appointment to the resident staff of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

When the orthopaedic services for the imperial forces in Great Britain had become fully organised under the direction of Sir Robert Jones, Renfrew White was trained and eager to enter fully this vast field. He was appointed to the staff of the Military Orthopaedic Hospitals at Shepherd's Bush and Tooting. In 1919 he published a monograph Chronic Traumatic Osteomyelitis, a brilliant work. Its concept of the condition and the principles of treatment are completely valid today. The New Zealand Government appointed a group of trained orthopaedic surgeons to take charge of wounded members of its expeditionary force who came into this sphere of surgery. James Renfrew White was appointed an Orthopaedic Surgeon to the New Zealand Military Forces with the rank of Major. He returned to New Zealand and took charge of the military wards in Dunedin Hospital. Throughout the years he remained known with affection by his patients as "Major White."

In 1920 he was appointed by the Faculty of Medicine of the Otago Medical School as Surgical Tutor with an obligation to give fifty demonstrations a year as directed by the Professor of Surgery, Sir Louis Barnett. This was the birth of the Department of Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery in the Otago Medical School and in the Dunedin Public Hospital.

James Renfrew White was a man with boundless energy and enthusiasms with a diversity of interests—literature, music, education, child welfare, physical education. From 1916 to 1924 he wrote and published many books, papers and articles. A degree of Mastery of Surgery (Ch.M.) was established in the University of New Zealand in 1922. He was the first to take it, that same year.
In the Department of Surgery Professor Louis Barnett gave up some of his beds to orthopaedics when Renfrew White's appointment with the New Zealand Government ended. The New Zealand School of Physiotherapy had been established for some years, but with Renfrew White's appointment it came under his direction, and its present stature owes much to his influence and enthusiasm. His inherited background in education led him to take more and more interest in medical education. He spent a year in the United States, where he was elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

In 1925 Sir Gordon Bell was appointed to the Chair of Surgery, succeeding Sir Louis Barnett. He founded a "surgical unit" with the professor and two assistants. James Renfrew White was appointed the assistant in charge of orthopaedic cases.

The Department of Orthopaedics flourished under his care and guidance; in 1936 he was appointed Senior Surgeon and the writer Assistant Surgeon. In the same year all fractures and allied injuries came under his charge and so the Orthopaedic and Traumatic Service of the Otago Medical School and Dunedin Hospital was achieved. During the next decade of rebuilding and extensions to the hospital, modern orthopaedic wards and a magnificent Physiotherapy School were erected. In the second world war his staff was depleted and he was called upon to carry on the service with temporary assistants.

When Renfrew White retired from his hospital appointment in 1948 he was a young active "sixty." He continued in private consulting practice for many years, but he now had time to devote himself to his other great interest in life—music. During the years he had composed freely in various forms and had had many compositions performed. Now he took classes in music at the University of Otago and reached the stage when he could sit for the Mus. Bac. degree—a truly outstanding effort at his age.

He then spent a prolonged visit to England, further exploiting his interest in music. He developed a deep interest in the ancient churches of London and compiled a vast manuscript dealing with their history and origins. On his return to Dunedin in 1961 he was immensely busy preparing it for publication, but this was not to be—he died suddenly after a brief illness.

He was a Foundation Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons. The British Orthopaedic Association honoured him by electing him an Emeritus Fellow and the New Zealand Orthopaedic Association its Patron.

James Renfrew White was a truly remarkable, vivacious, erudite and immensely versatile. He more than anyone else was the pioneer and founder of orthopaedic and traumatic surgery in New Zealand. We in New Zealand are much the poorer by his death, and his influence will long be felt in this country.

H. W. F.

ERIC EVAN PRICE
1905-1962

Eric Evan Price died on May 16, 1962, after a long illness, aged only fifty-seven. To his wife and family is extended the sympathy of a host of friends and colleagues. With his death passed the cherished hope of many that he would one day devote some of his tireless energies to writing a textbook. No one in Australia was better equipped to do so. There is no doubt that he could have enriched its pages with innumerable and invaluable items of "know-how" acquired from a long association with the Royal Children's Hospital and the Royal Melbourne Hospital as well as from a very large private practice. It should be easy for one who has known and worked with him for over forty years to write a short appreciation of his life and work. But his was a complex character which, as the years passed in the closest association, from time to time disclosed surprising, even exciting facets, yet never completely revealed itself in its true depth and quality.