

Translator's Introduction and Acknowledgments

In 1931, the year this book was first published in German, its author Jacques Joseph (1865-1934) stood at the pinnacle of his profession. Possessing an outstanding reputation, he had attracted for more than a decade, an international clientele and fee-paying students to his Berlin clinic.

Joseph's reputation was deserved; he was skillful and innovative, his experience vast: he had performed orthopedic surgery during his early years in practice (p. 824), in 1898 he had introduced in Europe internal instead of external incisions for rhinoplasty [apparently unaware of Roe's priority in using this technique in the United States (pp. 82-83)], and in his lifetime had performed more rhinoplasties in this fashion than perhaps any other surgeon in the world, he directed the Division of Facial Plastic Surgery of the Charité Hospital, Berlin (1916-1921) where he reconstructed enormous numbers of facially-wounded soldiers of World War I [like his contemporaries, Gillies (p. 650) in England and Blair (p. 669) in the United States], and for the last thirteen years of his life he maintained a busy practice primarily in aesthetic plastic surgery.

The times in 1931 were turbulent: economic depression gripped the world, in Germany Naziism was on the rise. In 1934, Joseph died in Berlin at the age of 69, apparently of a coronary. Most of the 1500 copies that were printed of his book disappeared as did most of the Jewish community of which Joseph was a part.

Incredibly, Joseph's reputation survived, probably because of the many instruments he devised for rhinoplasty which still bear his name and also because the writings of some of his former students, namely Safian and Aufricht, accord him much honor.

However, the extent of Joseph's contributions have been largely unappreciated by English-speaking surgeons who now constitute a majority in the world. I hope that this English translation will serve the world-wide audience which I feel Joseph, himself, desired and deserves.

This work is essentially a practical manual which Joseph wrote, as he states in his preface, at the urging of his students. It is a small wonder that his students wanted something in writing since Joseph rarely answered any questions while operating. Joseph Safian, a student of Joseph's in the early 1920's, told me in a interview in 1980 (Safian was then 94 and astonishingly alert) that Joseph usually turned away student's questions with a curt "Sie stören den Patienten" ("You are disturbing the patient"). According to Safian, Joseph was not secretive, he merely wished to maintain calm in the operating room for the patient who was almost always given local anesthesia (see Fig. 134). Safian also told me that in his opinion Joseph's basic methods and instruments for rhinoplasty have not been surpassed.

This work, though 56 years old, is still an eminently practical manual. It is filled with descriptions of surgical approaches which seem remarkably contemporary and valid. A sampling from the field of rhinoplasty follows: analysis of the aesthetic profile angle (pp. 19-23), analysis and treatment of an apparent nasal-tip defect but real mid-vault defect (pp. 30-32), narrowing the nasal tip using a punch (pp. 122-124), set back of the nasal tip by means of columellar resection (pp. 130-132), projecting the nasal tip by means of septo-columellar excisions (pp. 135-136), shortening the hanging septum (p. 153), closure of nasal septal perforations (p. 420), and correction of naso-labial webbing (p. 498). I have found several of the above methods to be useful in my own practice. I hope that others who read this book will also discover methods which they can apply.

Joseph had a Prussian passion for systematizing. In this work he sets forth a rigorous system for classifying facial deformities based on whether the deformed structure is hypertrophied, defective (i.e. missing in part or in whole) or crooked, or a combination

of these. Based on this classification, the corresponding corrective surgery was, respectively, reduction (mioplasty), replacement (neoplasty) or straightening (orthoplasty), alone or in combination. Joseph also had a passion for Greek terms despite the xenophobia of his time; Joseph states that his use of Greek terms "may seem uncalled for to some Germans" but that "international understanding is thereby facilitated" (p. V).

This book is not merely an exposition of Joseph's own surgical experiences; he quotes extensively from the works of other authors, particularly from the German. Consequently this translation into English provides a window on the world of German plastic surgery of the 19th and early 20th centuries, a time when Germany boasted such acknowledged world leaders as Dieffenbach and Langenbeck.

Joseph believed that many patients were unjustly labelled as being vain in seeking plastic surgery. According to him, their real motivation was not vanity but the desire to be average-looking and inconspicuous, since patients with facial deformities were often the butt of cruel jokes and were sometimes denied employment because of their appearance. Joseph coined a new term to describe this motivation ("since no term exists in German"): "antidysplasia" (p. 85), i.e. a patient's aversion to a deformity. By applying this new term, "antidysplasia," he hoped that patients would no longer be unjustly labelled vain.

A translation is never really finished; despite our best efforts, errors will occur. I hope that those readers who find them will be forgiving and call them to my attention.

Foremost among those I must thank are my immigrant parents. They came to New York City from Czarist Russia shortly after the turn of the century. They spoke a Germanic language, Yiddish. From early childhood on, I became their English-language translator; they told me I was good at it. That is why translating feels so right to me; it seems that I've been doing it all my life, and when I'm translating it's like being back in mama's lap.

I am indebted to my English-language editor, Collice Portnoff, Ph.D., not only for her skill in editing but also for her unfailing enthusiasm during our eight years of work on this project.

Much of the historical detail in this introduction is derived from Dr. Paul Natvig's extraordinary book, *Jacques Joseph, Surgical Sculptor*. The publisher, Saunders and Company, also allowed reproduction of Joseph's signature on the slipcase. I salute Dr. Natvig's memory.

Professor H. J. Rein of the Goethe Institute was the exacting German-language instructor who, during the summer of 1983 in West Berlin, greatly improved my translating skills.

Dr. Joseph Safian (1886-1983), who allowed me to tape a four-hour interview in 1980, afforded me much insight into Joseph's personality and methods.

Jeremy Norman of Jeremy Norman and Company, San Francisco, provided valuable suggestions on book production.

Tamio Shinohara and Terrence Tumbale of Dai Nippon Printing Company, Tokyo, ably guided the printing of this book. I thank them for their expertise and patience.

Assisting me in translating were Antje and Tom Peterson, Kurt Isenberg, and Louis Feit, M.D.

I also wish to thank Jim Ross of Ross Typesetting, Tempe and Professor John Risseuw of the Art Department, Arizona State University, Tempe. Marcia Lerona and Marcella Heinemann were our able typists.

Finally, I wish to thank my wife Jeanne and my three sons, Alec, Hugh, and George for their unconditional love during those long years I spent working on this translation.

Phoenix, May, 1987.

S. Milstein, M.D.

Preface.

This work owes its existence to my many students, German and non-German, who observed the plastic surgeries I performed and who urged me to present my methods in a single volume. As a means of broadening the scope of my mission, I felt that significant works by others should also be included in order to make this volume a more comprehensive text.

I divided the material into general and specialized sections.

In the general section, I included the artistic-anatomic concepts on the normal proportions of the face, emphasizing the aesthetic profile angle and the three anatomic profile components of the nose. Students should enthusiastically adopt these concepts because they are not only of theoretical interest — they also constitute the bases for surgical practice.

In the specialized section, I classified the deformities according to anatomy and pathology. In order to enhance this book's usefulness, I also mentioned the principal operations for the correction of these deformities because it seemed appropriate; therefore, next to the name of the deformity I usually gave the name of the corresponding operation. I had done this previously in individual papers. I have had all the names of the operations set in a distinctive type face for greater visual effect.

With regard to nomenclature, I have made modifications and additions for greater clarity and comprehensiveness. Some of these changes in nomenclature are by other authors (e.g. Hans Virchow's term, "tip cartilage" instead of "alar cartilage"), some are my own (e.g. "frontal" and "brachial" method instead of "Indian" and "Italian" method — well-known terms often interchanged incorrectly in practice). Previously, I coined the terms rhinomioplasty, rhinoneoplasty and rhinorthoplasty for those cases requiring, respectively, reduction, replacement or straightening of an abnormal facial part, in this case the nose. Using these same prefixes "mio," "neo" and "ortho," I have in this book attempted also to designate more precisely the other major divisions of facial plastic surgery. Though combining Greek with German may seem uncalled for to some Germans, I believe that international understanding is thereby facilitated.

With regard to illustrations, my thought was to make it easier for students to understand by providing profuse, detailed illustrations.

To show the results of a method or of a combination of methods, I have included post-operative photographs wherever possible. For greater clarity, I often present these methods by using sequences of intra-operative photographs.

The material in this book comes largely from my private practice and from the "Facial Plastic Surgery Division," Charité Hospital, Berlin, which I

directed from mid-1916 to the end of 1921. This Division was established by the Berlin otologist, Medical Councillor Prof. Dr. Passow, since deceased, and by the former Chief of Staff (later Surgeon General and Chief Medical Officer) of the Prussian Ministry of Education and War, Prof. Dr. Schultzen. — The illustrations whose sources are not given in the text come principally from my own practice; these include the specially-designated still photographs taken from motion pictures of my operations made by the Instructional Film Company (now the Scientific Film Press). Pictures borrowed from other sources are always acknowledged.

The artist, M. v. Bassewitz, guided by my sketches and photographs, provided most of the illustrations in this book. She also drew, at my request, the profile studies reproduced in the "General Section" ("The Aesthetic Profile Angle"); material for these studies was graciously provided by the Berlin Academy of Art. Miss L. Krause completed a considerable number of the illustrations. I thankfully acknowledge the enthusiasm and care with which these two women carried out my intentions as well as their constant dedication to a task that was not always easy. Special recognition is due to the publisher of this work who graciously complied with my wishes regarding this book's format.

Since the procedures recommended in this book derive *from* actual practice, they should be useful *in* actual practice. If my colleagues apply these procedures with skill and forethought, they will, I hope, find them useful and, above all, will be able to free many patients from the psychological depression caused by facial deformities.

Berlin 1928.

Prof. Dr. J. Joseph.

Addition to the Preface.

The third section of this work now completed deals with "Other Operations in the Field of Plastic Surgery of the Body." Previously, I had published a supplement to the 1st. and 2nd. Divisions of this book entitled "Facial Plastic Surgery" and also a supplement entitled "Mammoplasty."

The long interval between the appearance of the 2nd. and 3rd. Divisions was advantageous in that I was able to expand this work beyond my original intentions. Specifically, I was able to incorporate many contributions by others as well as some of my own material which had appeared during this time. I was also able to refine my presentation for teaching purposes by including pictures of the individual operative phases constituting a series illustrating a surgical method (specifically the presentation on mammoplasty and, in Addendum II, the surgical treatment of major burn scars of the neck and trunk as it relates to cosmesis and function).

Finally, I wish to express my warmest thanks to the Department of Anatomy of the University of Berlin, especially to Privy Councillor Fick and to Prof. Kopsch. These gentlemen graciously prepared appropriate cadaver material which enhanced the presentation of many of my methods and also provided valuable illustrations and important anatomic preparations for this publication.

Berlin, February 1931.

Prof. Dr. J. Joseph.

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¹⁾ Detailed Classification at the head of each chapter; Bibliography at the end of each section.

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