

HINDSIGHT

Journal of Optometry History

Publication of the Optometric Historical Society

Volume 49 ■ Number 2 ■ April 2018



HINDSIGHT:

Journal of Optometry History

April, 2018

Volume 49, Number 2

Hindsight: Journal of Optometry History publishes material on the history of optometry and related topics. As the official publication of the Optometric Historical Society (OHS), a program of Optometry Cares®-The AOA Foundation, *Hindsight* supports the mission and purpose of the OHS.

Editor:

David A. Goss, OD, PhD

School of Optometry

Indiana University

Bloomington, IN 47405

dgoss@indiana.edu

Contributing Editors:

Irving Bennett, OD

5551 Dunrobin Drive, #4208

Sarasota, FL 34238

irvbennett23@gmail.com

Kirsten Pourroy Hébert

The Archives & Museum

of Optometry

243 North Lindbergh Boulevard

St. Louis, MO 63141

khebert@aoa.org

**Optometry Cares® -
The AOA Foundation**

T. Joel Byars, OD

Liaison to Heritage Services

Board of Directors

jbyarsod@bellsouth.net

Brittany Broombaugh

Director

bbroombaugh@aoa.org

Kirsten Pourroy Hébert

Heritage Services Specialist

The Archives & Museum

of Optometry

khebert@aoa.org

ON THE COVER



*Butterscotch Bakelite lorgnette, circa 1930, 2015.FIC.0017.
Image Courtesy of The Archives & Museum of Optometry*

The *lorgnette* featured on the cover are made from Bakelite resin, an early plastic developed at the beginning of the twentieth century. The material was prized by manufacturers for its electrical non-conductivity and its versatility and was used for everything from pipe stems to radios. The butterscotch “jewel quality” colored Bakelite used to make this pair of lorgnette was a popular choice for decorative objects and jewelry because of its attractive transparent quality and its light weight.

OHS Advisory Committee 2018

Officers

Ronald R. Ferrucci, OD (2021)

President

drferrucci@gmail.com

R. Norman Bailey, OD, MPH (2020)

Vice-President

nbailey@uh.edu

Lynn M. Brandes, OD (2019)

Secretary-Treasurer

lynnbrandes@comcast.net

Irving Bennett, OD (2020)

irvbennett23@gmail.com

Linda Casser, OD (2021)

lcasser@salus.edu

John C. Townsend, OD (2018)

john.townsend@va.gov

George Woo, OD, PhD (2019)

george.woo@polyu.edu.hk

Karla Zadnik, OD, PhD (2018)

zadnik.4@osu.edu

Members

John F. Amos, OD (2019)

eyedoc@uab.edu

The official publication of the OHS, published quarterly since its beginning, was previously titled *Newsletter of the Optometric Historical Society*, 1970-1991 (volumes 1-22), and *Hindsight: Newsletter of the Optometric Historical Society*, 1992-2006 (volumes 22-37). Use of the current title, *Hindsight: Journal of Optometry History*, began in 2007 with volume 38, number 1. Back issues, indexes, and additional information about the journal are available at:

<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/hindsight/issue/archive>.

Manuscripts can be submitted for publication at the journal website (<https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/hindsight>). Alternatively, a Microsoft Word document can be submitted by email to the editor: dgoss@indiana.edu.



Optometrists Who Led "Double Lives"

24



Forensic Optometry

29



From the Museum

39

HINDSIGHT

Journal of Optometry History

Publication of the Optometric Historical Society

Volume 49 ■ Number 2 ■ April 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

News 22

From the Editor 23

Articles

Optometrists Who Led "Double Lives" 24
Irving Bennett

Biographical Sketches

**Jack Runninger (1923-2017),
Optometric Practitioner, Author,
Editor, and Humorist** 30
David A. Goss

**Some Memorable Faculty Members at
the Pacific University College of Optometry
in the Early 1970s: Part 2** 32
David A. Goss

Book Review

**How Glasses Caught a Killer and Other
Stories of How Optics Changed the World** 36
David A. Goss

Miscellany 37

From the Museum 39

The Lorgnette
Brittany Golden and Kirsten Hebert

NEW RESOURCES ON THE OHS WEB PAGE

If it has been a while since you visited the OHS web page (www.aoaafoundation.org/ohs), you will notice some new sections: Oral History, Optometry History Bibliography, Optometry's Historic Places, and Repositories of Optometric Interest. We have added these four pages to assist those seeking resources to study aspects of optometry history. We are looking for contributors to each of these pages, so if you have a resource to add, please use the link on each page to submit resources for inclusion in the lists.

ARCHIVES & MUSEUM INTERNS GRADUATE IN MAY 2018



Congratulations to our 2016-2018 Museum Studies interns on their upcoming graduation this May. Sophie Grus and Brittany Golden will receive Masters of Arts in history with a concentration in museum studies from the University of Missouri – St. Louis.

The Archives & Museum of Optometry

serves as a practicum site for UMSL students and provides opportunities for students to hone their skills and gain valuable experience. In return, our graduate research interns provide invaluable assistance in curating our collection. Sophie will be moving on to complete a summer internship at the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum and Brittany will be joining the St. Louis Cardinals' Hall of Fame Museum team! Best wishes to our interns in the next phase of their careers.

BLAST FROM THE PAST 2018

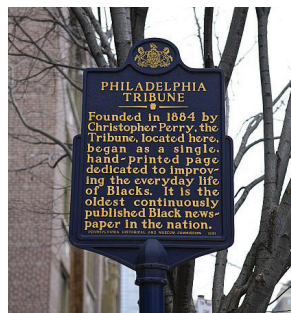


Antique spectacles expert, David Fleishman, MD will be the OHS' Blast from the Past presenter this year with his COPE-approved course "Eyeglasses through

the Ages" on June 21, 2018 from 9-10 am. This year, the OHS' annual event will be part of Optometry's Meeting®.

continuing education offerings so don't miss out on the opportunity to sit in on Dr. Fleishman's lecture. Please also join us later for the OHS Annual Business Meeting and social from 1-2:30pm at the Hyatt Regency Denver.

JOHN MCALLISTER HISTORICAL MARKER APPROVED FOR 2019



The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has approved the fabrication and placement of a historical marker at the site of John McAllister's Store on Philadelphia's historic Chestnut Street. The nomination was written and submitted by OHS member David Fleishman, MD, this year's Blast from the Past

speaker. John McAllister, Sr. is considered to be the first American optometrist. To learn more about John McAllister and his legacy, see our virtual exhibit at www.bit.ly/johnmcallister.

FIRST FRIDAY AT THE ST. LOUIS SCIENCE CENTER, MAY 4, 2018, 6-10PM



The Archives & Museum of Optometry is excited to participate in another First Friday event at the St. Louis Science Center. First Friday is an opportunity for the Science Center to educate the public on the "science" behind science

fiction. This year the theme is "Movie Magic" and we are taking the opportunity to talk to the public about the history of costume contact lenses using many objects donated to the AMO by Drs. Reuben and Morton Greenspoon. We will be joined by contact lens specialists Paul D. Luong, OD and Doug Huff, OD. If you are in St. Louis on May 4, come and see us!

ALL WE HAVE TO SELL IS OUR TIME, OUR SKILLS, AND OUR KNOWLEDGE

Over 50 years ago I had my first eye and vision examination by Paul D. Randolph of DeKalb, Illinois. He prescribed my first glasses, and later when I was in college, he fit me with contact lenses. Adjusting to polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) contact lenses required several visits. Finding myself becoming inspired by Dr. Randolph and increasingly interested in the eye and vision as a result of those visits, I decided to pursue a career in optometry.

Years later I realized what a good example that practice set. Don A. Frantz established the practice in the 1940s, and it grew to be a professional corporation with five optometrists and a large staff. Randolph joined the practice in the 1950s. Frantz was president of the American Optometric Association in 1961-62, and Randolph was president of the Illinois Optometric Association in 1982-84.

Their practice was well-run, highly professional, and provided good vision care. One of the things that I particularly remember about it is that in the exam rooms there was a little sign that stated, "All we have

to sell is our time, our skills, and our knowledge." That principle is consistent with the standards discussed by R. Norman Bailey in his excellent four-part paper on the history of ethics and professionalism in American optometry published in the four 2016 issues of *Hindsight*.¹

The sentence that I first read decades ago and the concepts documented in Bailey's paper may provide guidance for some of the challenges optometrists face today. Some of the most reliable strategies for charting a path through the present and the future can come from a careful study of history.

Reference

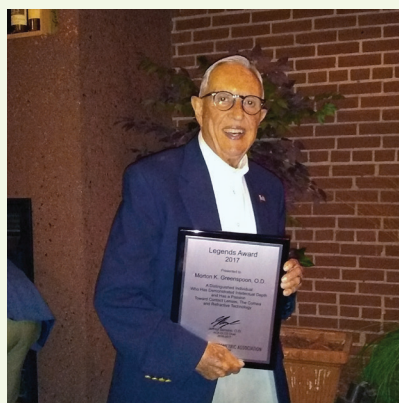
1. Bailey RN. The history of ethics and professionalism within optometry in the United States of America 1898-2015. *Hindsight: J Optom Hist* 2016; 47:14-31, 52-71, 78-95, 112-133.

David A. Goss, OD, PhD
Editor
dgoss@indiana.edu



David A. Goss, OD, PhD

Remembering a Legend in Contact Lenses



The Optometric Historical Society is sad to announce the death of a longtime member and officer, Morton Greenspoon, OD on

April 2, 2018. Dr. Greenspoon and his father, Reuben, were pioneers in the field of costume contact lenses. Known as the "optometrist to the stars," Dr. Greenspoon worked with film and music legends such as Elvis Presley, Audrey Hepburn, Yul Brenner and Michael Jackson. In 2016, Dr. Greenspoon received his own "Legends Award" from the American Optometric Association's Contact Lens and Cornea Section. As a frequent contributor to *Hindsight: The Journal of Optometry History* and a supporter of the The Archives & Museum of Optometry, Dr. Greenspoon will be missed!

OPTOMETRISTS WHO LED "DOUBLE LIVES"

Irving Bennett, OD

irvbennett23@gmail.com

It is not uncommon for people, particularly the talented ones, to start their careers and then veer off in a completely different direction. There have been many optometrists who made a decision to "do something else" even though they were doing fine as a practitioner. I thought it might be fun to compile a list of colleagues who did venture off into a different field, full-time for some and part-time for others.

Since many optometrists became well known and successful in careers strongly allied to the profession of optometry, I decided not to include them in this compilation. So not included in the listing below are the very many optometrists who, instead of practicing the profession traditionally, spent their lives in leadership and administrative roles in schools and colleges of optometry; in state, regional, and national optometric associations; in a change of profession to ophthalmology; in owning or running or working for ophthalmic and optical laboratories; and in owning and running optical and contact lens companies and optical chains. Perhaps these should be included in a separate listing.

The names listed below, in categories, are optometrists who had a second career not completely related to providing eye and vision care. There is no particular order to the listing of the names, and the category titles are not necessarily fully descriptive. It is my hope and desire that readers may know of other ODs who deserve inclusion on this list. If so, please let me know.

SPORTS

Harold Barnes graduated from Columbia University, NY as an optometrist in 1916. He became a boxing referee and judge officiating in over 6,000 professional fights, a third of them main events and 100 of them title fights. He practiced optometry in Brooklyn until 1960 when he moved his practice to Flushing, NY where he practiced until retirement in 1965. Dr. Barnes died in 1972.

Gil Morgan graduated from the Southern College of Optometry in 1972 and immediately started a second career as a Professional Golfer. He was a touring pro for many years on both the PGA regular circuit and on the Champions Tour. He won seven events on the PGA Tour between 1977 and 1990. He became eligible for the Champions Tour in 1996 and notched 25 wins on it. He played on two Ryder Cup teams representing the USA. Dr. Morgan still participates in selected golf tournaments and resides in Wewoka, OK.



Gil Morgan, OD, at the Constellation Energy Senior Players Championship Pro-Am held at Baltimore Country Club/FiveFarms (East Course) on September 30, 2009 in Timonium, Maryland." Photo by Keith Allison is licensed under CC BY 2.0. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gil_Morgan.

Clifford Turner graduated from the Southern College of Optometry in 1983 and pursued a career in optometry in Cabot, AR. However, during the weekdays he often traded the office for the race track; on weekends he worked mainly in the pits. Turner traveled around the country to pump fuel on a NASCAR pit crew 33 weekends out of the year and is credited with saving the life of one of the pit crew when a fire broke out in 2015.



Clifford Turner, OD, May 17, 2015. Image courtesy Arkansas Online News, "Local optometrist trades office for race tracks on weekends" by Angela Spencer. <http://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2015/may/17/local-optometrist-trades-office-race-tracks-weekend/?f=threerivers>

TELEVISION PERSONALITY

Franklyn Field graduated from Columbia University in 1958 with a BS in optometry. He received his OD degree from the Massachusetts College of Optometry (now known as the New England College of Optometry). He began his broadcasting career not long after becoming an optometrist. He is a bona fide meteorologist who was on local and national television in New York City for five decades reporting not only on the weather but also on science and health topics. He resided in Montclair, NJ before retiring to Boca Raton, FL.

Volume 49, Number 2, April 2018



Franklyn Field, OD, "Dr. Frank Field and Johnny Carson on 'The Tonight Show.'" Image courtesy Statter911, December 18, 2016. <https://www.statter911.com/2016/12/18/heimlich-maneuver-nearly-gets-nbcs-crack-meteorologist-fired-then-saves-his-life/>

Elliot (Storm) Field graduated from the New England College of Optometry in 1974 and, instead of practicing, he followed his father Frank Field (see above) into meteorology and television broadcasting. He broadcast his own weather reports on New York stations and on occasion he joined his father and they worked together on numerous broadcasts. He retired in 2007 and resides with his family in Irvington, NY.

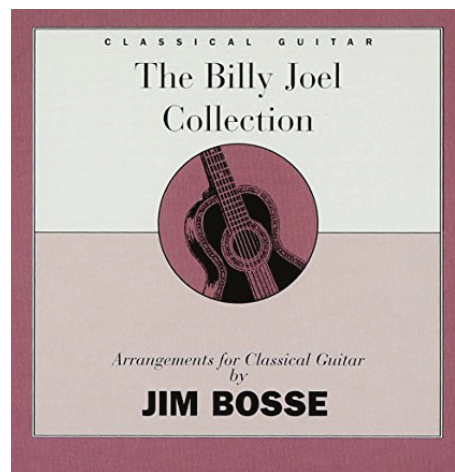
Margaret Dowaliby graduated from the Los Angeles College of Optometry in 1950 (school name changed in 1973 to the Southern California College of Optometry and is now called the Marshall B. Ketchum University). She practiced for many years in Hollywood, CA. Her patient load contained many patients who were involved in the movie industry. For many years she had her own weekly radio show, and later her own television show, both with large loyal audiences. In 1950, before there was much fashion in eyewear, she organized and produced an eyewear fashion show. She still lives in Hollywood.



Margaret Dowaliby (right) with S. Howard Bartley and Hale M. Kell, 1988. 2017.IMG.0061. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

MUSIC

James C. Bosse graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in 1975. Before he decided to practice optometry full time, he became a serious guitarist on Long Island and formed a band that included a promising keyboardist by the name of Billy Joel. He became a classical guitarist and transitioned into music as a career full time. He formed a famed duet ("Dos Americas") with Argentine virtuoso Alejandro Davila and created "Take Two," an acoustic rock duo with Rudy Melenda.



Cover to Jim Bosse's Album "The Billy Joel Collection."

SCIENTIST/ASTRONAUT

Larry DeLucas graduated from The University of Alabama at Birmingham with an optometry degree in 1981.

He is a biochemist who flew aboard NASA Space Shuttle Mission STS-50 as a Payload Specialist. Over a two-week period, he helped conduct a wide range of experiments relating to materials processing and fluid physics. He has traveled over 5.7 million miles in 221 earth orbits and logged over 331 hours in space; he was on the "longest duration for a space shuttle" flight on June 25, 1992. He currently is an adjunct professor at the University of Alabama at Birmingham.



Larry DeLucas, OD, NASA Payload Specialist. Image courtesy NASA. <http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/Bios/PS/delucas.html>, Public Domain. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4289059>.

PILOT

Jack Daubs graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry (now called Salus University) in 1954. He taught for a while in the 1970s at this alma mater and then became a commercial airline pilot with TWA and worked from 1956 to 1985. Nearly all of his flying activity was on international flights, flying the 747 plane. During his piloting years he studied and was granted numerous degrees in other disciplines. Often when he flew to other countries, he would arrange to give lectures on a variety of topics on which he was very knowledgeable. He retired to Florida from his piloting career and died in 1989 at the age of 62.

BUSINESS ENTREPRENEUR

Steve Devick graduated from the Illinois College of Optometry in 1976. He left the profession to create and start a number of highly successful entrepreneurial ventures, including Blue Rhino Propane Tanks. To his credit are several record labels. He circled back to optometry in 2009 to resurrect a test that he had introduced when he was a student at ICO: the King-Devick Saccade Test (an approved respected test for concussion screening). He currently is CEO of King-Devick Technologies, headquartered in Oakbrook Terrace, IL.



Steve Devick, OD (center) with Gary Fencick and Chris Nowinski. Image courtesy King-Devick Test, June 26, 2016, "Concussion Legacy Foundation Honors King-Devick Test CEO." <https://kingdevicktest.com/2016/06/26/20160626concussion-legacy-foundation-honors-king-devick-test-ceo/>

Fred Rosemore graduated from Southern College of Optometry in 1948. He had a distinguished career as a combat navigator in the European theater in World War II ending as a prisoner of war. He practiced optometry in Alabama for 30 years. As recorded in the book, *Borish*, "he merged his love of optometry and his considerable financial acumen to create a very unique financial empire known as Pro-Med Capitol (PMC)." This optometric small-business loan company was licensed by the Small Business Administration and was listed on the American Stock Exchange. He died in 2008.

Robert L. Wright, Jr. graduated from The Ohio State University in 1960 when the civil rights movement under the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. was just beginning. He became a nationally known and respected civil right activist and then became Associate Director of the Small Business Administration.



Robert Lee Wright, Jr. 2017.IMG.1290. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry]

Bob Levoy graduated from Columbia University when it had a course in optometry. He became an internationally acclaimed speaker and author on human resources and management issues. Dr. Levoy comes from a family well rooted in the optical field; his father Monroe Levoy started the fashion eyewear frame company, Tura - a company which still exists. He currently resides in Roslyn, NY.

Jeff Johnson graduated from the Illinois College of Optometry in 1997. In the late 1990s, he felt he needed more knowledge about the business of the profession. His goal was to start a number of state-of-the-art laser centers. He worked with several Wall Street firms and was hooked. He eventually entered the

business world as a stock analyst and is now a Senior Director in the wealth management firm, Baird. He has been interviewed and quoted many times on CNBC, Bloomberg TV and the *Wall Street Journal*, *Forbes* and *Fortune*. He currently lives with his family in Milwaukee, WI.

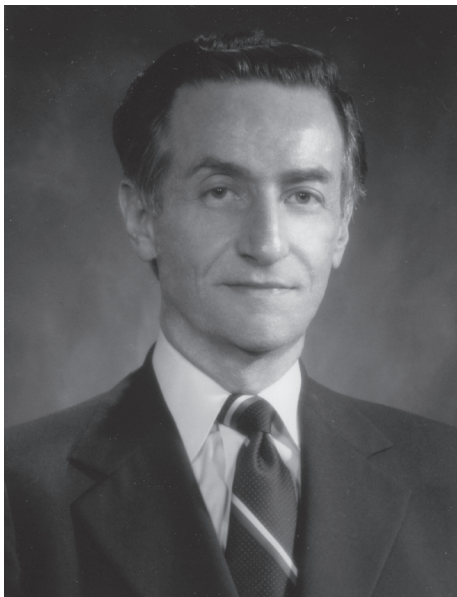
GOVERNMENT

John Boozman graduated from the Southern College of Optometry in 1976 and practiced optometry in Arkansas until elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 2002. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 2010 and serves as the ranking Republican on numerous committees. He resides in Rogers, AR.



Senator John Boozman (R-AR). December 31, 2010. John Boozman, official portrait, 112th Congress.jpg. Public domain. <http://www.boozman.senate.gov/index.cfm>

Alden N. Haffner graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in 1952. He was totally involved in education at all levels in health care. He was named Vice Chancellor for Research, Graduate Studies, and Professional Programs at State University of New York and served in that post for many years. He is credited with starting the Optometric Center of New York after the optometric program at Columbia University was terminated. Dr. Haffner died in 2016.



Alden Haffner, OD, 1987. 2017.IMG.0080. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry

MILITARY

Mike Mittelman graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in 1980. He carved out a highly decorated career in the US Navy which included service as Command Surgeon, US Pacific Command and then Deputy Surgeon General of the Navy and Deputy Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. He held the rank of Rear Admiral. Currently, he is the President of Salus University.



Rear Admiral Michael H. Mittelman, OD. Image courtesy Official Website of the United States Navy, United States Navy Biography. http://www.navy.mil/media/bio/hi_res/mittelmanradmu.jpg

W. David Sullins, Jr. graduated from the Southern College of Optometry in 1965. Instead of joining his father in optometric practice, he pursued a career in the US Navy attaining the rank of Rear Admiral. He was a founding member of the Armed Forces Optometric Society. The Navy thought so much of his military career that it created an annual award in his name to honor "most outstanding junior officer in the Medical Service Corps." After retirement from the service, he practiced in Athens, GA with his father. He served the AOA on the Board of Trustees and finally as the President. He died in 2005.



W. David Sullins, Jr., OD (right) with James R. Scholles, John A. Gazaway and Edward L. Elliott in front of the Federal Trade Commission, 1977. 2016.IMG.0182. Image courtesy the Archives & Museum of Optometry.

INVENTORS

Robert Graham graduated from The Ohio State University in 1937 with a degree in optics. He promptly started his career with such well-known ophthalmic manufacturers as Bausch & Lomb and Univis. After his employers stopped the research he and others were doing on materials for ophthalmic lenses, he started his own company (Armorlite) and there developed the CR-39 plastic eyeglass lens. After selling his company, he became a very successful businessman. He died in 1997.

PHILANTHROPY

Herbert Wertheim graduated from Southern College of Optometry in 1967. After a short time in private practice, he used his science and business skills to develop a company, named BPI, to provide and sell the dyes and technique in dying ophthalmic lenses for light control and for fashion. He was very successful in this enterprise, donating \$20 million dollars to be matched by the State of Florida for the development of the Florida International University Herbert Wertheim College of Medicine on

March 23, 2006. The inaugural class of 43 students entered in Fall 2009 and the first graduating class was in 2013.

Irving Fradkin graduated from the Massachusetts College of Optometry (now the New England College of Optometry) in 1943. He founded the initial chapter of a charity called “Dollars for Scholars” in 1958 by challenging everyone in his community of Fall River, MA, to give at least one dollar toward sending the city’s youth to college. In 1961, the scholarship program was chartered under the name “Citizens’ Scholarship Foundation of America.” Since its founding, the organization has distributed more than \$3.5 billion to 2.2 million students across the country. He died at his home in Fall River in 2016.

G. Burt Holmes graduated from the New England College of Optometry in 1952. He was elected the 57th president of the AOA for the 1978-79 term. Retiring from practice in the 1980s, he took on the full-time job of being solo executor of the Whitaker Foundation, based in Arlington, VA. The foundation primarily supported biomedical engineering education and research as well as other forms of medical research. The Foundation was started in 1975 and has contributed more than \$700 million to various universities and medical schools. The Foundation chose to spend its financial resources for a finite period, terminating itself in June 2006. The Foundation created 30 biomedical engineering programs and helped finance the construction of 13 university buildings. He currently resides in Naples, FL.



G. Burt Holmes (left), American Optometric Association President, 1979 at the 82nd Annual AOA Congress, Anaheim, CA. 2016. IMG.2221. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

Bill Baldwin graduated from Pacific University College of Optometry in 1951 and spent much of his career in optometric education. He became Dean at two optometric schools: University of Houston College of Optometry and Pacific University College of Optometry. Additionally, he became president of the New England College of Optometry. In 1989, he became friendly with billionaire philanthropist and computer software guru, John Moores. Together they started the River Blindness Foundation in 1990, a foundation dedicated to supplying medication to millions of people who were affected by river blindness. Baldwin became the Foundation’s Executive Director. Moores spent \$25 million on the cause and the program was a spectacular success. Baldwin was also instrumental in forming optometry schools in Poland, Nigeria, Israel and Sri Lanka. He died in 2014 in Bloomington, IN.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATOR

Israel E. Press graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Optometry in 1944. He had already been well grounded in English, Hebrew and Yiddish. And he had already been ordained as a rabbi. He took a teaching position with a Philadelphia congregation and re-invigorated

enrollment in the Hebrew classes. He rapidly achieved a significant reputation for skills in building interest in Jewish education. But he considered his teaching an avocation and finally, after 20 years, turned down the opportunity for other teaching positions and returned to full-time optometric practice. Dr. Press died in 2016.

FORMING ASSOCIATIONS

C. Clayton Powell graduated from the Illinois College of Optometry in 1952. In 1969, he co-founded with John Howlette of Richmond, VA, the National Optometric Association (NOA) to provide a nationally recognized optometric organization, essentially for African American and other minority optometrists. Powell was the first African American to be appointed to the National Eye Institute (NEI) of the National Institutes of Health.



C. Clayton Powell, OD (standing), president of the National Optometric Association and member of the American Optometric Association Ad Hoc Committee on Group Practice with Alden Haffner, chairman of the AOA Council on Clinical Optometric Care at the AOA Planning Conference, August 1970. 2017.IMG.1374. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

Henry W Hofstetter graduated from The Ohio State University in 1939 with a BS in optometry. He went on to garner numerous other degrees including a PhD in 1942. He became the first Director of the Division of Optometry at Indiana University. In 1969, when president of the American Optometric Association, he with the help of Maria Dablemont, legendary AOA librarian and archivist, created the Optometric Historical Society. This organization assists in the collection and preservation of archival material and museum artifacts that reflect the history of the profession of optometry. He died in 2002.



Henry W Hofstetter, OD, recipient of the Distinguished Services Award, 1991. 2017. IMG.0137. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

LIBRARIAN

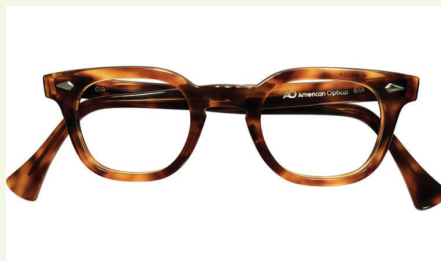
Jane Paula Plass graduated from the Illinois College of Optometry in 1984 and practiced optometry in Downer's Grove, IL for three years before returning to the vocation she had had before becoming an optometrist. She became the head of the Library of the National College of Chiropractic in Lombard, IL from 1988 to 1991. She became a freelance indexer in 1988 and did the annual indexes for the Journal of Behavioral Optometry for over 20 years.

Thinking Outside the Box: Forensic Optometry

This issue of Hindsight provides a glimpse of the personalities of those who are drawn to study optometry. Dr. Irving Bennett (page 24) profiles optometrists whose competing passions led them to choose entirely different career paths, or to combine optometry with their interests and, in doing so, expanded the scope of professional practice. Likewise, Dr. David Baker's book *How Glasses Caught a Killer and Other Stories of How Optics Changed the World*, reviewed by Dr. David Goss in this issue (page 36), provides several examples of how optometry and vision science have enriched other professions.

The Leopold and Loeb kidnapping case profiled in Baker's book is an early example of "forensic optometry" in which optometrists assist law enforcement with crime scene analysis using their expertise in eyewear and vision. Forty years

later, optometrists assisted law enforcement in solving another high-profile crime, not only using their technical expertise, but the power of their professional organization. On August 9, 1969, four members of Charles Manson's "family" carried out the horrific murders of five people at the Los Angeles home of actress Sharon Tate. One of the first pieces of evidence collected by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) was a pair of American Optical spectacles in the "Manhattan" style frame.



American Optical "Manhattan" frame.

Members of the American Optometric Association, its California

affiliate and a number of local and county societies assisted police by identifying characteristics of the glasses that provided clues to identifying the suspect. By distributing the police bulletin through its network of members in research, industry, private practice and allied organizations, optometrists also helped to track the suspect down. As a multidisciplinary profession, optometry has had an enormous impact on society not only by improving the quality of life for individuals, but also through its professional organizations' ability to impact events at the local and national level.

References

Killer of Sharon Tate May have left glasses. The Bulletin, October 24, 1969. <https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1243&dat=19691024&id=tShYAAAAIBAJ&sjid=HvcDAAAAIBAJ&pg=2807,4212502&hl=en>

JACK RUNNINGER (1923-2017), OPTOMETRIC PRACTITIONER, AUTHOR, EDITOR, AND HUMORIST

David A. Goss, OD, PhD

Emeritus Professor of Optometry
Indiana University

dgoss@indiana.edu



Jack Runninger, OD. Image courtesy DePauw University, <https://www.depauw.edu/news-media/latest-news/details/18337/>. Accessed 4 April 2018. From article "Jack Runninger '45 Inducted in National Optometry Hall of Fame October 26, 2006"

Jack Runninger (1923-2017) practiced optometry for over 40 years and influenced countless optometrists through his writings, organization activities, and informal advice. He was born and raised in northern Illinois. After attending DePauw University in Greencastle, IN, and serving in the United States Navy in World War II, he started studies at Southern College of Optometry.

After completing his Doctor of Optometry degree in 1948, Runninger entered practice in Rome, GA. He

held various leadership positions including presidency of the Georgia Optometric Association and of the Southern Council of Optometrists. Dr. Runninger served as editor for three different significant optometry journals, *Southern Journal of Optometry*, *Optometric Management*, and *Optometric Economics*. He wrote regular editorials and columns for those publications.

Runninger's one or two page columns are well known for their common sense and sage advice gained from experience told in an

entertaining and humorous fashion. Irving Bennett, OD, whom Runninger followed as editor of *Optometric Management*, likened him to Mark Twain. Bennett noted that similar to Mark Twain, Runninger "cleverly, skillfully and ingeniously combined wisdom and humor in such a way that readers smiled and learned something."¹ Runninger wrote a column appropriately titled "Lessons Learned" for *Optometric Management* until 2015.

Over a hundred of Runninger's optometry columns were collected



Jack Runninger, OD (left), editor of the *Southern Journal of Optometry*, accepts Association of Optometric Editors "Best Editorial" award, July 9, 1974. 2016.IMG.2080. Image courtesy The Archives & Museum of Optometry.]

in a book titled “You’ll Do Great, If You Communicate!” These columns do not deal with technical matters, but rather tell stories that demonstrate principles of effective communication with patients, public relations, and practice management.

Runniger also wrote five books of humor for the lay public and a frequent column for his local newspaper, the Rome News-Tribune. Some appreciation for his humor may be gained from the obituary he wrote for himself for that newspaper,² excerpts from which can be read here:

References

1. Bennett I. The Mark Twain of optometry. *Optom Management* 2017;52(8):12.
2. Dr. Jack Runniger. http://www.northwestgeorgianews.com/rome/news.obits_death_notices... June 25, 2017. Accessed July 11, 2017.

Jack Runniger, OD

“I couldn’t resist writing one more column for RN-T, so I have composed my own obituary. Prior to my demise, of course. William John ‘Jack’ Runniger was born July 16, 1923 in Aurora, Illinois. Although officially named William John by his parents, they proceeded to call him Jack instead. Which seems a rather stupid thing to do, and has caused all sorts of confusion during his life.

“He graduated from East Aurora High School, salutatorian of his class. Which seemed to set a pattern for his entire life, often second, never first. He then attended DePauw University. When World War II broke out, he joined the US Navy. He served as the Combat Information Center officer on the USS Newberry, an attach transport, and participated in the invasions of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

“When his ship was sent back to the States for repairs, preparing for the invasion of Japan, he married his high school sweetheart, Mary Gibson. Shortly thereafter, the Japanese surrendered, preventing the bloodbath that would have taken place in this invasion.

“Following the war, his new bride and the GI Bill paid his way through his schooling at the Southern College of Optometry, and he graduated in 1948 with a Doctor of Optometry degree (again as salutatorian). He then came to Rome to practice, not realizing at the time how lucky he was to be coming to such a wonderful community. He was

in the private practice of optometry in Rome for almost 45 years.

“In addition he also became an optometric journalist, serving as editor of three different national optometric journals. (Only two of them folded under his leadership) In addition he wrote a monthly column for these journals for some 35 years. He also served for many years as the United States consulting editor for Points de Vue, an international optical journal. Success with these columns led him to write a periodic humor column for the Rome News-Tribune for more than 30 years. He wrote more than 500 articles and columns for professional and lay journals, six books, and lectured at more than 100 meetings and colleges in 28 states.

“Modesty prevents him from mentioning a few honors he achieved along the way. Such as being chosen for the National Optometry Hall of Fame; awarded an honorary Doctor of Ocular Science degree; Benedict Professor, University of Houston; Lifetime Achievement Award from his alma mater; elected Distinguished Practitioner, National Academies of Practice; member of the Governor’s (Maddox) Health Planning Council; the American Optometric Association Distinguished Service in Journalism Award; and in 1935, the prestigious C.M. Bardwell grade school award for best posture. His first wife, Mary Gibson Runniger, his wife of 60 years, passed away in 2005. He married Helen Hayes Cobb in 2008.”

SOME MEMORABLE FACULTY MEMBERS AT PACIFIC UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF OPTOMETRY IN THE EARLY 1970s: PART 2

David A. Goss, OD, PhD

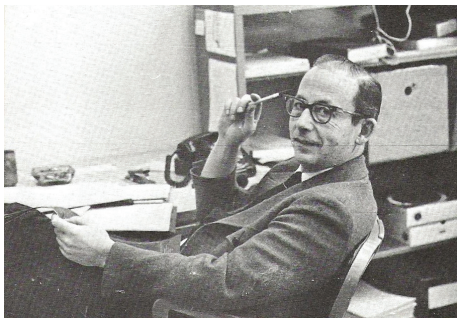
Emeritus Professor of Optometry
Indiana University

dgoss@indiana.edu

Continued from Volume 49, Number 1

Most optometry schools have non-optometrists holding PhD degrees in various optical and biological fields who teach some of the basic science courses. That was true of Pacific University in the early 1970s. This article will present brief profiles of some of those instructors at Pacific University in Forest Grove, OR based on my recollections as a student and on some recent research.

John R. Gerke, OD (1927-2004)



John R. Gerke (photo from 1971 Pacific University yearbook, page 14)

John R. Gerke was born in 1927 in New York City.¹ He served in the United States Navy during World War II, after which he received a BA degree from Duke University (1947), an MS from the University of Illinois (1949), and a PhD from Rutgers University (1964).² At an early stage in his career, he was employed by Squibb and Hoffman-LaRoche to do pharmaceutical research.

At Pacific University College of Optometry he taught courses in

biochemistry and microbiology. I remember him as being mild-mannered and smoking a pipe, and giving weekly quizzes which required considerable memorization. He did research on pseudomonas at Pacific. Later he did research at the Oregon State University Marine Science Center in Newport, OR. His obituary says that he enjoyed outdoor activities, including hiking and nature photography.¹

Margaret Shea Gilbert, OD (1908-1990)



Margaret Gilbert (photo from Heart of Oak, Pacific University yearbook, 1976, page 112. Pacific University Archives, Forest Grove, Oregon).

Margaret Gilbert was born in 1908 in Canton, Ohio.³ She earned a BA degree from Oberlin College (1930), an MA from Wellesley College (1932), and a PhD from Cornell University (1935).² In 1937, she and her husband, Paul Gilbert, moved to Appleton, WI, where he taught physics at Lawrence University from 1937 to 1966 and she

taught biology from 1946 to 1966. After briefly teaching at Hawaii Loa College, they moved to Forest Grove in 1967. At Pacific University College of Optometry she taught the course in ocular anatomy and physiology and a course on general and ocular pathology. I remember her as a kindly person who had a good knowledge of ocular anatomy and embryology and who prepared detailed materials for class.

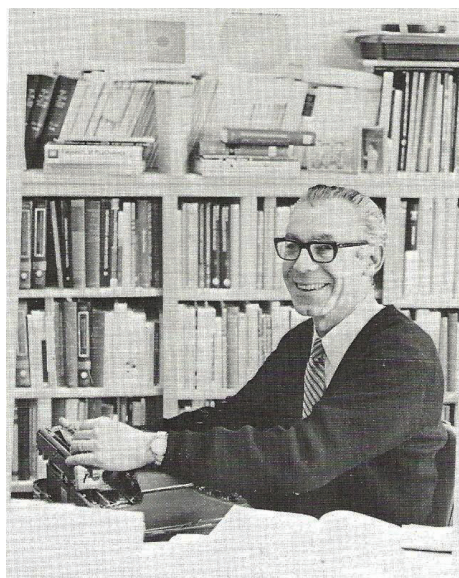
In 1938, Gilbert published a book entitled *Biology of the Unborn*. Written while Gilbert herself was pregnant, the book described fetal development for a lay audience and featured her own drawings.³ It received a \$1,000 award from the Williams and Wilkins publishing company for the "best manuscript on a science subject for general reading."⁴ In 1963, she published a revised edition of the book. A review of the revised edition stated that: "The reputation of the original edition for accuracy, lucidity, and the excellence of its illustrations has been maintained in the new edition."⁵

In 1970, Gilbert published a monograph entitled *Synopsis of Health Science Terminology for Optometrists*. It defined various prefixes, suffixes, and stem words, and gave examples of their combinations in common ocular and health science terms. A review of the book stated that "any student (or optometrist) who will review this material an hour or two a day for a fortnight will definitely have acquired the tools for understanding the words he will be using all of his professional life."⁶

After she retired from Pacific University in the mid-1970s, Gilbert

volunteered at the Forest Grove library and wrote a series of articles on Forest Grove history. She also annotated a historical photo album of Forest Grove for the Pacific University Museum.³

Morton Gollender, OD



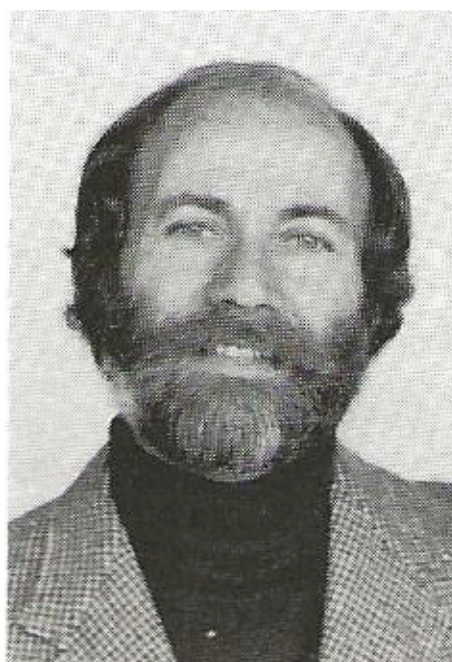
Morton Gollender (photo from 1971 Pacific University yearbook, page 15).

Mort Gollender was born in 1922 in New York City.⁷ He entered Stanford University along with his twin brother Warren in 1941 before their education was interrupted by World War II. Warren was killed in 1944 in the Battle of the Bulge.⁸ Mort was in the U.S. Army infantry in Europe and later in the Pacific theater.

Gollender returned to Stanford in 1946, where he participated in ROTC and crew and completed a BS degree in industrial engineering in 1949. He then attended Columbia University, earning an MS in industrial engineering in 1953. After working in industrial engineering, Gollender turned his attention to psychology, completing an MA at the University of Michigan in 1960 and a PhD in experimental psychology at Indiana University in 1965.

Gollender taught experimental psychology and physiological psychology at the Pacific University College of Optometry. I don't recall a lot of personal interaction with Gollender, but I do remember being pleased when he told me, "I like the way you write" after reading lab reports I had written.

Leonard Levine, OD



Leonard Levine (photo from Levine NR, Levine L. A study of applicants to colleges of optometry in the U.S. J Am Optom Assoc 1976;47:616-623).

Leonard Levine earned a BS degree from Rutgers University (1950) and a PhD from Columbia University (1959). After his PhD he had a U.S. Public Health Service Postdoctoral Research Fellowship to work with Nobel Prize winner Sir Bernard Katz at City University London.⁹ Levine published papers in electrophysiology early in his career. He taught courses in physiology and neuroanatomy/neurophysiology at Pacific. When our class started optometry school in 1970, there was no course exclusively devoted to pharmacology in the

curriculum. Levine could foresee the upcoming expansion in scope of optometric practice and the need for a course in pharmacology, so he established and taught one. He also published papers on ocular pharmacology. I remember his courses as being very well-organized and authoritative, and his lecture style as being deadpan and formal, but informative and easy to follow.

Levine's wife, Nira Levine, was also involved in the optometry school. She completed MEd and EdD degrees at the University of Virginia and was an Assistant Professor of Counseling and Director of Student Services at Pacific.¹⁰ She chaired the Optometry College Admissions Test (OCAT, now the Optometry Admissions Test or OAT) Committee for the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry.⁹ She was involved in the establishment of the OCAT. Our class did not have to take it for admission to optometry school, but we were test subjects for her while in optometry school. She administered various similar tests and early versions of the OCAT to assist her in its development when we were first-year students.

Jurgen Meyer-Arendt, OD (1921-2000)



Jurgen Meyer-Arendt signing his book *"Introduction to Classical and Modern Optics,"* in the Pacific University Library, 1970s. Pictured left to right: librarian Lou Flannery, professor Jurgen Meyer-Arendt, Pacific University President James Miller. (Photograph Collection image no. 12657. Pacific University Archives, Forest Grove, Oregon).

Jurgen Meyer-Arendt was born in 1921 in Berlin, Germany. He was trained first as a physician and neurosurgeon, earning his MD at the University of Wurzburg in 1945 before turning to optics and completing a PhD in 1952 at the University of Hamburg.^{11,12} Meyer-Arendt lived in Brazil before coming to the United States in 1955.¹³

Meyer-Arendt taught our physical optics class and gave a lecture or two on infection and inflammation in a pathology course. A late draft typescript of his book *Introduction to Classical and Modern Optics* was the textbook for our geometrical and physical optics courses. The first edition of that book was published in 1972 and a fourth edition appeared in 1994. Meyer-Arendt published frequently in optics journals and authored another book titled *Optical Scintillation: A Survey of the Literature*. Meyer-Arendt considered serving as a consultant for an edition of the *Random House Dictionary of the English Language* in the late 1980s to be a significant achievement because he

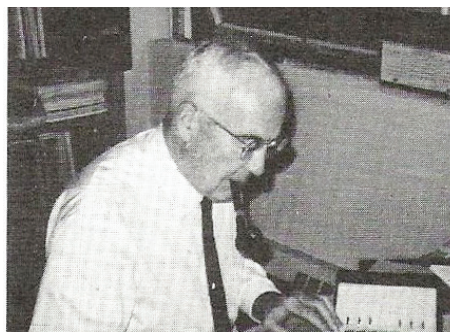
couldn't speak English when he came to the United States.¹³

Theodore C. Oakberg, OD

Theodore Oakberg received a BS degree from California Institute of Technology (1958) and MS (1961) and PhD (1964) degrees from the University of Cincinnati.¹⁴ Before becoming a physics professor at Pacific University in 1969, Oakberg was a physics instructor at Antioch College in Ohio and an employee of the Boeing Company in Seattle.^{15,16} Oakberg taught our geometrical optics course. It was the first time he taught optometry students, and as I recall, he was a little uncertain of what he should expect us to learn. In 1976, Oakberg was appointed chairman of the physics department at Pacific.¹⁷

Oakberg had several papers published in the SPIE (an optics technology society) Conference Proceedings in 1995 to 2000. In 1999 to 2002, he applied for several patents for a system for measurement of birefringence for Hinds Instruments in Hillsboro, OR, where he is Senior Applications Scientist.^{18,19}

Oscar W. Richards, OD (1902-1988)



Oscar W. Richards (photo from 1971 Pacific University yearbook, page 14).

Oscar Richards was born in 1902 in Butte, Montana.²⁰ He received B.A. (1923) and MA (1925) degrees from the University of Oregon and a PhD in zoology from Yale University in 1931.

He was instructor in zoology and medicine at the University of Oregon in 1925-26, a biology professor at Clark University from 1928 to 1930, and an instructor at Yale from 1931 to 1937. He was a research scientist for Spencer Lens Company from 1937 to 1945 and for American Optical Corporation from 1945 to 1967. In addition to those regular appointments, he lectured at various universities and served on many national and international committees.²¹

Richards was an honorary fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society and a fellow of the American Academy of Optometry. He was president of the Biological Photographic Society in 1949-51, and president of the American Microscopical Society in 1953. In 1971, he received the Prentice Medal from the American Academy of Optometry.^{21,22} In 1951, Richards and three of his colleagues at American Optical published a book summarizing their investigations on the theory, instrumentation, and applications of phase microscopy,²³ and in 1954, Richards published a monograph entitled *The Effective Use and Proper Care of the Microscope*. Richards published papers on many topics, including subjects relating to optometry practice such as visual acuity, lighting effects on test results, night myopia, and drivers' vision.

Richards taught environmental vision to optometry students at Pacific University for many years after his retirement from American Optical. I remember him as being a quiet, mild-mannered man who had an encyclopedic knowledge of environmental optics.

Frank Thorn, OD

Frank Thorn completed a BS degree at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (1961) and a PhD in neuroscience at the University of Rochester (1967).¹⁰ At Pacific University in the early 1970s, he taught courses in physiological psychology and sensory physiology of vision. His lectures showed deep knowledge of those topics, and I enjoyed his classes.

After serving on the optometry faculty at Pacific, Thorn entered the New England College of Optometry accelerated optometric degree program for persons with doctorates in science. After completing his OD degree in 1979, Thorn joined the New England College of Optometry faculty, where he serves as Professor of Vision Science, Director of the Accelerated OD Program, and Director of International Research and Development.²⁴ Thorn's extensive research activity since completing his OD degree has included work on infant vision development, myopia, and reading behavior.

References

1. John R. Gerke [obituary]. Tillamook Headlight Herald. Sept. 21, 2004. www.tillamookheadlightherald.com. Accessed March 1, 2018.
2. Pacific University College of Optometry Bulletin 68-69. 1968;58(3):24-25.
3. Margaret Gilbert. <https://fghistory.wikispaces.com/Margaret+Gilbert>. Accessed Nov. 11, 2017.
4. Book notes: Biography of the Unborn. Bull Med Lib Assoc 1938;27:183.
5. Corner GW Jr. Book review: Biography of the Unborn. Quart Rev Biol 1964;39:209.
6. Hirsch MJ. The optometrists' bookshelf. Am J Optom Arch Am Acad Optom 1971;48:350-353.
7. Gollender M. The effects of anterior cingulate gyrus ablation on fear behavior in the rat. PhD thesis. Indiana University, 1965.
8. Gollender M. Letter to the editor: On ROTC and crew. Stanford Alumni. Nov/Dec, 2009. <https://alumni.stanford.edu>. Accessed April 20, 2017.
9. Levine NR, Levine L. A study of applicants to colleges of optometry in the U.S. J Am Optom Assoc 1976;47:616-623.
10. Pacific University Bulletin 1972-73: College of Optometry. 1972;58(6):27-28.
11. Pacific University College of Optometry Bulletin 1973-74:23.
12. Meyer-Arendt J. A year in the Old Country. Appl Opt 1976;15:A60.
13. Faculty Briefs. Pacific Today. Winter, 1988:17.
14. Pacific University Bulletin 70-71. 1970;54(2):175.
15. California Institute of Technology Engineering and Science. 1964;27(7):22.
16. Caltech News 1969;3(7):4.
17. Filer C. University faculty, staff have busy summer. Pacific University Index. Oct. 1, 1976:5.
18. <https://patents.justia.com/inventor/theodore-c-oakberg>. Accessed Jan. 7, 2018.
19. www.bloomberg.com/research.... Accessed Jan. 7, 2018.
20. Ageton RW. Register of the Oscar W. Richards Collection 1923-1988. Archives Center, National Museum of American History, 1990. <http://amhistory.si.edu/archives/AC0343.pdf>. Accessed Jan. 7, 2018.
21. Fry GA. The Oscar White Richards citation for the Prentice Medal of the American Academy of Optometry, 1971. Am J Optom Arch Am Acad Optom 1972;49:77-79.
22. Perry JD. Oscar W. Richards to receive the Prentice Award. Am J Optom Arch Am Acad Optom 1971;48:778-779.
23. Book review: Phase Microscopy – Principles and Applications. J Am Pharmaceut Assoc 1952;41:52.
24. New England College of Optometry Faculty. www.neco.edu/faculty/member/frank-thorn-od. Accessed March 4, 2018.

HOW GLASSES CAUGHT A KILLER AND OTHER STORIES OF HOW OPTICS CHANGED THE WORLD

David A. Goss, OD, PhD

Emeritus Professor of Optometry
Indiana University Bloomington

dgoss@indiana.edu

How Glasses Caught a Killer and Other Stories of How Optics Changed the World, Second Edition.

David Baker. United Kingdom: FeedARead.com Publishing, 2016.

This book offers a collection of short articles on events or stories that relate in some way to ophthalmic optics or vision science. The articles, which appeared originally in *Optician* magazine, published in the United Kingdom, are each three to five pages long, and are grouped into four categories: War and Conflict (8 entries), Art, Culture and Philosophy (10 entries), People and Technology (23 entries), and Sport and Miscellany (8 entries).

The title of the book comes from the story of a famous 1924 murder case in Chicago in which one of the perpetrators was identified because a pair of his spectacles had been left at the crime scene. The investigators were able to identify the owner of the spectacles because they had an unusual hinge which was sold at only one Chicago outlet.

The book contains a wide variety of stories. One relates how the plastic resin used for various components of bombers in World War II became the plastic material for CR39 plastic spectacle lenses. Another entry tells about the Sherlock Holmes story "The Adventure of the Golden Pince-Nez," written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who was trained in ophthalmology but turned to writing instead.

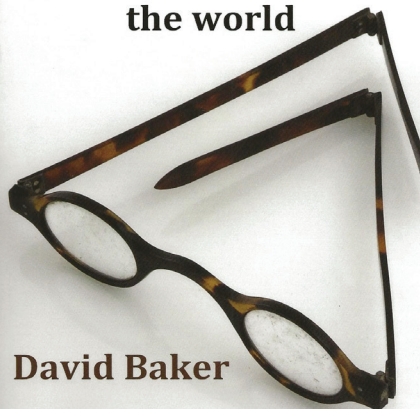
The author notes that one biographer of the famous philosopher Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677) felt that Spinoza was more serious about lens making than many writers presume. Spinoza made telescopes and microscopes and owned two books on glass cutting and optics. The author speculated that Spinoza may have had a silicosis from many years of breathing glass dust which in turn may have contributed to his early demise from tuberculosis.

One of the articles in the book discusses instances in which vision conditions or eye care practitioners were portrayed in movies or television. I learned that an optometrist is the hero of a 1993 TV movie, "Four Eyes and Six Guns." I suspect that the movie may have been comedic from the description of the plot as the optometrist finds that Wyatt Earp is myopic.

It was interesting to learn that Alexander Graham Bell was ahead of his time in having four patents for a photophone using light to conduct sound. There are stories of many well-known persons in optics and science, such as Thomas Young, Benjamin Franklin, and Michael Faraday, but there are as many about obscure but interesting personalities.

The author of this book is a British optometrist. The book makes for very interesting light reading. Readers who might want to do some follow-up reading on some of the topics in the book may be disappointed by the infrequent use of references. There are no illustrations in the book but there must have been occasional images used in the original magazine articles because there are a few places in the book referring to them. These are trivial criticisms for an entertaining book.

HOW GLASSES CAUGHT A KILLER And other stories of how optics changed the world



David Baker

How Glasses Caught a Killer and Other Stories of How Optics Changed the World, Second Edition. David Baker. United Kingdom: FeedARead.com Publishing, 2016. ISBN 978-1-78610-324-6. 222 pages. Softcover, \$12.65.

MISCELLANY

David A. Goss, OD, PhD

Emeritus Professor of Optometry
Indiana University

dgoss@indiana.edu

100 years of Clinical and Experimental Optometry

In the July, 2017 issue of *Clinical and Experimental Optometry* (volume 100, number 4, pages 303-312), Barry L. Cole wrote about the history of that journal in an article entitled "Serving optometry for 100 years: the story of Clinical and Experimental Optometry." The journal is currently the official journal of Optometry Australia in partnership with the New Zealand Association of Optometrists, the Hong Kong Society of Professional Optometrists, and the Singapore Optometric Association.

The first issue of the Australian national journal, which was to become *Clinical and Experimental Optometry*, was published in March of 1919 when the regional journal *The Optometrist of New South Wales* changed its name to *The Commonwealth Optometrist*. Subsequent changes in the name of the journal were *Australasian Journal of Optometry* in 1930, *Australian Journal of Optometry* in 1959, and *Clinical and Experimental Optometry* in 1986.

The journal started publishing its articles online in 2002 while retaining print publication as well. In 2016, it started publishing online only. Cole observed that the shift was not a difficulty for persons in academia, but its status as a professional journal as well as an academic one was a concern because some clinicians "browse the print copies at lunchtime or in an armchair at home..." or "needed a print copy lying around to

remind them to read it." All back issues except for 11 from volume 1 have been scanned and made available online.

The journal has had eight editors since 1919, the longest serving being William George Kett, from 1920 to 1962. The second longest serving is its current editor, H. Barry Collin, who has held that position since 1994.

Cole noted that the journal progressed from originally being "a parochial national journal reporting news and publishing articles to inform Australian optometrists" to a journal which today "is read and used for scholarly discourse worldwide" while retaining a "uniquely Australian and regional flavor." The July, 2017 issue of *Clinical and Experimental Optometry* also contains some recollections of five former editors and an editorial which reproduces a few pages from the March, 1919 and March, 1920 issues.

History of visual electrophysiology

The April, 2017 issue of *Advanced Ocular Care* featured an article entitled "A History of Visual Electrophysiology" (volume 8, number 3, pages 30-32) by Jerome Sherman. He credits William M. Ludlam, with whom he worked at State University of New York in the 1970s, as the first optometrist to use testing with the visual evoked potential (VEP), also known as visual evoked response (VER). In the 1980s, research was conducted on how various diseases and retinal anomalies affected the VEP.

Sherman also discusses pattern electroretinography (PERG) and notes that in 1982 he published an article describing how PERG and VEP testing could be performed simultaneously. The article mentions improvements

in PERG electrodes and advances in technology which have made simplified commercially available electrophysiology systems possible. The article is well-referenced including citations of ERG papers from the 1940s and 1950s and VEP papers from the 1970s and 1980s.

A note on the history of vision correction requirements for driving

A March 2, 2018 article titled "The Long, Scary History of Driving Without Vision Correction" on the Vision Monday website (www.visionmonday.com) by Ted Gioia highlights some information and photographs on the topic from the archives of American Optical at the Optical Heritage Museum in Southbridge, MA. The author notes that in early motoring days, driver's licenses could be obtained by mail in Georgia or purchased at a gas station in Missouri.

Until the late 1920s, there were no vision requirements for driving. At about this time, American Optical distributed window displays stating "Motorists! Have Your Eyes Examined!" to optometrists and ophthalmologists. The author observed that automobile fatality rates declined in the 1930s after state laws had been passed requiring vision testing, but he cautions that there is a current risky trend toward deregulation in which nine states have eliminated vision testing for license renewal. New York was the first state to require vision testing for a driver's license, but in 2011, they were the first state to eliminate that requirement for license renewal.

A mother-daughter practice

I can remember an older generation optometrist who grew up during the Great Depression telling me that he had become an optometrist because an optometrist uncle was the only person in his family making a living. Although times are different today, seeing a family member happy in his or her work, making a decent living, and having a positive impact on people's lives is still a strong influence in a young person's life. Having a successfully managed vision problem and having a family member who is an optometrist are probably the most common reasons for students going into optometry.

A May, 2017 article on reviewofoptometry.com ("Inside the Office, Mother and Daughter Call Each Other 'Doctor'") features the optometry practice of Linda Bennett and her daughter Rebecca Maida. Their practice includes four women optometrists in a six-exam-lane office. Both Dr. Bennett and Dr. Maida were school teachers after finishing college, but they each followed the example of a parent and decided to pursue optometry. Linda Bennett is the daughter of OHS member Irving Bennett.

We would like to hear the stories of multi-generation families of optometrists. Please consider writing an article for *Hindsight* if you are the member of a family with multiple generations of optometrists and tell about your experiences and those of other members of your family through the years.



Next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of OHS

The founding of the Optometric Historical Society was announced to the optometric community in the fall of 1969, and its first newsletter, the quarterly publication that became *Hindsight*, was published in January, 1970. We are planning a theme issue of *Hindsight* for next year to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the OHS. Please consider writing a note or an article for that issue. Examples of some of the topics that may be included in the theme issue are: (1) Remembrances of OHS co-founders Maria Dablemont and Henry Hofstetter;

(2) Remembrances of personal involvement with the Optometric Historical Society; (3) Personal experiences that demonstrated how knowledge of optometry history has influenced you and benefited your optometric work; (4) Essays on archives, museums, libraries, websites, or other resources which have been or may be helpful in conducting research on optometry history; and (5) Essays

on the importance of knowledge of optometry history as a guide for decision making and optometric directions in the future. Authors who wish to have their articles considered for inclusion in this theme issue should submit them by October 15, 2018, on the journal website or in an email to the editor at dgoss@indiana.edu.

LORGNETTE: FASHIONABLE EYEWEAR FOR WOMEN

Brittany Golden

Museum Studies Intern
University of Missouri - St. Louis

Kirsten Hebert

Heritage Services Specialist
The Archives & Museum of Optometry

Our University of Missouri-St. Louis Museum Studies interns at The Archives & Museum of Optometry (AMO) have the opportunity to conduct research in our collections to fulfill course requirements and complete class projects. Brittany Golden has taken advantage of her time at AMO to delve into the history of one of our more interesting objects--the lorgnette. We would like to share some of Brittany's research and insights with you this month and highlight some of the beautiful lorgnettes we hold in our collections. The following information has been adapted from her unpublished manuscript "Lorgnette: Fashionable Eyewear for Women."

The lorgnette is a unique style of eyewear that has become obsolete in practical use, but that makes a fascinating object for material culture historians because of the extent to which its form often belies its primary function. Not to be confused with its more straightforward cousin, the opera glass, the lorgnette refers to a pair of spectacles held to the eyes by the wearer using a single handle rather than secured to the head by temple arms or other mechanisms.¹ The lenses of the

lorgnette fold into a case which can also serve as a handle when the device is extended. Many lorgnettes are designed with a loop on one side of the case so that they may be attached to a chain or chatelaine.

In design, the lorgnette is similar to the pince-nez—a popular spectacle design for both men and women in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries—but lacks a bridge with “pinching” pads to secure the spectacles to the nose.



Sterling Silver Lorgnette with Chain, 2017.FIC.0077. The Archives & Museum of Optometry.



Pince-nez with Hairpin, 2016.FIC.0186. The Archives & Museum of Optometry.



Early 20th Century Opera Glasses, 2014.719. Image courtesy the British Optical Association Museum, The College of Optometrists, London.



Oxford Pince-Nez with Rose-colored Lenses, 2017.FIC.1227. The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

FROM THE MUSEUM

More elaborate lorgnettes bear a resemblance to the scissor glasses of an earlier era. Unlike scissor spectacles, however, the lorgnette's bridge assembly, folding lenses, integral case and (occasionally) detachable handle distinguish it.



French Empire gilt scissors-glasses circa 1805. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Scissors_glasses.jpg. Public domain.

The Englishman George Adams I is credited with creating the first lorgnette in the late eighteenth century for use as an occasional reading aid.^{2,3} However, the device enjoyed its peak popularity in the late nineteenth century. By this time, the lorgnette had become more fashion accessory than vision enhancer, and many Victorian-era lorgnettes did not feature magnifying lenses at all.⁴ Instead, the lorgnette became an accoutrement of middle-class women which was meant to confer the qualities of discernment and sophistication upon the wearer.⁵ Like the optometrists featured in this issue who had parallel careers as forensic specialists, boxing referees and astronauts, the nineteenth-century lorgnette lead a "double life" as an optical device and a social symbol.

The etymology of the term lorgnette provides a clue to its most important function for the class-conscious Victorians. The word lorgnette is derived from the French verb *lorgner*, which means "to inspect" or "to regard" with a particular intensity, usually surreptitiously, and possibly with malicious intent—as a cat does with a mouse.⁶ With a lorgnette one could literally "look down on" one's perceived inferiors or inspect the fitness of a companion with the expectation of finding him lacking.



Marie Dressler & Lionel Barrymore in MGM's film "Dinner at Eight," 1933.

Although not exclusively used by women, the nineteenth-century lorgnette tended to be a feminine accessory and provided a more expressly gendered companion to the quizzer or quizzing glass, a popular eighteenth and early-nineteenth century prop meant more for displaying one's erudition than for enhancing sight.⁷ The lorgnette could be viewed as the obvious feminine companion to the discerning man's monocle. It is in this way, perhaps, that the lorgnette so distinctly embodies the era in which rigid gender and class norms were imposed on polite society.



This tortoiseshell lorgnette pivots at the bridge to perform double-duty as a quizzing glass. 2017.FIC.0082, The Archives & Museum of Optometry.

Initially, the lorgnette was used to connote prestige and refinement, but over time it acquired a negative association with affectation and snobbery that persisted well into the twentieth century. The lorgnette or quizzer became ubiquitous as a costuming element in portrayals of the 'Grande Dame' and other tropes used for communicating the pretensions of the upper class.⁸



Margaret Dumont as the quintessential "Grande Dame," Mrs. Claypool, wields a quizzing glass to inspect her fellow dinner guests in the 1935 Marx Brothers film, "A Night at the Opera."

Gradually, the lorgnette fell out of favor but outliers can be found. For example, this pair of tortoiseshell lorgnette were a mid-century import from British Hong Kong. Perhaps they will enjoy a resurgence in the new millennium!



Cat's eye lorgnettes in tortoiseshell, circa 1950. 2016.FIC.0088, The Archives & Museum of Optometry. Donated by Dr. Irving L. Shapiro, May 1978.

The Archives & Museum of Optometry is fortunate to hold a diverse collection of lorgnettes made from organic and inorganic materials and featuring elaborate accessories and designs. A few unusual examples are featured here. To see more of our collection, visit our gallery online at www.bit.ly/amolorgnette.



Butterscotch Bakelite lorgnette with pendant attachment. 2015. FIC.0017, The Archives & Museum of Optometry.



Sterling silver Oxford-style lorgnette with folding lenses and decorative detachable handle. 2016.FIC.0023, The Archives & Museum of Optometry.



Tortoiseshell lorgnette with aperture handle for correcting myopia. 2016.FIC.0089, The Archives & Museum of Optometry



Tortoiseshell lorgnette with ear horn handle. 2017.IMG.0329, The Archives & Museum of Optometry



Sterling silver lorgnette with dual spectacles. 2017.FIC.1356, The Archives & Museum of Optometry

References

1. Bronson, LD. *Early American Specs: An Exciting Collectible*. Glendale, CA: Occidental Publishing Company, 1974:110.
2. MacGregor, RJS. *Collecting Ophthalmic Antiques*. Saltcoats: Ophthalmic Antiques International Collectors' Club, 1992: 35.
3. The College of Optometrists. *Lorgnettes and Folding Eyeglasses*. <https://www.college-optometrists.org/the-college/museum/online-exhibitions/virtual-spectacles-gallery/lorgnettes-and-folding-eyeglasses.html>, accessed March 20, 2018.
4. Crestin-Billet, F. *Collectible Eyeglasses*, Paris: Flammarion, 2004:74
5. Golden, B. *Lorgnette: Fashionable Eyewear for Women*. Unpublished manuscript, 2017.
6. LAROUSSE Dictionnaires de Francais, s.v. "lorgner," accessed March 20, 2018. <http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais/lorgner/47813>
7. The College of Optometrists. *Quizzing glasses (quizzers)*. <https://www.college-optometrists.org/the-college/museum/online-exhibitions/virtual-spectacles-gallery/quizzing-glasses-quizzers-.html>, accessed March 20, 2018.
8. TVTropes, s.v. "Grande Dame," accessed March 18, 2018.



2018 Membership Application

Our members support original scholarship in optometry history and the identification of people and places significant to the development of the profession. The OHS also encourages the preservation and use of archival and museum collections that make this research and recognition possible. It is because of the support of members of the OHS that we are able to produce publications and educational events that highlight the important role understanding the past plays in charting the future of the profession.

Yes! I want to join the Optometric Historical Society!

- ☐ **Free** AOSA student members /residents (includes subscription to online issues of *Hindsight*)
- ☐ **\$35.00** Regular Membership (includes subscription to online issues of *Hindsight*)
- ☐ **\$60.00** Sustaining Membership (includes subscription to online and print issues of *Hindsight*)
- ☐ **NA** I am a Lifetime Member of the OHS and I will access *Hindsight* online
- ☐ **\$25.00** I am a Lifetime Member of the OHS and I want a **print** copy of *Hindsight*
- ☐ **\$500.00** Scholars Membership (includes all benefits of Sustaining Membership plus annual recognition in *HINDSIGHT*, Optometry Cares® – The AOA Foundation's annual report and website, and invitation to an exclusive donor's reception at Optometry's Meeting®)

\$ _____ Additional donation to support The Archives & Museum of Optometry. Your financial contribution ensures the maintenance of collections that support the mission of the OHS.

TOTAL: \$ _____

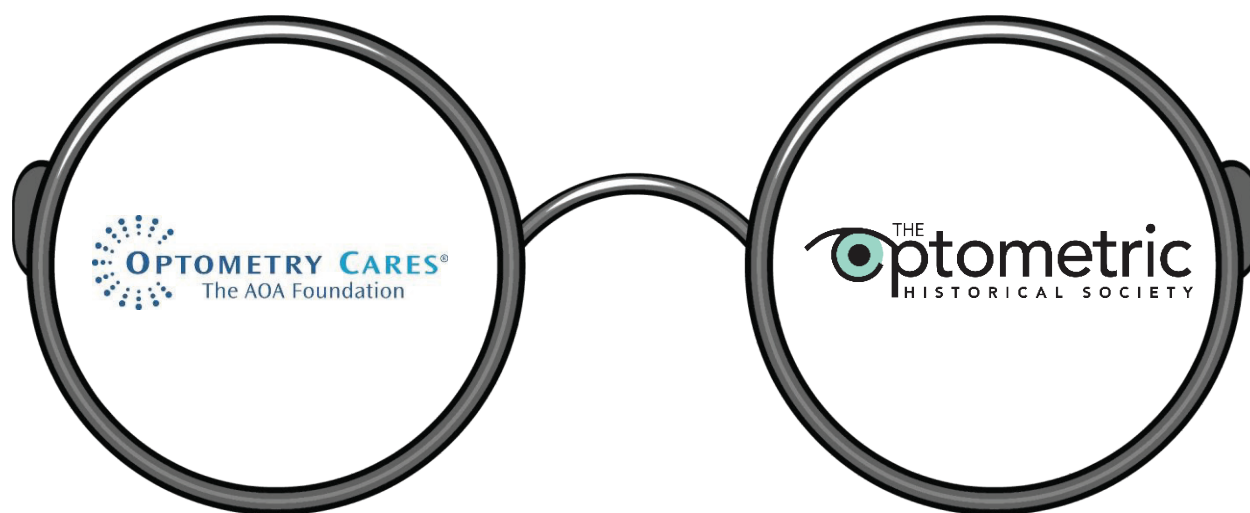
ALL MEMBERSHIP DUES AND DONATIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Title:	First Name:	Last Name:	Suffix:
Company/School/Practice:			
Address:			
City	State:	Zip:	
Email:			
IP Address/Range (FOR INSTITUTIONS ONLY):			

Payment Method	
☐ A check is enclosed	☐ Paid Online at www.aoafoundation.org
☐ Charge my credit card for the amount indicated above.	

Credit Card Number:	Expiration Date:
Card Type: ☐ MASTERCARD ☐ VISA ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS	
Name on Card:	3- or 4-Digit Code:
Signature:	Date:

Save the Date!



Present

2018 *Blast from the Past*

Eyeglasses through the Ages

David Fleishman, M.D.

Thursday, June 21, 9-10:00am

Colorado Convention Center – Room 705

Course #1185 – 58149-GO

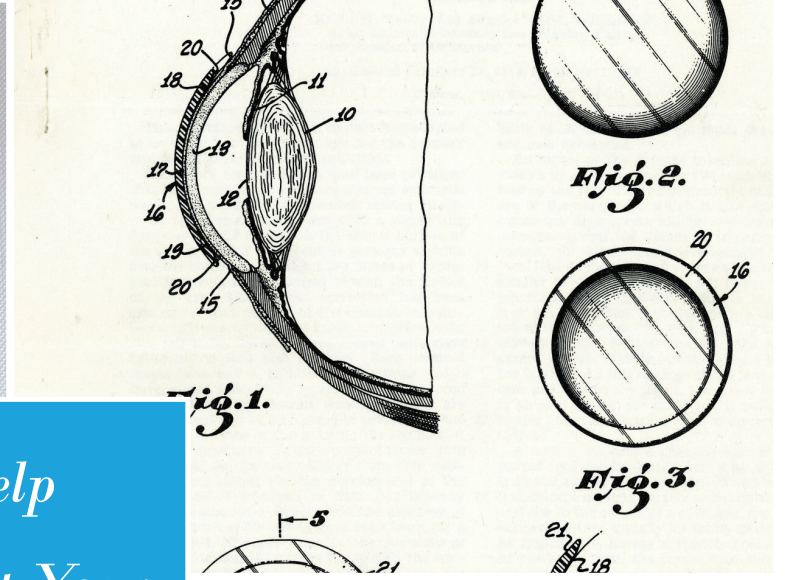
Followed by

OHS Annual Business Meeting - 1-2:00pm

OHS Social 2-2:30pm

Colorado Convention Center

Mile High Ballroom 1F



*Help
Protect Your
Legacy*



The Archives & Museum of Optometry

The Archives & Museum of Optometry (AMO) has been taking care of the tangible pieces of our optometric memories since 2009 by **Collecting, Preserving, and Sharing**. This service to you would not be possible without generous donations from optometrists interested in maintaining an outstanding collection of archival material and museum objects. Located at the American Optometric Association headquarters in St. Louis, AMO strives to ensure the protection of our legacy for future generations.

Support The Archives & Museum of Optometry! Make your donation at www.aoafoundation.org

Collect

- More than **10,000** photographs, prints, negatives, slides, film and video-recordings
- **Thousands of ophthalmic Instruments**, devices, objet d'art and pieces of ephemera
- **Rare books, historic periodicals**, unique manuscripts and records, and audio-recordings

Preserve

- **1,800 square feet** of secure, climate controlled storage space
- **Trained staff** provide preservation assessment, monitoring, treatment and housing
- **Digital preservation programs** for at-risk and high value materials



Share

- Computer catalog and finding aids provide access to **researchers**
- Public and private **exhibits** promote the profession and vision science
- **Digital access** to frequently used materials
- On-site **research space** for **members** by appointment

THE MISSION OF THE OPTOMETRIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Protect and promote the historical legacy of the profession of optometry.

THE MISSION OF THE ARCHIVES & MUSEUM OF OPTOMETRY

Collect, preserve, interpret and make available for research archival resources and museum objects that document the history of the profession of optometry as a clinical practice, academic discipline, and a health science.

The Archives & Museum of Optometry is a program of



243 N. Lindbergh Blvd., Floor 1
St. Louis, MO 63141
800.365.2219, ext. 4200
Phone: 314.983.4200 | Fax: 314.991.4101
foundation@aoa.org
aoafoundation.org