

DOC HOLLIDAY: DENTIST AND GUNSLINGER

William S. Tasman, MD, FACS

When I started writing this piece, there was a lot of excitement in Philadelphia with the Phillies in the Major League Baseball play-offs. Unfortunately, that soon ended. However, in the opening playoff game against Cincinnati, Roy Halladay threw a no-hitter. It was the second no-hitter of the year for Halladay, but because Cincinnati got a walk, it wasn't a perfect game like his earlier no-hitter against the Florida Marlins.

Baseball fans often call Halladay "Doc," a reference to another "Doc"—John Henry "Doc" Hol-



liday. I often wondered how Doc Holliday got his nickname. In fact, he was a dentist and a graduate of the Pennsylvania Dental College. That school was eventually taken over by the University of Pennsylvania, and while visiting their archives, I was able to locate a list of graduates, including John Henry Holliday. He had received a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree in 1872.

Doc Holliday was born in Griffin, Georgia, and grew up in Valdosta, Georgia, where he received a very good secondary education. At age 19 he decided to come north to Philadelphia to attend dental school. After graduating he returned to Atlanta to open a dental office. Later he moved to Dallas, Texas where he had a dental office for a time. He continued to move around a lot. It was in the Wild West that Doc gained a reputation as a gambler, a drinker, and a gunfighter.

Doc's mother died of tubercu-

losis (often referred to as "consumption") at the age of 36, after giving the disease to both Doc and his sister. Remarkably, it was not until ten years after Doc graduated from dental school that tuberculosis was finally recognized to be contagious. Doc consumed large amounts of alcohol, maintaining that the alcohol helped to suppress his cough. I don't know whether this meant that his patients were happier that he took care of their teeth when he was drunk as opposed to being operated on by somebody coughing in their face all the time. Nevertheless, he filled cavities with gold foil and extracted teeth with an instrument that resembled a corkscrew for wine bottles.

For a time Doc settled in Tombstone, Arizona Territory, where he practiced dentistry but also gained fame for his role in the Gunfight at the O.K. Corral. Many movies have depicted the gunfight, (Continued on page 2)





and 20 different actors have played Doc on the large screen and television. My favorite Doc Holliday has always been Kirk Douglas. The famous gunfight pitted Wyatt Earp, his brothers Virgil and Morgan, and Doc Holliday against Ike and Billy Clanton, Billy Claiborne, and Tom and

Frank McLaury. Reportedly, Doc had a shotgun hidden under a long coat, and once they reached the corral, he used the shotgun to fatally wound Tom McLaury.

During his career in the west, Holliday kept company with a Hungarian expatriate dance hall girl name Kate "Big Nose" Elder. They never married and some say Doc paid her off to get rid of her. More interesting, though, was his relationship with his first cousin, Mattie Holliday. Doc and Mattie became close after Doc's father remarried just three months after his wife died. Doc was 14 at the time and gravitated toward his uncle, which would have given him more opportunities to see Cousin Mattie. Ten years after Doc left Georgia, Mattie entered the convent and became Sister Mary Melanie. Mattie's uncle was Margaret Mitchell's great grandfather. Purportedly, Mattie was the inspiration for Melanie Hamilton Wilkes in *Gone With The Wind*. Sister Melanie requested of Margaret Mitchell only that she create Melanie as a nice person. Melanie corresponded with Doc all his life but ultimately burned all the letters exchanged by the two.

Doc succumbed to his tuberculosis at age 40 while living in Greenwood Springs, Colorado, where he is buried. It is said that he died in bed with his boots off.

WOULDN'T HURT A FLEA

W. Banks Anderson, Jr., MD

The tearful parent of the toddler with the lower lid and canalicular laceration says of their family dog "he wouldn't hurt a flea." Dog bites are common and children under ten account for three quarters of them. But the average age of children with periocular bites was 3.9 years according to a recent study by Chen et al. Yearly about 800,000 bites require medical attention and in 2006 according to the CDC, 31,000 people underwent reconstructive surgery as a result of dog bites. There is much more surmise than science relating to dog behavior but genetically they are closely related to wolves. Wolves evolved as efficient hunters of larger animals by cooperating with other wolves often, if not usually, family members. Such cooperation requires a social structure particularly as it relates to eating and sharing of the kill. Canines in the hunting and killing mode go for the neck and the extremities. But canines in the social mode establish their pride of place with growling and muzzle nips.

If you examine the muzzle of dogs that have not been kept isolated from others, you will usually see small scars posterior to the nostrils that are the remnants of muzzle nips from other dogs. These friendly pecks convey the

"don't do that" message. Conversely whether having an alpha or an omega status, canines bent on murder go for the throat and the extremities. A lot, probably too much, has been made of a human family as a pack with the family dog zealously positioning itself in the hierarchy. But 90% of dog bites do occur at the home and about half are by the family dog. When the beloved dog is feeding and the little toddler gets close to the dish, she gets a friendly muzzle nip as a reminder that she is not to eat just yet. Unfortunately, humans do not have much in the way of muzzles and the canines easily hook an eyelid, a nostril, or a lip. The dog in this situation is merely being social and possessive and not murderously aggressive but nonetheless the injury may be severe.



As a parent, grandparent, or caregiver, even a friendly muzzle nip is intolerable. So draw an imaginary no crawl, no toddle zone around any feeding animal and instruct your child never to go near the food dish of that dear family dog who wouldn't hurt a flea.



David W. Parke II, MD
Chief Executive Officer, AAO

Seniors and the Academy: “Ask Not What Your Profes- sion Can Do For You...”

Most (and hopefully nearly all) ophthalmologists view the profession of ophthalmology not simply as an economic enabler but with a combination of loyalty, respect, and commitment. We have dedicated thirty or more years of our life to developing relationships with thousands of patients who have trusted us with their vision. They do so because we are perceived as possessing not just the knowledge and skills, but the professionalism, to warrant that trust. Yes, we have frustrations with practice management, with insurance companies, and with the increasing federal regulations surrounding the practice of medicine. Yet, study after study has demonstrated our high level of professional satisfaction—even compared with other medical specialties.

Few ophthalmologists recognize the full impact of the American Academy of Ophthalmology on their careers—from the *Basic and Clinical Science Course* and the OKAP's in residency, through advocacy initiatives in Washington and stimulating Annual Meetings, to such seemingly specialized issues as providing input to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) on laser use. Nearly everyone would agree, however, that the Academy is the ‘voice of the profession’—to physicians, patients, policymakers, payers, and the public. No one else has the pulpit to advocate on behalf of our profession, our physicians, and our patients.

If you are reading this, it prob-



ably means that you have a lot of ‘time in grade’ as an ophthalmologist. And you may be asking “What is the Academy doing for me?” I would initially respond “Far more than you know.” In just the last two days we’ve been pushing ophthalmology’s position regarding four evolving federal regulations having to do with issues as diverse as a federal “Physician Compare” website (which would allow the public to ‘compare’ physicians), the role of small specialty practices in Accountable Care Organizations (mandated under healthcare reform), rule changes in the Ambulatory Care Quality Alliance, and a Citizen’s Petition pertaining to resident work hours. We are negotiating with various groups to bring new content on to the Academy’s ONE educational website and developing mobile phone applications of important Academy resources. And on, and on.

“The Academy” is not an amorphous entity that works in a vacuum. “The Academy” is powered by nearly 900 physician volunteers—our colleagues in practice. The Board of Trustees includes eighteen practicing ophthalmologists with wide diversity by nearly any metric. And we endeavor to make its actions as ‘transparent’ as possible. Every week every member receives at least two emails—one dealing with events in Washington and one dealing with everything else. Very shortly an

Annual Report will be posted on the Academy’s website, and the Academy’s audited financials appear each October in *Ophthalmology*. The Academy delivers value to every member as the primary source of trusted educational content and the representative of our profession to the world.

Now, what about the flip side? What can you do for your Academy—or by extension for your future colleagues and for your profession and your patients? First, recognize that even if you are retired from active practice, you are considered an important voice in issues of healthcare delivery and the social, economic, and political considerations of healthcare and ophthalmology. Read the Academy’s communications; be informed. And stay involved. Serve where you can and wish to serve. Give to OPHTHPAC and the Academy Foundation—two traditionally underfunded entities crucial to the future of your profession. Giving to the Academy Foundation is an example of ‘paying forward’. We all benefited from the work of many Academy volunteer colleagues who developed educational products, Academy Annual Meeting programs, and who fought our advocacy battles, and who served on the Ethics Committee—without compensation and sometimes at significant personal sacrifice. Your donation helps support the work of their successors.

Every Academy member has a right to expect professionalism and effective action from the Academy. In turn, your Academy depends on you—at every stage in your career—to support our profession’s future.

In ophthalmology we and our patients benefit regularly from new scientific and clinical research each and every day. So much is evolving in our specialty, and we become so wrapped up in our own medical world, that we tend to overlook the fact that new, non-ophthalmologic things are taking shape all around us. For certain, we recognize advances in communications technology because we utilize these innovations regularly. Other new products are so heavily advertised that it's difficult to ignore their existence, but there is much more that we know little about.

Scholars and researchers have been producing new ideas and inventions for centuries, but in the new millennium more and more researchers/entrepreneurs are present in most university settings and are translating concepts into all sorts of things that can alter and improve quality of life for all people. Whether they are physicians, biologists, geneticists, chemists, physicists, engineers or environmentalists they are infusing the academic world with great entrepreneurial and hopeful spirit.



Here at Yale, where I have the privilege of hearing about and seeing some innovative ideas and inventions, I stand in awe of the



great minds that produce them. I read about them in various university publications. Some, particularly related to medicine, I hear in person at symposia like the Yale BioHaven Entrepreneurship Series. I'm sure that similar bulletins and symposia take place all over the country. Thus, what I write about is very parochial.

Scarless Surgery

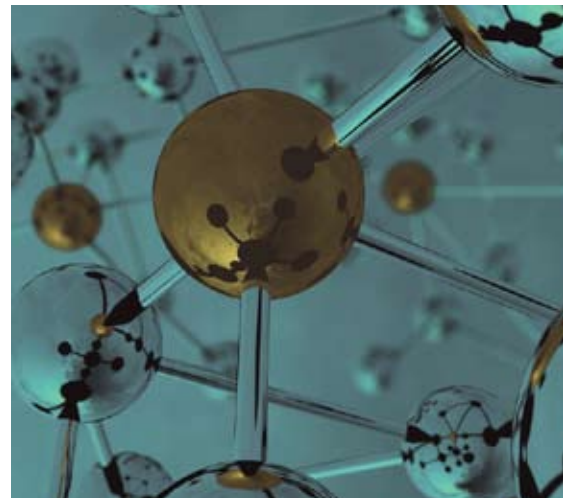
Although most anterior segment ophthalmic surgery is relatively scarless and without sutures, scarless general surgery is new. Recently an appendectomy was performed with no abdominal incision. The technique is known as Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery (NOTES). The appendix (and more recently gallbladders) was removed through a small incision in the vagina. Other natural openings such as the esophagus may also be employed. Dr. Kurt Roberts, who is pioneering this technique, notes that there is no opportunity for post-surgical hernias, little danger of infection, and patients are up and about normal activities within a day or two.

Yale has spun out a company to commercialize new devices for the rapidly growing field of minimally invasive abdominal surgery. It is being funded by a pilot award from the Yale Center for Clinical Investigation.

Metallic Glass

Look around you at any given moment and you will, in all probability, find a multitude of both plastic and metal objects filling the scene. Plastics and metals are two of the most useful materials humans have ever employed. Plastics are cheap and can be molded into a seemingly endless variety of shapes, but you might feel safer driving a car made out of metal.

For several decades, material scientists have dreamed of coming up with a substance that combines the ease and versatility of plastics with the strength and durability of metal. Such materials, called amorphous metals or metallic glass, have been devised in the past, although none ever achieved true plastic-like versatility. Recently, Jan Schroers, a



mechanical engineer at Yale, has devised a formula for a number of metal alloys that can be molded into virtually any shape as if they were made of plastic. The new metallic glass can be squeezed, injected, blow-molded, rolled, and compressed, just like plastic.

The amorphous nature of this new substance allows it to flow into incredibly tiny crevices and take on an endless variety of forms. Imagine a metallic glass bottle with intricate detailing but no seams, or contemplated nanodevices that are so small you can't make them with regular metals but that, as metallic glass could be used in fuel cells.

Schroers' devices are three times as strong as steel and are more easily manufactured than previously devised metallic glasses. While the material itself costs as much as high-end steel, the processing is as inexpensive as that of plastic. Also it is more environmentally friendly, since plastics require large volumes of petroleum products for production.

A new company, called Super-cool Shaping Technologies, has been started by Schroers.

Producing Green Fuel

While efforts to harness the sun's power already exist in the form of photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight into electricity, they are costly. Commercial models operate at about 15% efficiency and they waste a lot of energy. Instead of trying to improve on current models and methods, the Yale Solar Group is mimicking nature more directly. During photosynthesis plants convert sunlight directly into fuel, rather than electricity, and all they require is water and CO₂.

The Yale Solar Group believes it may have an answer to the world's energy problem. Plants



are growing all around us turning sunlight—a free, nearly constant source of energy—into food for millions of years. The Yale group of chemists is working to mimic the natural process of photosynthesis in the laboratory, transforming sunlight into usable transportation fuel.

Although photosynthesis—whereby plants use the sun's energy to convert carbon dioxide into fuel (in their case, food in the form of sugars)—may appear simple, the process involves hundreds of steps and many different components.

Each member of the Yale Solar Group tackles a different piece of the challenge. Two work on designing small chemical compounds that can make oxygen from water and figuring out how to attach those molecules to semiconductor surfaces. Another uses laser spectroscopy to help understand the photochemical reactions involving light and the movement of electrons within the system. Yet another provides the computational models that explain what is happening at the atomic level, how different components work, and how they can be improved.

The group ultimately hopes to develop the technology for com-

mercial photoelectrochemical cells that would use sunlight to split water, churning out oxygen on one end and transportation fuel on the other in the form of hydrogen or methanol. Recently it was confirmed that they have found a water-splitting catalyst that may function in a photoelectrochemical cell. Their next step is to improve its efficiency to actually make it practical.

In my lifetime I have had the privilege of witnessing great technological changes. I hope the enthusiasm and work of future scientists will not be undermined by state and federal budget problems that curtail research. America has thrived on the products of innovative minds.

DWP

As I Remember It

Vignettes of the days of training and early practice.

SCOPE solicits interesting and entertaining vignettes of readers' days of training and early practice. Please limit your submission to less than 500 words.

Send submissions to scope@ao.org

Larry Schwab, MD

Gold Humanism Honor Society Awards Ceremony, June 12, 2010

West Virginia University Health Sciences Center

The Golden Rule is rooted in ancient cultures.

The Golden Rule is an ethical humanistic code that serves as the foundation for issues of human rights and social justice. It has roots in the world's great religions.

The Golden Rule is the basis for conflict resolution and historically is known from long standing codes of ethical behavior. The Golden Rule is also known as the ethic of reciprocity.

In Buddhism, it is represented as "Putting oneself in the place of another. One should not kill nor cause another to kill."

In Judaism, from the Torah: "You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against your kinsfolk. Love your neighbor as yourself."

Christianity recognizes the Golden Rule from the Book of Leviticus: "Do not seek revenge or bear a grudge against one of your people, but love your neighbor as yourself."

Islam, from Muhammad, in The Farewell Sermon: "Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you."

In Hinduism: "One should never do that to another which one regards as injurious to one's

own self."

In our culture we are taught the Golden Rule as: "Do unto others as you would want them to do unto you."

The Gold Foundation by coincidence is similar in name to the Golden Rule that is universally accepted by religion and that is embraced by humanism.

How do we define "humanism?"

The concept of humanism is individual and personal to each of us.

A logical interpretation comes from Linus Pauling, a Nobel Prize recipient, who said, "Humanism is a philosophy of joyous service for the greater good of all humanity, of application of new ideas of scientific progress for the benefit of all."

You were chosen by your peers, fellow students and physicians for induction into the Gold Humanism Honor Society because of your personal commitment to patient physical and spiritual well being through your scientific knowledge and dedication to service.

Your traits of caring, the arts of the healing art, were recognized by your fellow health care workers. Regardless of academic standing the qualities that bring

you together today are shared by your common humanity and the Golden Rule.

Albert Einstein, in wisdom beyond his brilliant mind said: "Only a life lived for others is a life worthwhile."

The gentle touch in a moment of emotional crisis, a kind word to the terminally ill patient, the additional time to explain the diagnosis, the calm voice, the confidence of hope – these are some of your virtues of caring and of sharing.

You would want to be treated in a similar empathetic manner, and you would want your parent, your spouse, your child and your friend to be so treated. You hope that the physicians who care for your loved ones live and act within the precepts of the Golden Rule.

In the practice of medicine we live for others and not for ourselves.

Caring for others is not our sole charge and responsibility. In medicine we encounter freshly sown seeds of hate and their evil harvest of social injustice. Dr Martin Luther King, Jr said: "Of all forms of inequality, injustice in health care is the most shocking and inhumane."

Dr Martin Luther King's observation is condemnation of the violation of the Golden Rule.

We must—as a profession and as individuals—be advocates for the patient, for the community, and for the well being of both.

My friend Milt Cohen, well



known in Morgantown as a social activist, told me once when I asked how he was able to take on seemingly insurmountable community problems alone, “Remember the old rabbinical saying: One person and the truth are a majority.”

The Golden Rule helps us remember that great leaders—the Dalai Lama, Dr Martin Luther King, and Mahatma Gandhi—achieved more through non-violent witness than could be accomplished through violence including humankind’s greatest folly, which is war.

Speak out and identify social wrongs and injustice. Your integrity, honesty and sense of right will be recognized and respected.

The Golden Rule protects children through its universal ethic and their nurturing into healthy adulthood.

President Jimmy Carter has told us: “We will not learn to live in peace by killing each other’s children.”

And again, from Albert Einstein: “Everything that can be counted does not necessarily count, and everything that counts cannot necessarily be counted.”

That which cannot be counted, the caring, the sharing, the unselfish giving, the invisible, is the message of The Golden Rule and what we celebrate today.

We congratulate you on your induction into the Gold Humanism

Honor Society and wish you happiness through service throughout your medical careers.

June 12, 2010
Morgantown,
West Virginia



TRENDS AND TIDBITS

Postal Service



A Russian and a Czech had spent their lives studying the majestic grizzly bear. Yearly, each scientist petitioned their governments to sponsor further studies in Yellowstone Park. When each received permission, the park rangers warned that during the mating season it was too dangerous to go out in the park to study the animals. Despite the warnings the two went into the wilderness having promised the rangers that they would contact them daily via cell phones.

For several days they reported in as promised, but after several days of silence, the rangers mounted a search party. They found the scientists camp completely ravaged, but there was no sign of the two men. Trails of a male and female bear were followed. When they found the female they decided to kill her to find if she had eaten the scientists. When they opened her stomach they found only the remains of the Russian. One ranger turned to the other and asked, “You know what this means, don’t you?”

“Of course, the other replied. “The Czech is in the male.”

True Love

Ed and Nancy met on a singles cruise and Ed immediately fell in love. They discovered that they lived in the same city, so after the cruise, Ed started dating her regularly. Ed took her to dance

clubs, restaurants, concerts and museums. He soon became certain that Nancy indeed was his soul-mate. Every date seemed better than the last.

On the one-month anniversary of their first date, Ed took her to a fine restaurant. While waiting for their cocktails, Ed said, “I guess you can tell that I’m very much in love with you. I’d like a little serious talk before our relationship continues. So, before I get a little box out of my jacket and ask you a life-changing question, it’s only fair to warn you that I’m a total golf nut. I play golf, I read about golf and I watch it on TV. In short, I eat, sleep and breathe golf. If that’s going to be a problem for us, you’d better say so now.”

Nancy took a deep breath and responded, “Ed that certainly won’t be a problem. I love you as you are and I love golf, too. But, since we’re being totally honest with each other, you need to know that for the last five years I’ve been a hooker.”

“Oh, wow! I see,” Ed replied. He looked down at the table, was quiet for a moment. Deep in serious thought, he then added, “You know. It’s probably because you’re not keeping your wrists straight when you hit the ball.”

(Continued on page 9)



HIGHLIGHTS FROM CHICAGO

Academy Seniors Club Lounge

The Club Lounge has turned out to be a great benefit for Academy Senior members who are attending the Joint Meeting. In its third year of existence, the Lounge provided over 300 visitors with refreshments, comfortable seating, Internet access and a chance to view the Academy photo archives.

We thank everyone who stopped by over the course of the meeting in Chicago and took advantage of this relaxing environment. Stay tuned for more information on the Club Lounge in Orlando.

Academy Seniors Special Program and Reception

The Academy Seniors Special Program and Reception had over 200 attendees who heard three captivating speakers on diverse topics from architecture, to the evolution of the eye and finally the poetry of Robert Frost.

Kicking off the program was Edward Uhler, FAIA, renowned architect and designer of Chicago's Millennium Park who provided the audience with some fascinating background on the development of the park accompanied by impressive photos. Mr. Uhler noted that "the importance of Millennium Park to Chicago is of a much greater magnitude than anyone involved with the project had ever imagined and the public's response has been astounding with over four million visitors each year." The park has also become a major public forum where diverse people from all over the world meet and enjoy a communal urban experience. Thousands of children and adults can be seen interacting with the Crown Fountain or Cloud Gate on any warm summer day. Serious art and architecture have

become accessible, enjoyable and comprehensible for everyone.

Next up was an equally impressive presentation entitled *Evolution's Witness* by renowned cornea specialist Ivan R. Schwab, MD, FACS. Dr. Schwab discussed the evolution of the eye starting with the Cambrian period and highlighted intriguing creatures with increasing evolutionary complexity. Dr. Schwab showed how the eye became more complex depending upon the creature and its niche's requirements for success.

Finally, Jules L. Baum, MD provided some personal perspectives on American poet Robert Frost while quoting some of Frost's short poems.

The program concluded with members of the Academy's Young Ophthalmologist (YO) committee presenting the 2010 EnergEYES award to Bruce E. Spivey, MD.

The EnergEYES Award was created in 2009 by the YO committee to recognize and honor an ophthalmologist who demonstrates exemplary leadership skills by energizing others to improve ophthalmology.

In presenting the award to Dr. Spivey, YO committee member Eliza Hoskins, MD stated that "Dr. Spivey has mentored many young ophthalmologists, served as a strong role model, and displayed high energy that has motivated YOs to get involved. The YO committee recognizes Dr. Spivey's lifelong contributions and commitment to improving the careers and opportunities for future eye surgeons."

Images top to bottom: 1, 2. Academy Seniors Club Lounge; 3, 4. Academy Seniors Special Program and Reception; 5. EnergEYES Award, (left to right) Drs. Tamara Fountain, Sanjay Kedhar, Grace Sun, Bruce Spivey, Eliza Hoskins, Leslie Jones and Ruth Williams.



The Situation:

In Washington, DC, at a Metro Station, on a cold January morning, this man with a violin played six Bach pieces for about 45 minutes. During this time, approximately 2,000 people went through the station, most of them on their way to work. After about 3 minutes, a middle-aged man noticed that there was a musician playing. He slowed his pace, stopped for a few seconds, and then hurried on.

About 4 minutes later the violinist received his first dollar. A woman threw the money into the hat and continued on without stopping. At 6 minutes, a young man leaned against a wall, listened momentarily, then looked at his watch and moved on. At 10 minutes a young child stopped, but his mother tugged him along hurriedly. The child stopped again, but the mother pushed hard and the child went along turning his head to look at the violinist the whole time. This action was repeated by several other children, but every parent without exception, forced the child to move on quickly.

The musician played Bach for 45 minutes during which time only 6 people stopped and listened for a short time. Twenty gave money, but continued to walk on at their normal pace. A total of \$32 had been collected.

At one hour: The violinist stopped playing and silence took

over. No one noticed and no one applauded. There was no recognition at all. No one knew that the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the greatest musicians in the world. He had played one of the most intricate pieces of music ever written, with a violin worth \$3.5 million dollars.

Just two days before, Joshua Bell had sold-out at a theater in Boston where the seats averaged \$100 each to sit and listen to the very same music.

This is a true story. Joshua Bell, playing incognito in the D.C. Metro Station, had been organized by the Washington Post as a part of a social experiment about perception, taste, and people's priorities.

Questions Raised:

In a common-place environment, at an inappropriate hour, do we perceive beauty? If so, do we stop to appreciate it? Do we recognize talent in an unexpected context?

One possible conclusion reached from this experiment could be: If we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world, playing some of the finest music ever written, with one of the most beautiful instruments ever made... How many other things are we missing as we rush through life?

Editor's note: The above was forwarded to me by one of the unsung heroines of SCOPE, Lourdes Nadon, our Design developer.

Trends and Tidbits

(Continued from page 7)

Educated Punsters Unite



Evidence has been found that William Tell and his family were avid bowlers. Unfortunately Swiss league records were destroyed in a fire... so, we'll never know for whom the Tells bowled.

A man rushed to his doctor's office and shouted, "Doctor, I think I'm shrinking!" The doctor calmly responded, "Now settle down. You'll just have to be a little patient."

A thief stole into the local police station and stole all the toilets and urinals, leaving no clues. A spokesman was quoted as saying, "We have absolutely nothing to go on."

A skeptical anthropologist was cataloging Amazon jungle remedies with the help of a tribal Brujo who indicated that the leaves of a particular fern were a sure cure for constipation. When doubts were expressed, the Brujo looked the anthropologist in the eye and said, "With fronds like these, you don't need enemas."

Sage Comment

George Bernard Shaw was a member of the Fabian Society and at their monthly meetings, the president would call on a speaker at random and assign him a topic on which to speak extemporaneously. The president chose Shaw and assigned him the topic of 'sex'. This was in the Victorian (Continued on page 12)



THE POWER OF MUSIC

Robert Kelley-Goss

Music soothes. It's a balm for the soul. We play music for so many occasions, expressing what writer Aldous Huxley called "the inexpressible."

Dulcimer music keeps me in touch with fond memories. Music is like that, I suppose.

Although I grew up between Los Angeles and Little Rock, my roots are in Arkansas. I developed a fondness for dulcimer and mountain music found amidst the rolling Ozark Mountains.

This music is that of the common working man, brought over by the Scotch and Irish during the 18th and 19th centuries. We've played its songs for hundreds of years now and the sounds of fiddles, guitars, banjos, and dulcimers never seem to grow old.

The lyrics talk about life, death, war, natural beauty and even faith; faith being perhaps one of the more common themes in these mountain songs.

When I was in my early 20s, I went to a tent revival with a friend and his grandmother, smack in the middle of the lush green Ozark hills. I remember



the song, "I'll fly away," transforming a hot August night into a few minutes of rhythmic surrealism as voices echoed off the hills accompanied by well-timed hand clapping that seemed to drown out the string instruments meant to lead the way.

That song stuck with me and when my mother was dying of cancer and planning her own funeral, she agreed that the song could be played. Upon her death, however, that plan didn't go over well with my proper aunt who would prefer only staid Anglican hymns. For two days she and I argued over the mountain song, but this was something my mother and I had agreed upon

and my vote won out.

After the church service, at the grave site, as things drew to a close, a lone man stood to the side, away from the casket. He began singing in a full baritone voice, belting out those familiar words.

"Some glad morning when this life is o'er, I'll fly away... When I die, Hallelujah, bye and bye, I'll fly away."

As his rich deep voice sang those words you could hear a murmur rise from the 30 or so people surrounding the grave and the casket. The murmur was faint and self-conscious at first, but soon it grew into a full-fledged sing along, friends and family reciting every word of that old mountain song.

I glanced from side to side. There was a federal judge, a major state agency director, lawyers, doctors, sorority sisters, cousins, uncles and even an aunt, all singing "I'll fly away."

At that moment, on a wet and grey October day, you could feel a certain electricity rise up inside you with every passing note. The music grew louder and louder until the last verse, when, as I looked around again, there wasn't a dry eye to be had, not the least of which was my mother's sister who nodded knowingly and grinned at me, ever so slightly.

NEWS

from the
Academy Foundation

INTRODUCING TONY MCCLELLAN

President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology's Foundation Advisory Board

The American Academy of Ophthalmology announced the appointment of Tony McClellan as president of its Foundation Advisory Board (FAB) this past August. In his role, Mr. McClellan works with the Academy leadership to ensure that the FAB and the Foundation's fundraising program provide the philanthropic support necessary to advance the mission of the Academy.

"Through their commitment and generosity to help prevent avoidable blindness and severe visual impairment worldwide, members of the FAB provide the leadership and example that inspires many others to support our efforts philanthropically," said David W. Parke, II, CEO of the Academy. "I am grateful for all they do and for the opportunity to work with Tony in his role as president of the FAB."

Mr. McClellan reports through Dr. Thomas Hutchinson, chairman of the FAB, who also serves on the Academy Board of Trustees, and works closely with the Academy's CEO and the Foundation's Director of Development, Janice Di Natale.

"Tony is a strong advocate for the Academy and Foundation and has already demonstrated a high level of dedication to our efforts," said Dr. Hutchinson. "His willingness to serve as FAB president will help the Foundation build upon its past success and remain a valuable partner for the Academy in the years ahead."



"I have been proudly involved with the Foundation and have served as a member of its Advisory Board for seven years," added McClellan. "I am honored to have been given the opportunity to expand my role and help the Foundation continue its success in supporting the Academy's mission."

It is through the generosity of members of the Academy and others that funds are available to educate and keep the best and the brightest in the field of ophthalmology and deliver programs such as EyeCare America, the Museum of Vision and the Rotary Club Host Project. If you would like information about making a gift, bequest, or other planned gift to the Foundation, please contact Janice Di Natale, Director of Development, by phone at 415-561-8518 or by e-mail at jdinatale@aao.org.

Mr. McClellan currently holds positions as Chairman of Montgomery Property Group Ltd., Chairman of Brookend Enterprises Management Services Ltd., and Director of Groupe Gifa S.A. He graduated from the University of Sheffield with a B.A. in French, History and Geography and went on to receive a post-graduate degree in Business Administration from the Manchester Business School. Mr. McClellan lives in Herefordshire, England.

Foundation Advisory Board

B. Thomas Hutchinson, MD (Chair)

President

Ophthalmic Consultants of Boston, Inc.

Tony McClellan (President)

Chairman

Brookend Enterprises Management Services, Ltd.

Kevin J. Buehler

President and CEO

Alcon Laboratories, Inc.

David D. Goodwin

Vice President

Knights Templar Eye Foundation, Inc.

Hans R. Grieshaber

Chairman of the Board

Grieshaber Ophthalmic Research Foundation

H. Dunbar Hoskins Jr., MD

Executive Vice President Emeritus

American Academy of Ophthalmology

Eugene S. Katz

CPA/Retired Partner

PriceWaterhouseCoopers

James V. Mazzo

President

Abbott Medical Optics, Inc.

Charles R. Munnerlyn, PhD

Co-Founder & Retired CEO

Visx, Inc.

Stephen A. Obstbaum, MD

Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology

Lenox Hill Hospital

Sushil K. Premchand

Managing Director

PRS Services AG

David E. I. Pyott, CBE

Chairman of the Board and CEO

Allergan, Inc.

Timothy R. G. Sear

Chairman Emeritus

Alcon Laboratories, Inc

William Tasman, MD

Professor and Emeritus Chair

Jefferson Medical College

David W. Parke II, MD

CEO

American Academy of Ophthalmology

Brad A. Wong

Executive Director

The Foundation of the American

Academy of Ophthalmology

Janice Di Natale

Director of Development

The Foundation of the American

Academy of Ophthalmology

Editor

David W. Parke, M.D.
North Branford, CT

Associate Editors

W. Banks Anderson Jr., M.D.
Durham, NC

William S. Tasman, M.D., FACS
Philadelphia, PA

Assistant Editor

Neesah Azam
AAO, San Francisco, CA

Academy Seniors Committee

Harry A. Zink, M.D. Chair
Wooster, OH

W. Banks Anderson, M.D.
Durham, NC

Susan H. Day, M.D.
San Francisco, CA

H. Dunbar Hoskins, M.D.
Belvedere, CA

Allan D. Jensen, M.D.
Baltimore, MD

David W. Parke, M.D.
North Branford, CT

William S. Tasman, M.D., FACS
Philadelphia, PA

Martin Wand, M.D.
Farmington, CT

Ruth D. Williams, M.D.
Secretary for Member Services
Chicago, IL

Staff

Gail Schmidt
Neesah Azam

Design

Lourdes Nadon



P.O. Box 7424
San Francisco, CA 94120-7424

Academy Seniors | RESOURCES
FOR THE
SENIOR
OPHTHALMOLOGIST

Trends and Tidbits

(Continued from page 9)

Era and the subject was never broached in polite company. Shaw, totally unfazed, stood up and, addressing his fellow members, said, “Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure...” and promptly sat down.

Fishy Thoughts

Two men were out fishing quietly and drinking a few beers. Almost whispering, so as not to scare the fish, Bob said, “I think I’m gonna divorce my wife. She hasn’t spoken to me in over two months.”

Charlie continued slowly sipping his beer, and then thoughtfully said, “You better think it over, Bob. Women like that are hard to find.”

Laws of Ultimate Reality

Law of Mechanical Repair: After your hands become coated with grease, you now begin to itch and you have to pee.

Law of the Bath: When the body is fully immersed in water, the telephone rings.

Law of the Theater: At any event, the people whose seats are furthest from the aisle arrive last.

Law of Probability: The probability of being watched is directly

proportional to the stupidity of your act.

For Those Who Appreciate Good Grammar:

On his 75th birthday, a man got a gift certificate from his wife. It paid for a visit to a medicine man living on a nearby reservation who was rumored to have a wonderful cure for ED.

On a visit to the reservation, the man gave his certificate to the old medicine man. The old man slowly produced a potion, handed it to him and warned, “This is powerful stuff and it must be respected. Take only a teaspoonful and then say 1-2-3. You will become manlier than at any time in your life.”

“How do I stop it from working?”

“Your partner must say ‘1-2-3-4’ and when she does, the medicine will not work again until the next full moon.”

Eager to see how the potion worked, the man went home, showered and shaved, took a teaspoonful of the medicine and immediately was as manly as he had ever been. His wife was very excited and began to disrobe. She then asked, “What was the 1-2-3 for?”

And that, boys and girls, is why you must never end a sentence with a preposition—or one could end up with a dangling participle.

