

Maissiat, Jacques Henri (? - 1878) French physician, and comparative anatomist, of a slight ophthalmologic importance, because of his "*Lois Générales de l'Optique*" (1843). Born at Nantua, he studied at Lyon, Montpellier and Paris, receiving his degree in 1838. He was the chief founder of the Museum for Comparative Anatomy at the Ecole de Médecine. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7690

Maitre Jan, Antoine (1650-1725) French surgeon and ophthalmologist, especially noted for his re-discovery of the true nature and situation of cataract. He is often called the "Father of French Ophthalmology". Born at Méry-sur-Seine in 1650, he studied at Paris, returning to his native town for the practise of his profession. His success as a surgeon was almost immediate. He became a corresponding member, of the Paris Academy and Body Physician to the King. He wrote "*Observations on the Chicken, or the Different Changes which occur in the Egg.*", etc. (Troyes 1707) ; "*History of a very Singular Monster*" (*Hist. of the Acad. of Sciences*, 1705) ; "*Report of a very Voluminous Nasal Polypus*" (Ibid. 1706). His only ophthalmologic work was *Traité des Maladies de l'Oeil, et des remedes propres pour leur guerison* ("*Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye and the Remedies Proper for Its Cure*") (Troyes, 1707; Paris, 1722 and 1741). Also in German: *Tractat von den Kranckheiten des Auges* Nürnberg 1725. The ophthalmologic work has always, and quite properly, received the very highest praise. It marked, in fact, a great improvement over all preceding ophthalmologic treatises. It is a large quarto of 570 pages, one hundred of which are devoted to Ocular Anatomy and Physiology. In this portion is included an excellent (of course, for its day) treatment of the Nature of Vision, together with a number of "experiments" relating to the camera obscura and to the reflection and refraction of light. In the pathologic portion of his work, Maître Jan takes the position, then very new, that a cataract is not an inspissated humour in a (wholly imaginary) space between the pupil and the lens, but the lens itself in a hardened and clouded condition. Maître Jan was not really the discoverer of this, the true, doctrine concerning cataract, but its rediscoverer. →Quarré seems to have been the first in history to announce the doctrine in question, while to a German, →Rolfinck, belongs the credit of having been the first to demonstrate the truth of the doctrine by actual anatomical investigation. To the young →Brisseau, however, and to Maître Jan, must certainly be conceded the re-discovery of the great truth which, in the thirty or forty years since its first announcement and anatomical demonstration had been absolutely forgotten. To these re- discoverers, furthermore, must be allowed the honour of having fought for the truth of their great re-discovery until the attention of the scientific world was properly and for all time focused upon it. The new teaching concerning the nature and situation of cataract, however, was not accepted till after a long and bitter controversy which involved a majority of the prominent ophthalmologists of the day, especially those of France. The leader of the opposition was →Woolhouse, an English oculist resident in Paris. Lesser opponents were →Hovius, →Freytag and →Hecquet. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7590-7591

Majima, Akio (1931-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nagoya City University, the 37th generation of the Majima Family (→Majima Seigan). He graduated from Nagoya University in 1956 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. K. →Kojima and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences from the University in 1961 (thesis: *Eye abnormalities in mouse embryos caused by X-radiation of mothers*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 5: 104, 1961). He conducted research also at the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. in 1963-1964. He served as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology at Nagoya City University from 1972 to 1997. His research interest has been in developmental problems of the eye and has worked as a member of the Ministry of Health and Welfare Project on Retinopathy of Prematurity (1974-77): the Project team determined the Diagnostic Criteria and Classification (Studies of retinopathy of prematurity. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol, 21:404, 1977). He worked as a member of the International Committee for the Classification of Retinopathy of Prematurity (23 members from 11 countries: 1981-1987): the conclusion of the Committee was published in Arch. Ophthalmol. 102: 1130, 1984 and ibid. 105: 906, 1987. He delivered special lectures at the 31st Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology in 1983 (Experimental and clinical studies on malformation of the eye) and at the 98th Congress of the Japanese

Ophthalmological Society in 1994 (Microphthalmos and its pathogenic classification). He served as the Chief Editor of the 7-volume History of Ophthalmology in Japan: Commemorative publication of the Centennial of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society.(SM)



Seigan Majima

Majima, Seigan (? – 1379) Founder of Majima Ophthalmology School. He was appointed the Chief-priest of a Buddhist Temple in 1356-1360 that was founded around 802, in Owari Area (presently Nagoya Aichi Prefecture). He began treating patients with eye diseases at the Temple and he was particularly good at Cataract Surgery (Couching). He developed his own system of the concept of eye diseases and methods of treatment. Many people came to this temple to study eye diseases and the methods of treatment, and they were spread throughout Japan. Majima School is, therefore, regarded as the origin of many Schools of eye treatment established thereafter. The Heads of the Majima School are as follows: 1. Seigan, 2. Seiyuu (? -1386), 3. Yuukei (? -1416), 4. Jyouen (? -1444), 5. Enkaku (? -1461), 6. Enchi (? - 1476), 7. Enshyou (? - 1483), 8. Ryouen (? - 1503), 9. Yuukai (? - 1533), 10. Enjyun (? - 1558), 11. Gien (? -1580), 12. Tyouen (? -1611), 13. Enkei (? - 1651), 14. Ensei (? - 1677), 15. Entan (? -1731), 16. Enyuu (? -1731), 17. Gikuu (? -1720), 18. Enyuu (reappointment), 19. Enshyou (? -1761), 20. Engi (? -1767), 21. Enkai (? -1798), 22. Enkei (? -1813), 23. Enjyun (? -1833), 24. Ensetsu (? -1840), 25. Enkan (? -1843), 26. Enkyou (? -1843?), 27. Entei (? -1864), 28. Enjyo (? -1855), 29. Enshou (? -1894), 30. Ensai (? -1864), 31. Enin (? -1873), 32. Enshou (reappointment), 33. Majima Noriyasu (1833-1911), 34. Majima Junkichi (1868-1934), 35. Majima Norikazu (? -1951), 36. Majima Kiyonori (1896-1976), 37. Majima Yoshinao (1928-), Majima Akio (1931-). The teaching of the Majima School was traditional Chinese medicine and which inherited the technique of couching. In the long history of the Majima School, Enkei (13th generation) was granted the title “Myougenin” (Institute to give light) by the Emperor of Japan in 1632. At the time of Enkai (21st generation) the Myougenin was named to serve the Emperor. Enjyo (28th generation) was aware of the importance of Western medicine and went to Nagasaki to study Dutch medicine. Thereafter, the Majima School taught Chinese-Dutch medicine, and Enjyo developed many surgical instruments. The Majima Family is probably the oldest Ophthalmology family in the world, and the present family head is Prof. Majima Yoshinao of Fujita Health University, world famous cataract surgeon, and the younger brother, Majima Akio is the Professor Emeritus of Nagoya City University (see their Biographies). In the 38th generation, the Majima family has 3 ophthalmologists and 3 medical students. (SM)

Majima, Yoshinao (1928-) Japanese ophthalmologist, President of Fujita Health University. He is born as the 37th generation of the Ophthalmology family Majima (→Majima Seigan) and is the 37th Family Head. He graduated from Nagoya University Medical School in 1950, studied Ophthalmology at Nagoya University under Prof.→Kojima Koku and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1956 (thesis: *Phosphatase in ocular tissues* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 57: 713, 1957). He was then promoted to Lecturer in 1961 and to Assistant Professor in 1966. In 1973, he was invited to be the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Fujita Health University and served as the Professor until 1996. During his tenure, he served as the University Hospital Director during 1988-1996. He was then elected to the Board of Trustees of the University in 1996 and to the President in 1999. He is a leading expert in cataract surgery and played a central role in completing and popularizing the technique of phacoemulsification and Intra-ocular lens implantation not only in Japan but also in the World. He gave many instruction courses at National and International Congresses and helped Prof. Yuan Jia-Qin establish the *Tianjing International Intraocular Implant Training Centre*. He is the Founder and the President of Japanese Society of Intraocular Lens and Refractive Surgery and the President of Cataract Research Association Inc. He is an Honorary Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. He published many original articles, e.g. "The basic and clinical aspects of intraocular lens". Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 50: 1351, 1996 and "Recent progress in cataract surgery". (Special Report to the 86th Congress) J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 86: 1893, 1983. Some examples of his books are "The intraocular lens". Medical Aoi Publ. Tokyo, 1986 and "Cataract Surgery with self-sealing wound". Medical Aoi Publ. Tokyo 1992. His younger brother is Prof.→

Majima Akio. His son, the 38th generation of Majima family, Majima Kiyoyuki is also an ophthalmologist who graduated from Fujita Health University in 1985. Majima Kiyoyuki completed the courses of Graduate School of Medicine of Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences. He extended his study at the Department of Anatomy of the University of Sydney and works as the Assistant Professor of the Department of Ophthalmology of Fujita Health University. (Fujita Health University, Toyoake, Aichi 470-1192, Japan. phone: +81-5-6293-2061, fax: +81-5-6293-4593, e-mail: med-3@fujita-hu.ac.jp)(SM)

Major, Johann Daniel (1634-1693) German physician who paid considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Breslau, he studied at Wittenberg, Leipsic, and Padua, at the last named institution receiving his medical degree in 1660. He practised, successively, at Wittenberg, Hamburg, Kiel and Stockholm. He died in Stockholm. His only ophthalmologic writing was "*De Amaurosi*" (Kiel, 1674.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p. 7591



Shoichi Makiuchi

Makiuchi Shoichi (1900-1988) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor Emeritus of Osaka Medical College. He graduated from Osaka University in 1927 and studied at the Department of Ophthalmology under Prof. Nakamura Bunpei. After having received Doctor of Medical Sciences from the University, he was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka Medical College and served in this position until retirement in 1971. During his tenure, he served as the Director of the Hospital. He was the President of 17th Congress of the Middle Regional Section of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1951. He founded the Japan Contact Lens Society and served as the President of its First Congress in 1958. His research covered physiology of contact lens, ocular trauma and many others. He was entitled Professor Emeritus of the College and was Emeritus Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. (SM)

Malgaigne, Joseph Francois (1806-1865). A famous French surgeon of some importance in ophthalmology. Born in Charmes Moselle (Vosges) the son of a country doctor, he at first studied medicine at Nancy, and, in 1825, was an *officier de santé*. Proceeding shortly afterward to Paris, he studied at the military hospital of Val-de-Grace, and received his medical degree in 1831. He then for a number of years served in the national army in his medical capacity. Returning to Paris, he became in 1835 associate professor and surgeon at the Central Bureau. So brilliant were his lectures at the *Ecole Pratique* that he almost immediately became famous. He founded in 1843 the *Journal de Chirurgie*, and served as its editor-in-chief for twelve years. In the course of these years, he was appointed surgeon to all the most important Parisian hospitals, and in 1850 made full professor on the faculty. He was world-renowned as an operator, teacher and author. Malgaigne's most important ophthalmologic writings, which, for the greater part, appeared in the earlier years of his practice, are as follows: 1. *Nouvelle Theorie de la Vision*. (1830.) 2. *Traitement de la Fist.Lac*. (1835.) 3. *Lettre sur la Nature et le Siège de la Cataracte*. (Ann. d'Oc., VI, pp. 62, 66; VIII, p. 148.) 4. *Lecture sur la Nature et le Siège de la Cataracte*. (Ibid., IX, p. 50.) 5. *Sur les Diverses Espèces des Cataractes*. (Ibid, XX, p. 234.) 6. *Sur le Siège et les Especies des Cataractes*. (*Revue Méd.Chir.de Paris*, Jan.and Feb., 1855; Canstatt's *Jahresbericht für 1855*.) 7. *La Cure des Taches de la Cornée*. (Ann. d'Oc., IX, p. 95, 181.) 8. *Sur les Conséquences de l'Abrasion*. (Ibid., XIII, p, 211.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7592-7593



S. R. K. Padmashri Malik

Malik, S. R. K. Padmashri (1931-1993) Indian ophthalmologist, Former Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Guru Nanak Eye Centre, Maulana Azad Medical (MAM) Collage, New Dehli. He graduated from Agra University in 1954, received Master of Surgery in 1957 and became a fellow of Royal College of Surgeons 1959: he was elected to the Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences of India in 1979. He served as the Professor of Ophthalmology at the MAM College from 1964 to 1974 and Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the President of India from 1974 to 1987. He also served as the Dean of the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Delhi University. Subsequently was engaged in many activities, i.e. Advisor in Ophthalmology to Delhi Administration and Armed Forces Medical Services, Chief Eye Surgeon and Director M.M.R. Eye Institute, Honorary Consultant to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and RB Gujarmal Modi

Community Ophthalmic Research Centre, Emeritus Consultant to Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, New Dehli, Chairman of the South-East Asia Region of International Agency for Prevention of Blindness and Vice-President of Afro-Asian Council of Ophthalmology. He fulfilled his social duty to many organizations, and to name a few, they were President of All India Ophthalmological Society (1989), President of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (1986-1992), Chairman of the 3rd General Assembly of International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (1986), Founder and Secretary General of the Indo-Japanese Ophthalmological Foundation, Councillor of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO)(1985-1993) and many others. He founded Indo-Pakistan Intraocular Implant Club that contributed to the friendship of renowned eye surgeons of the two Countries. He contributed to the health of people by running Eye Camps over 30 years and performed more than 20,000 operations in the eye camps and more than 20,000 operations at the M.A.M. College and associated Hospitals. He established 12 subspecialty Units including Keratoplasty and Cornea Unit, Fluorescein Angiography Unit, Electroretinography Unit and others at the M.A.M. College Hospital. He published a total of 374 scientific papers in National and International Journals. He had editorial assignment for many professional journals, e.g. Editor-in-Chief of *Afro-Asian Journal of Ophthalmology*, of *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, *Proceedings of All India Ophthalmological Society*, *Ophthalmic Literature* (London) and many others. Due to his outstanding service, he received the National Order “Padmashri” in 1989 and received the Distinguished Service Award from the APAO in 1985 and 1987. His son Dr. Sanjiv Malik follows the father’s footsteps and is working as the Honorary Director and Chief Eye Surgeon of the MMR Eye Institute (MMR Eye Institute, B-15 Swansthya Vihar Vikas Mrg, Nelhi-110092, Inida, phone:+91-11-2242267, fax: +91-11-2219092) (SM)

Malla, Om Krishna (1941-) Nepalese ophthalmologist, Senior Consultant Eye Surgeon, Nepal Eye Hospital/Bir Hospital and Medical Director of Nepal Eye Hospital. He graduated from Panjab University, Lahore Pakistan, in 1963 with MBBS degree and conducted further studies in London, with Diploma in Ophthalmology conferred from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England, London, in 1971, and FRCS from Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1975. He is also registered as a Fellow of International College of Surgeons, U.S. A. in 1983. His professional activities embrace Visiting Professor of Ophthalmology, Tribhuvan University, Institute of Medicine, Kathmandu, Founder Member of Nepal Medical College , Kathmandu, Executive Member of Nepal Netra Jyoti Sangh (National Society for Comprehensive Eye Care), Executive Member of Nepal Diabetic Association, President of Nepal Ophthalmic Society (1994-1997), President of Rotary Club of Kathmandu (1997-1998) and Chairman of the Organizing Committee and Scientific Sub-Committee of the XVI Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) (1997). He has published about 20 scientific papers in international journals, and he received Honors in Pharmacology and Forensic Medicine in Medical College (1960/1961) and Distinguished Service Award from the APAO in 1993. (Nepal Eye Hospital, P. O. Box 1297, Tripureswor, Kathmandu, Nepal, e-mail: malla@family.mos.com.np) (SM)

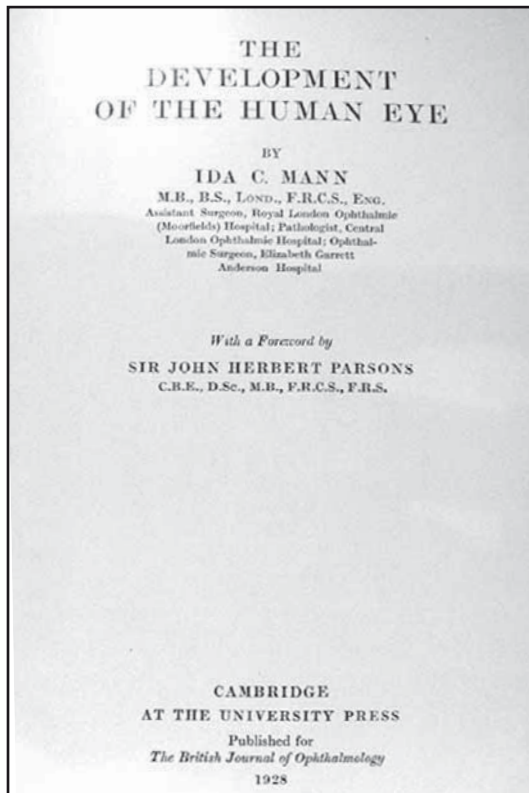
Manabe, Reizo (1928-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Osaka University. He graduated from Osaka University Medical School in 1954, studied Ophthalmology at the Postgraduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. Mizukawa Takashi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1959 (thesis; *Studies on the Action Current of the Frog Retina by Short Period Light Beam Interception*. *Folia Ophthalmologica Japonica* 10: 101—117, 1959). He extended his studies as a Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst recipient at the University of Munich (1963) and also as a Research Fellow at the Eye Research Institute of Retina Foundation, Boston (1989—1972) where he worked with Dr.C.H.→Dohlman (Corneal Collagenases: Evidence for Zinc Metalloenzymes. *Annals of Ophthalmology* 5: 1193-1209, 1973). On his return to Osaka, he was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka University Medical School in 1974 and served in this position until retirement in 1991. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1975-1993), Executive Board of Trustees (1979-1983, 1985-1989) and many

other Japanese Societies: he is an Honorary Member of the JOS (1993—), Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1993—). Ophthalmological Optics Society of Japan (1993-), Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology (1995-) and Japan Contact Lens Society (1995-). He is currently the President of the Japan Eye Bank Association (1979—) and Director of the Keratoplasty Society of Japan (1975—). His research interest has been mainly in the cornea and he has many publications in the field and some examples are “*Cornea Clinic*,(as editor), Igakushoin Publ. Co.,Tokyo, 1990”, “*Color Atlas of Allergic Disease of the Eye*,(editor), Nankodo, Co., Tokyo. 1993” and “*Keratoplasty, Textbook of Organ Transplantation*. (ed.) Amemiya, H., Nihon Hyoronsha Co.,Tokyo, 1998”. In recognition of his meritorious contributions, the JOS granted him their Award in 1998 (Award Lecture at the 91st Congress of JOS: *Recent Advances in Researches for Herpetic Eye Diseases*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 92: 1-25, 1988). Since 1996 he has been working as the Director of the Tane Memorial Hospital . (Director of Tane Memorial Hospital, 1-1-39 Sakaigawa, Nishi-ku, Osaka, 550-0024, Japan. phone: +81-6-6581-5800; fax: +81-6-6581-5063)(SM).

Manché, Lieut.-Colonel (1846-1921) Maltese ophthalmologist. Manché was the first holder of the chair of ophthalmology in the University of Malta. He did much to develop ophthalmology in the island, where he established and maintained an ophthalmic clinic for poor patients.BJO 1921,5:288

Mandelstamm, Max (1838-1912) .German ophthalmologist from Kieff who studied under A.von →Graefe in Berlin and under Hermann von →Helmholtz in Heidelberg. Because Mandelstamm was Hebrew his official progress sadly was interfered. This did not prevent him having a most extensive private practice. The Ophthalmoscope, 1912,p.301.

Manfredi, Nicolo (1836-1916) Italian ophthalmologist born in Boscomarengo. Manfredi studied in Paris, where he was an assistant to →Desmarres. Returning to Italy, he worked in Pavia with →Reymond, →Sperino and →Quaglino. Later he founded a clinic at Pisa. His contributions to literature extended from 1864-1892.AJO,1:296.



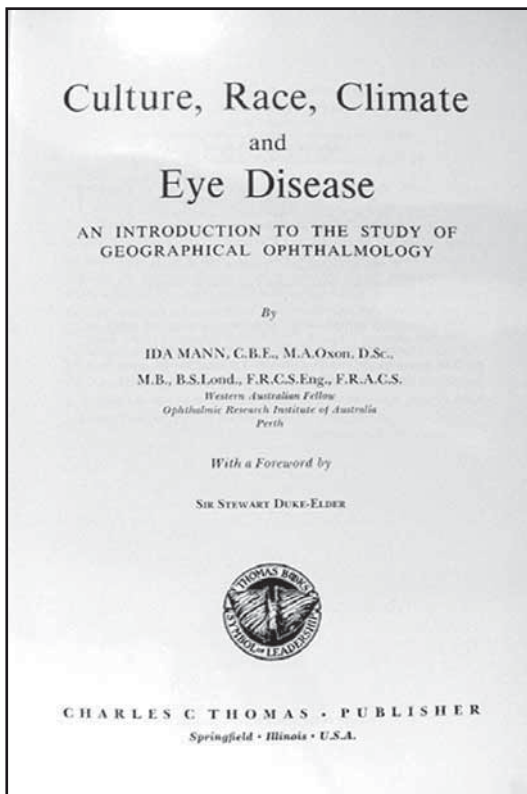
Mann, Dame Ida Caroline (1893-1983) alias Caroline Gye. British, later, Australian ophthalmologist and essayist. Ida Mann was born in London and went to school in West Hampstead. Her father was a civil servant working for the post office who later became a member of the Order of the British Empire. Her mother was a Packham, an old family of Sussex farmers and millers who provided the connection with Australia that was later to become so important; her maternal uncle emigrated to Western Australia in 1880 and set up the wheat belt. She came from a family of churchgoers who were not necessarily believers. Ida Mann's family was not involved in the medical field, and her school taught no science. No doubt, this left her immensely curious about the natural world. After her school days, she passionately wanted to attend university, but it was not yet the time of full enfranchisement for women. Her father insisted that she first prove herself in a job. She spent two dismal years in the Post Office Savings Bank before escaping through a convenient ruse. For a woman, there was only one medical school available at the University of London, the London School of Medicine for Women-the Royal Free Hospital. She enrolled there in 1914, at the start of World War I, and then went on to St Mary's Hospital, where she finished her studies in 1920. The eminent anatomist and osteologist, Professor W. Ernest Frazer of St Mary's Hospital, became her mentor. Mann was supported by a fellowship from the Imperial College of Science, a Mable Webb scholarship, and a grant from the British Medical Research Council to study congenital and hereditary eye defects. She used Professor Frazer's unrivaled collection of human embryos to study ocular development, and for her thesis work, she received a doctor of science degree in 1924. These studies were the basis

of her classic volumes, The “*Development of the Human Eye*” (1928, 1949,1950 & 1964) and *Developmental Abnormalities of the Eye* (Cambridge 1937, 2nd ed.London 1957). With her scientific and clinical background, Ida Mann mused over a career as an anatomist, but

she was encouraged by Professor Frazer to take up ophthalmology instead. Again, at that time, the road for women physicians was narrow; the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, to which she was appointed as an ophthalmologist, was the only one open to women. However, in 1925, she was appointed pathologist and assistant surgeon at the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; in 1927, to the honorary staff of Moorfields Eye Hospital; and in 1928, to the Royal Free Hospital. She was the first woman to hold these latter appointments. For the next ten years, she continued her clinical and research endeavors in London, but at the outbreak of war in 1939, she was appointed by the Ministry of Supply to study the effects of chemical warfare agents on the eye. She started work at the Medical Research Council Establishment at Mill Hill, with a research team including Antoinette Pirie and Davidina Pullinger. This was exciting toxicologic work, including studies of corneal vascularization and the effects of mustard gas, but her work was not published until after the war for security reasons. In 1941, the University of Oxford invited Ida Mann to become Margaret Ogilvie's Reader in Ophthalmology. She accepted but insisted on adequate space for research, teaching, and her clinical practice. A gift from Lord Nuffield allowed the university to build a laboratory and give her a research assistant (Antoinette Pirie), two technicians, and a secretary. The Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology preceded the establishment of the Institute of Ophthalmology in London by several years. In 1942, with the laboratory built, Mann was

given a personal professorship at the University of Oxford; she automatically became a don and a fellow of St Hugh's College. Mann retained her private practice on Harley Street, London, but spent most of her time in Oxford. She saw patients at the Oxford Eye Hospital and the Nuffield Laboratory of Ophthalmology. Mann taught medical students and directed a program for a diploma in ophthalmology at the University of Oxford. She carried out her laboratory research, made frequent trips "up north" where chemical warfare agents were under study, and sustained her research in clinical areas. Ida Mann also was very interested in thyroid disease; she collaborated with Sir Hans Krebs on studies involving night-blind patients and men receiving vitamin A-deficient diets. She worked with Professor Howard W. Florey, who made small amounts of the newly discovered penicillin available for the treatment of eye infections. She also met Sir Stewart → Duke-Elder during his regular visits to the Head Injury Hospital. He and the university assisted her in setting up the Ophthalmological Research and Endowment Fund. By 1947, more than 76,000 Pounds had been raised for an expanded research laboratory. However, postwar building restrictions did not allow further laboratory construction until 1951. In 1944, Ida married Professor William Ewart Gye, director of the Imperial Cancer Institute in London, with whom she collaborated then and later in the field of cancer research. In 1945, she became senior surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital, the only woman to achieve this distinction. She resigned from her post at the University of Oxford in 1947, and in 1949 finally emigrated to Australia with her husband. During her "English period," Ida Mann received many honors and reached the top of her profession. She was a credit to the feminist movement. She won the Gifford Edmonds Prize in 1927 and gave the

Harrison Gale Lecture in 1929, the Doyne Memorial Lecture in 1928, the Nettleship Lecture in 1932, and the Montgomery Lecture in 1935. She served with distinction on many national and international committees. Ida Mann's first contact with Australia was in 1939 when she was a guest at the inaugural congress of the newly formed Ophthalmological Society of Australia in Melbourne. It was not until 1949, however, that her "*Australian years*" began. Within a year, Ida had set up a busy consultant practice and was soon appointed consultant to the Royal Perth Hospital. She practiced until her 85th year from her home, which she claimed was previously a house of ill repute. About this time, Father Frank Flynn, priest and former ophthalmologist, had reported a high incidence of trachoma among the aborigines of northern Australia. Such reports had been received with skepticism by ophthalmologists in the more densely populated areas from which trachoma had practically disappeared. For more than ten years, she examined and recorded details on thousands of patients. The prevalence of trachoma was confirmed and its geographic



variations documented. She subsequently arranged mass treatment programs. To this day, her name is held in esteem by elders of the aboriginal population. Ida's interest in trachoma led her further afield, to surveys of the inhabitants of the jungles and highlands of Papua New Guinea and, later, to Taiwan and other parts of the Asian-Pacific region. She was appointed regional consultant and adviser to the World Health Organization and became one of the founders of the Society of Geographic Ophthalmology. She continued her prolific publication rate with detailed reports of her trachoma findings and some of the earliest attempts to culture *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Her professional experiences were combined with those of many journeys in her book, *Culture, Race, Climate and Eye Disease* (1966). Her early fieldwork with trachoma was captured with sparkling wit and intricate detail in her successful novels, *The Cockney and the Crocodile* and *China 13*, both written under her married name, Caroline Gye. With the new field of research came further acclaim and awards. In 1958, she received the Howe Medal from the American Ophthalmological Society. In 1961, she gave the Bowman Lecture for the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. In 1962, she gave the Norman McAlister Gregg Oration for the Ophthalmological Society of Australia. She was elevated to the order of Dame of the British Empire (DBE) in 1980 and was awarded, in 1977 and 1983, honorary doctorates by Western Australia's two universities. She gave advice on the formation of the Ophthalmic Research Institute of Australia, participated in establishing the medical school at the University of Western Australia, organized educational facilities for visually handicapped children, and formed a genetic society. The ophthalmic contributions of Dame Ida Mann will be perpetually honored at the University of Oxford in the annual lecture given in her name and at the Institute of Ophthalmology in London, the Ophthalmic Research Institute of Australia, and the Lions Eye Institute in Perth. Other monographs written by Ida Mann are: with A. Pirie *The Science of Seeing*. Perth (Australia) 1950 and her autobiography, *The Chase*, which was published in 1986. Ida Mann, in 1927, also collaborated with T. Harrison Butler's *An Illustrated Guide to the Slit-lamp*. Arch Ophthalmol 1984,102:1713-1715. JPW

Mann, William A. (1898-1971) American ophthalmologist, professor Emeritus of Ophthalmology at Northwestern University and Chairman Emeritus of the Department of Ophthalmology at Chicago Wesley Memorial Hospital and the Veterans Hospital at Hines, Illinois. He devoted his entire professional career to these institutions. He began as a clinical assistant at Northwestern University in 1927, and ascended the academic ladder to become professor in 1949. He was acting chairman of the department of ophthalmology following Sanford Gifford's unexpected death in 1943, and managed the department until Derrick Vail became a professor in 1945. He was devoted and loyal to the department and did yeoman service in its organization and activities. He served on the staffs of both Wesley and Passavant hospitals, and with the opening of the new Wesley Hospital in 1940, he became chairman of its department of ophthalmology and a consultant at Passavant. He began service with the United States Veterans' hospital in Hines in 1933 and became its chairman in 1946. He was responsible for instituting the residency program at both Wesley and Hines hospitals. In addition, he played an active role in the formation of the facility at Hines for training newly blinded soldiers. The details of Dr. Mann's career are related in the special issue of the American Journal of Ophthalmology published in his honor in October, 1967. He attended the public schools in Chicago and Wilmette. He graduated from the University of Illinois and interned at Evanston hospital. His ophthalmic training was obtained at the University of Illinois and in Vienna. In his early professional career he was active in the affairs of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. He served as president of the professional interfraternity council from 1933 to 1935 and was chairman of the medical interfraternity conference from 1947 to 1949. He was Grand Primerius of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity from 1949 to 1953, and again from 1963 to 1965. He also edited the Centaur, their official magazine, and served as president, grand vice-president, and grand historian. He was president of Omega Beta Pi, honorary national fraternity from 1932 to 1935 and served as president, of Lambda Chi Alpha while attending the University of Illinois. His scientific contributions were in two main areas, photography of the eye, and therapy. He was active in the development of color and infrared photography of the fundus and wrote his thesis for the American Ophthalmological Society describing an animal eye as a camera after Scheiner. He was

active in the initial development of ACTH and the corticosteroids. For many years he gave a course in the optical correction of aphakia at the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, from which he received its honor medal, and he wrote extensively concerning hysterical amblyopia. His major love, however, was history and at the time of his death he was historian of the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and had written extensively concerning the history of ophthalmology in the Illinois region. He combined his interests in his final contribution, relating the history of photography in ophthalmology (Surv. Ophth. 1970). He was a member of numerous organizations: American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical Society, Chicago Medical Society, American Ophthalmological Society, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, American Association of Ophthalmology, Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, and American Society of Ophthalmology and Chicago Ophthalmological Society (President, 1946-47). He served as a member of the revision committee and as chairman of the panel on ophthalmology of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia from 1950 to 1960, and on the panel of ophthalmology from 1960 to 1965. AJO 1971,72:489-491

Manni Domenico Maria (1690-1788) Italian author of the first history of spectacles: *Degli occhiali da naso inventati da Salvino Armati* Firenze: Anton-Maria Albizzini, 1738.

Mannis Mark J. (1946-) American ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, University of California, Davis. Mannis received his medical education at the University of Florida School of Medicine (MD); University of Vermont (Internship, Internal Medicine); Washington University in St. Louis (Residency, Ophthalmology); and University of Iowa (Fellowship, Cornea & External Disease). He received the degrees of BA, MA. He received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1975 at the University of Florida, and he became an ophthalmologist after completing residency training in 1979 at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. Melvin Rubin, Morton M. Smith and Jay H. Krachmer were his primary mentors in ophthalmology. Dr. Mannis has been Full Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of California, Davis School of Medicine, Davis, California since 1989 where he first joined the faculty in 1980. Prior to his full professorship, from 1985 to 1989, he was Associate Professor of Ophthalmology; and from 1980 to 1985 Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology. From 1980 to the present he has served as Director, Cornea and External Disease Service, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA ; 1980-1985 Medical Director, Lions Eye and Tissue Bank, University of California Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA; 1983 to 1984 Medical Director, UCD Medical Center Transplant Bank, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA ; 1985-1990 Medical Director, Lions Eye and Tissue Bank, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA. 1990-Present Medical Director, Sierra Eye and Tissue Donor Services, Sacramento, CA; 1988-1994 Director of Residency Training, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento, CA; 1981-1990 Director of Medical Student Training, Department of Ophthalmology, University of California, Davis, Medical Center, Sacramento, CA; 1996-Present Director, Cornea, External Disease, and Refractive Surgery, University of California, Davis Medical Center, Sacramento CA. Chairman, Eye Bank Association of America, 19XX-19XX; Editor-in-Chief, *Cornea: The Journal of Cornea and External Disease*, 1995-2001; Director, American Board of Ophthalmology, 1999-Present; Member, American Ophthalmological Society, 2001-Present. *Bibliography:*
A) *Books:* Mannis, M.J., Macsai, M.S., Huntley, A.C. *Eye and Skin Disease*. Lippincott-Raven, 1996; Mannis, M.J. and Mannis A.A. *Corneal Transplantation: A History in Profiles*, Wayenborgh Press, 1999; B) *Co-authored books* : Krachmer, J.H., Mannis, M.J., Holland, E.J. *Cornea*, Mosby-Yearbook 1997; Holland, E.J. and Mannis, M.J. *Ocular Surface Disease: Medical and Surgical Management*, Springer Verlag, New York 2001.
C) *Papers, Editorials, and Book Chapters:* 1. 1981 Mannis, M.J. and Krachmer, J.H.: Keratoplasty: A historical perspective. Surv Ophthalmol 25: 333-338. 2. 1981 Mannis, M.J., Krachmer, J.H., Rodrigues, M.M. and Pardos, G.J.: Polymorphic amyloid degeneration of the cornea. A clinical and histopathologic study. Arch Ophthalmol 9: 1217-1223. 3. 1981 Pardos, G.J., Krachmer, J.H., and Mannis, M.J.: Posterior corneal vesicles. Arch Ophthalmol. 99: 1573-1577 4. 1983 Mannis, M.J. and

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Manolesco, N.(1850-1910) Bulgarian oculist. Manolesco received his medical degree at the University of Bucharest. He then studied ophthalmology at Paris, chiefly under de→Wecker, and became assistant to that master ophthalmologist. Later, he studied at Vienna under→Arlt. In 1881 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology and surgeon-in-chief to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Bucharest. He wrote almost nothing, but invented a number of instruments, as well as two or three methods for the removal of Cataract. He is said to have invented abrasion of the conjunctiva for the treatment of trachoma- a procedure, however, which was very well known to the ancients. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7595

Manz, Wilhelm(1833-1911). German ophthalmologist. Born in Freiburg i. Br., he studied medicine at Freiburg, Prague, and Berlin, at the last named center receiving his degree in 1858. The following year he qualified as privatdocent in his city, and four years later was made extraordinary professor in that institution. In 1868 he received the full professorship, and was appointed director of the Freiburg Ophthalmic Hospital. He wrote a large number of articles, chiefly on choked disc, tuberculosis and the embryology and teratology of the eye. His important composition was the division on ocular embryology teratology in the Graefe-Saemisch *Handbuch*. He invented the lymphstasis theory of the production of choked disc. Manz retired in 1901 and died aged almost 78 years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7596; The Ophthalmoscope, 1911,p.466.

Manzini, Carlo Antonio (?- 1687) Italian astronomer at Bologna and one of the founders of the Accademia dei Vespertini. He wrote an important and probably the earliest practical account of the contemporary methods of grinding and polishing glass for spectacles and telescopes: *Vocchiale all'occhio dioptrica pratica ...dove si tratta della luce; della refrazione* Bologna 1660.

Mao, Wenshu (Winifred) (1910-1988) Chinese ophthalmologist, wife of Eugene Chan, Professor of Ophthalmology at Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Sciences and of Beijing Union Hospital. She graduated from West Union University, School of Medicine,



Wenshu Mao

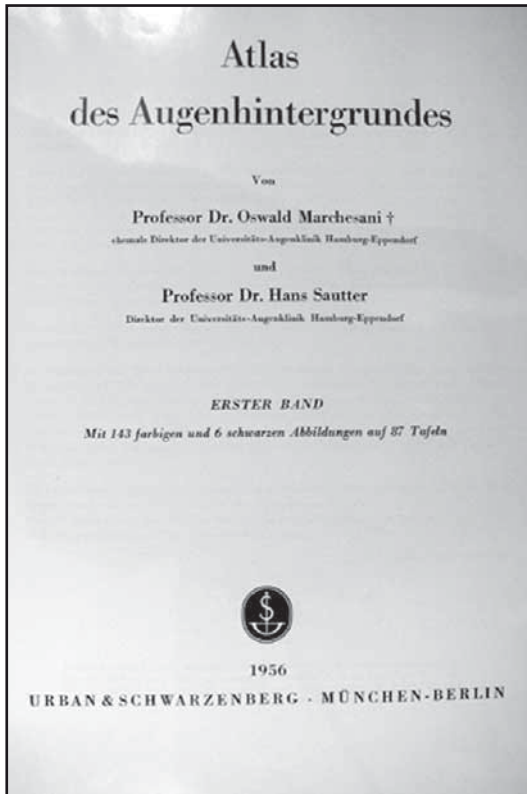
Chengdu and received her M.D. degree in 1937. She received residency training at the Department of Ophthalmology of the University Eye and ENT Hospital during 1937-1941 and was made an attending ophthalmologist of the University Eye and ENT Hospital. She worked as a Fellow at Toronto University, Canada, (1947-1948) and at Chicago University, Illinois, U. S. A. (1948-1949). On her homecoming, she was appointed the Associate Professor at West Union University, Chengdu (1949-1950). She then worked as the Professor of Ophthalmology of Sun Yat-Sen University of Medical Sciences (SUMS), Guangzhou in 1950 -1977. During her tenure she served as the Deputy Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology (1965-1977), Vice-President of the SUMS (1973-1977) and the Deputy Director of the Eye Hospital of SUMS (1965-1977). She then worked as the Professor of Ophthalmology at the Beijing Union Hospital in 1977-1983; she returned to Guangzhou as the Director of Zhongshan Ophthalmic Center of SUMS (1983-1988). Her professional activities were extensive and served as the Vice-President of the Chinese Ophthalmological Society (1979-1985) and she held many Seminars and Symposia of Ophthalmology: she was the Co-Founder of the *Asia-Pacific Society of Intraocular Lens Implantation* in 1986. She was a member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (1979-1986). She also served as the Deputy to the China National People's Congress (5th, 6th and 7th) in 1975-1988. Her scientific publications are more than 100 papers and she wrote many books, e.g. "*Ophthalmology: University Textbook*, 2nd Ed". People's Medical Publ. House, Beijing, 1980 and "*Ophthalmology: University Textbook*, 3rd Ed". 1990. She received many Honor Awards for her outstanding service, e.g. Guest of Honor to the 85th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1981 and to the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1981, and she received the Distinguished Service Award of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1983. (SM)

Marahakim, Haji Mohamed Noor Binn, Dato (1923-1998) Malaysian ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, National University of Malaysia. He graduated from University of Malaya (Singapore) in 1952, and completed postgraduate study in London with Diploma in Ophthalmology in 1959. He served as the Head of the Department of Ophthalmology, General Hospital Kuala Lumpur (1972-1978). He founded the Department of Ophthalmology at National University of Malaysia and developed the Department to an outstanding teaching Center as Associate professor of Ophthalmology, National University of Malaysia (1978-1981) and then as the Professor (1981-1988). He also founded the undergraduate course of Optometry at the University in 1981. Among many professional activities, he served as the Chairman of the Ophthalmological Society of the Malaysian Medical Association (1974-1978). He was a member of Academy of Medicine Malaysia and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He translated "*Lecture notes in Ophthalmology*" by Trevor-Roper into the Malaysian Language, and this book is widely read among Ophthalmology students. His service having been recognized, he was granted the State Awards and Federal Awards, including the title Dato. (SM)

Marat, Jean-Paul (1743-1793) French scientist and a major figure in the French Revolution. Marat was born at Boudry, near Neuchatel, Switzerland, studied medicine in various cities, including London, where he lived and practiced from 1760 to 1777. While in England, he published treatises on ophthalmology and on venereal disease, in addition to political and philosophical writings. Settling in Paris (1777), he practiced general medicine and ophthalmology, and experimented with fire, light, and electricity, publishing numerous scientific papers. Beginning in 1789, as editor of the newspaper *L'Ami du peuple*, Marat became an influential proponent of radical democratic change. A leading member of the national Convention during 1792 and 1793, he was opposed by the conservative Girondin faction, one of whose adherents, Charlotte Corday, assassinated him. He wrote: *Découvertes sur la lumière Paris*: Jombert, 1780 ; *Notions élémentaires d'optique*. Paris 1784 ; *De la presbytie accidentelle* Paris 1791.

Marcellus Empiricus (i.e. "the empyric"). French pharmacist and courtier of the later fourth and earlier fifth centuries. Born at Burdigala (now Bordeaux) in Gaul, he rose to be chief apothecary and master of the household (*magister officiorum*) to Theodosius 1. About A. D. 410 he compiled a dispensatory for the poor, entitled "*De Medicamentis*." The substance of this work was taken chiefly from Scribonius Largus, but its author added much new matter of a magical and superstitious kind. It consists of 28 chapters, or

divisions, of which the eighth, devoted to ophthalmology, is entitled "*Ad Omnes et Multiplices Oculorum Dolores Collyria et Remedia Diversa, etiam Physica de Probabilibus Experimentis.*" The whole book closes with a poetical epilogue in 78 lines. Marcellus, the Empiric, is not to be confounded with Marcellus Sideta (i.e., of Sida, in Pamphylia). The latter, a general physician, was the author of "Iatrika," and lived in the second century A. D., in the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7597



Marchesani, Oswald (1900-1952) German ophthalmologist, born in Schwaz/Tyrol. M. received 1923 his degree in medicine in Innsbruck/Austria. From 1923 assistant ophthalmologist under →Seefelder. Marchesani accepted 1927 a position as assistant in the Munich University Clinic of Ophthalmology under Karl→Wessely. Marchesani became lecturer 1928 and professor (without chair) 1934 in Munich. Marchesani received a call to Münster to replace Aurel v. →Szily (who like K. Wessely became a victim of the Nazis) and stayed there until 1945. He accepted a call to Hamburg where he worked until his early death. Marchesani focused much on the borders and relations of neurology and ophthalmology. This culminated in his chapter „*Symptomatologie der Erkrankungen des N. Opticus*“ in the famous treatise by O.Bumke & Förster: „*Handbuch der Neurologie*“ Vol.4, 1936. Other monographs by Marchesani are „*Simulation von Krankheiten und Funktionsstörungen des Auges*“ in „*Handbuch der Artefacte*“ and „*Albinismus. Die totale Farbenblindheit. Partielle Farbenblindheit*“ in *Handbuch der Erbkrankheiten*, Vol.5,1938. His main work was the *Atlas des Augenhintergrundes* written with his pupil Hans Sautter and published in two volumes posthumously in 1956. Marchesani was coeditor of *Augenheilkunde der Gegenwart* and *Graefe's Archiv für Ophthalmologie* in which nearly all his articles were published. *Klin. Monatsblätter f. Augenheilkunde*, Vol.120,1952 , p.653 ; *Graefe's Archiv für Ophthalmologie*, Vol.152, 1953,p.551. JPW

Marchetti, Luigi (1807- ?). Italian ophthalmologist, founder of the first outdoor clinic for eye patients at Milan. He was for a time assistant to →Flarer. For thirty-five years he practised at Milan as ophthalmologist, enjoying a wide reputation, especially as an operator for cataract. According to Hirschberg, the only method he employed was depression. He wrote a booklet on ophthalmoscopy and a number of case reports. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7597

Maressal de Marsilly, A.-C (?- ?) nothing is known yet about him except that his booklet contains for the first time the word ophthalmoscope in its modern sense : *Études cliniques sur divers modes d'exploration de l'oeil* Paris 1852.

Marie, Auguste Armand (b. 1865) French psychiatrist, born in Vairon, Isère, France. Marie received his M.D. in Paris in 1890 and worked at various mental hospitals. He was the founder of the first hospitals for mentally disabled people in France. He wrote extensively on mental illness and on symptoms of neurologic damage. He authored the following ophthalmic titles: *Troubles oculaires dans la paralysie générale* Paris 1890 and with Joseph Bonnet *La vision chez les idiots & les imbeciles* Paris 1892 ; *Sur un cas de délire religieux à hallucinations visuelles et auditives* Nancy 1897. Marie was editor of the *Encyclopedie internationale de prévoyance* and of the *Traité international de psychiatrie et de psychologie pathologique*.

Mariotte, Edme (1620-1684). French physicist, immortal for his discovery of the "blind spot" of the eye—often known as "the blind spot of Mariotte ". He was born in Burgundy, became a priest, in this capacity officiated at St. Martin sous Beaune, near Dijon, and there became Prior. He was one of the early members of the Academy of Sciences, which, by the way, was founded in 1666, the year in which the blind spot was discovered. Strange as the fact may sound, the physicist-priest was the very first person in history to investigate the visual function of the optic papilla. To the investigator's great surprise, he

found that the ocular end of the optic nerve was absolutely devoid of every sort and kind of light perception. Two years after this discovery, Mariotte was called to London for the purpose of demonstrating the blind spot (which, now, was very well known by his name) before the King. The experiment was, of course, successfully repeated by all persons present. In 1681 Mariotte published a work entitled "*Essai sur la Nature des Couleurs*" (Paris, 1681) in which he attacked (unfortunately) the color theory of Newton, but in which, with greater increase to his reputation, he included his " *Investigations of the Colored Rings round the Sun and the Moon.* " In this portion of the book he correctly assigned as the cause of the major halos and of the mock-sun and mock-moon the presence in the higher atmosphere of floating needles and prisms of ice; to account for the minor halos, however, he wrongly resorted to the theory of double refraction through drops of water which lay suspended in the upper regions of the air. He also wrote : *Nouvelle découverte touchant la veue.* Paris 1668; *Essays de phisique* Paris 1679 and 1681. Mariotte died in Paris. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology, Vol.10, p.7598-7599.

Marmor, Michael F. (1941-) American ophthalmologist and retinal physiologist, Professor of Ophthalmology at Stanford University School of Medicine. He graduated from Harvard College (magna cum laude in mathematics) in 1962, and received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1966. He trained in neurophysiology at the National Institute of Mental Health (1967 – 1970), and in ophthalmology at Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (1970-1973). In 1973 he became Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of California, San Francisco. In 1974 he moved to the Stanford University School of Medicine where he rose to Professor of Ophthalmology in 1986. From 1974 to 1984 he was Chief of the Ophthalmology Section at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center in Palo Alto. In 1984 he was appointed Head of the Division of Ophthalmology at Stanford, and he guided the program to departmental status in 1987, serving as its Chair until 1992. Since 1982 he has been a faculty member of the Program in Human Biology, an undergraduate program which integrates biological and social sciences. He directs the international Basic Science Course in Ophthalmology at Stanford. He has belonged to the American Physiological Society, Society of General Physiologists, Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology, and International Society for Eye Research. As a Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, he has served on the Board of Counselors and many committees (Honor Award, 1984; Senior Honor Award, 1996). In the International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (ISCEV) he served as Vice-President for the Americas (1990 - 1998) and Chair of the ERG Standardization Committee. He coordinated the first international standardization of the ERG (Marmor MF, Arden GB, Nilsson SE and Zrenner E: *Standard for clinical electroretinography.* Arch Ophthalmol 107:816-819, 1989), and subsequently did the same for the EOG, pattern ERG and multifocal ERG (in progress). He is a member of the Retina Society, Macula Society, Cogan Ophthalmic History Society (Executive Committee), and a Fellow of the International Academy of Sports Vision. He has been on the Scientific Advisory Board of the Foundation Fighting Blindness (Service Award, 1981). He was Editor-in-Chief of *Documenta Ophthalmologica* (1995 - 1999), and is History Editor for *Survey of Ophthalmology*. His teaching activities include clinical ophthalmic education, the mentoring of research fellows, undergraduate teaching (Human Biology 116: The Eye and Implications of Vision) and regular courses at the annual meetings of American Academy of Ophthalmology ("*Vision and Art,*" "*The Eye and Vision of Animals*"). His books include two major reference works on the retinal pigment epithelium (Zinn K and Marmor MF (Eds): *The Retinal Pigment Epithelium.* Cambridge, Harvard Univ Press, 1979; Marmor MF and Wolfensberger TJ (Eds): *The Retinal Pigment Epithelium: Function and Disease.* New York, Oxford University Press, 1998), and a consideration of vision and ophthalmic disease in relation to art (with JG→Ravin): *The Eye of the Artist.* St. Louis, Mosby-Year Book, Inc., 1997). His research was funded by the National Eye Institute for more than 20 years, and he received an Alcon Research Award in 1989. He has given numerous invited lectures and Professorships, including Principal Guest Lecturer, 50th Meeting of the Mid-Japan Ophthalmological Society, Kyoto, 1984, Honorary Professor at Xian Medical University, 1988, and the 1999 Susruta Lecturer, West Virginia University. He has recently been an invited participant in conferences of the Concerted Action of the

European Union on retinal diseases and physiology. He has written more than 50 book chapters and 200 papers. His early neurophysiologic work focused on the neurobiology of ion transport across the cell membrane (e.g., Marmor MF and Gorman ALF: *Membrane potential as the sum of ionic and metabolic components*. Science 167:65-67, 1970). After training in ophthalmology, he studied electrical responses of the retina and RPE (e.g., Lurie M and Marmor MF: *Analysis of the response properties and light-integrating characteristics of the c-wave in the rabbit eye*. Exp Eye Res 31:335-349, 1980), and championed the importance of the RPE as a factor in the retinal health and disease. He worked actively with retinal dystrophies such as retinitis pigmentosa (e.g., Marmor MF: *Visual loss in retinitis pigmentosa*. Am J Ophthalmol 89:692-698, 1980), and gave the first clinical description of two syndromes: pattern dystrophy (Marmor MF and Byers B: *Pattern dystrophy of the pigment epithelium*. Am J Ophthalmol 84:32-44, 1977) and the enhanced S cone syndrome (Marmor MF, Jacobson SG, Foerster MH, Kellner U and Weleber RG: *Diagnostic clinical findings of a new syndrome with night blindness, maculopathy and enhanced S cone sensitivity*. Am J Ophthalmol 110:124-134, 1990). He proposed new explanations for central serous chorioretinopathy (e.g., Marmor MF: *New hypothesis on the pathogenesis and treatment of serous retinal detachment*. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 226:548-552, 1988; Marmor MF: *On the cause of serous detachments and acute central serous chorioretinopathy*. Br J Ophthalmol 81:812-813, 1997). He has also studied toxic retinopathy (e.g., Marmor MF: *Is thioridazine retinopathy progressive? Relationship of pigmentary changes to visual function*. Br J Ophthalmol 74:739-742, 1990; Marmor MF and Kessler R: *Sildenafil (Viagra) and ophthalmology*. Surv Ophthalmol 44:153-162, 1999). He pioneered in studying the mechanisms of adhesion between retina and RPE, developing a technique for making small experimental detachments (blebs) that is now routine in vitreoretinal surgery (Marmor MF, Abdul-Rahim AS and Cohen DS: *The effect of metabolic inhibitors on retinal adhesion and subretinal fluid resorption*. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 19:893-903, 1980). His work showed the importance of metabolic activity in controlling and maintaining retinal adhesive force (e.g., Marmor MF and Yao X-Y: *The metabolic dependency of retinal adhesion in rabbit and primate*. Arch Ophthalmol 113:232-238, 1995). This work also characterized the movement of water and ions across the subretinal space in health and disease (e.g., Negi A and Marmor MF: *The resorption of subretinal fluid after diffuse damage to the retinal pigment epithelium*. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 24:1475-1479, 1983). He opened the field of retinal neuroprotection after ischemia (Yoon YH and Marmor MF: *Dextromethorphan enhances ERG recovery after retinal ischemia*. Arch Ophthalmol 107:409-411, 1989). He has worked extensively in clinical electrophysiology, characterizing and developing electrodiagnostic procedures. He also works to integrate visual physiology and ophthalmology with other disciplines including art (e.g., Marmor MF and Lanthony P: *The dilemma of color-deficiency and art*. Surv Ophthalmol, In Press), music (e.g., Marmor MF: *Vision and the musician*. Medical Problems of Performing Artists. 1:117-121, 1986), history (e.g., Marmor MF: *Wilson, strokes and zebras*. New Engl J Med 307:528-535, 1982), and sports. (Department of Ophthalmology, A-157, Stanford University Medical Center, 300 Pasteur Ave., Stanford, California, 94305-5308; marmor@stanford.edu).(SM)

Marple, Wilbur Boileau (1856-1916) American ophthalmologist, inventor of the Marple ophthalmoscope. Born in northern Ohio, he received the degree of A.B. at Amherst College in 1877 and that of M.D. at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1881. For a time he practised general medicine with a Dr. Foster at Washington Court House, O. Later, he studied ophthalmology at the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and from then until his death practised in New York City. He was a Fellow of the American Ophthalmological Society and of the American College of Surgeons, also ophthalmic surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, visiting ophthalmic surgeon to the Almshouse and Workhouse hospitals, Blackwell's Island, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Babies' Hospital, New York. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7608

Marshall, J. Cole (1876-1952) British ophthalmologist. James Cole Marshall was born at Blandford, Dorset,. He studied at Bart's and qualified in 1900. His first interest was

gynaecology, and his M.D. degree, which he took in 1904, a year after taking the Fellowship, was in this subject. Soon afterwards, however, he was attracted to ophthalmology, and decided to make that his specialty. Although Marshall's main work was done at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, where he was a member of the honorary staff from 1913 to 1946 and senior surgeon for 11 years, he held other appointments at the Royal Waterloo Hospital, the Lambeth L.C.C. Hospital, and the Northwood and Pinner Hospital. He was further associated with several institutions for the blind, such as the Sunshine Home and the Royal London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind. He was also Oculist to the Royal Academy of Music, and during the first world war he served in the R.A.M.C. as ophthalmic specialist to the Army of the Rhine. Cole Marshall was an efficient all-round surgeon, skilful, careful, and deliberate as an operator; sound in clinical judgement; and thorough in examination. He was one of the very first in Great Britain to practise the modern operative treatment of retinal detachment, which he continued to study with increasing enthusiasm and practised with remarkable success for the rest of his medical career. This success was primarily due to his careful and prolonged survey of the fundus for retinal tears, etc. These were all systematically plotted on his well-known muscle charts, which are still widely used. His capacity for work and his energy in this and other respects were outstanding, and his methods and example in training a long succession of house-surgeons and registrars were an inspiration to his colleagues. It is no exaggeration to say that he founded a school of detachment surgery at the Western. Although he tried out most of the various techniques, he ultimately remained faithful to puncture diathermy, which he preferred to surface coagulation. In this he was supported by the work of the →Weekers in Belgium, who showed that the puncture technique facilitates the down growth of subconjunctival cells, resulting in a firmer scar. He had a craftsman's pride in the quality of his scars, not too weak and not too dense-the latter, owing to scar tissue contraction, predisposing to secondary tears. In 1935, he gave the Middlemore Lecture at the Birmingham Eye Hospital; his book *Detachment of the Retina* was published in Oxford, 1936 and in 1938 he was appointed Hunterian professor at the Royal College of Surgeons. BJO 1953,37:192

Marshall, John (1895-1970) Scottish ophthalmologist, Surgeon-Oculist to King George VI and to Queen Elisabeth II. Born and educated in Glasgow, he graduated with honours in 1917; he immediately joined the R.A.M.C. and was awarded the Military Cross in 1918; thereafter he acted as a lieutenant-colonel in the Territorial Army and in the second world war he became consulting ophthalmologist in Scotland to the Admiralty. Immediately after the first world war he returned to Glasgow and for the remainder of his professional life was associated with the Glasgow Eye Infirmary where he was appointed a surgeon in 1928 and was senior surgeon when he retired in 1960. In this city he took a prominent part in professional life, was consultant to several hospitals and to the Tennant Institute, founded the Orthoptic Training School, and was chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Ross Foundation for the Prevention of Blindness. In 1951 he was appointed Surgeon-Oculist to King George VI and subsequently to Queen Elizabeth II. His interests, however, extended beyond Glasgow, he was president of the Scottish Ophthalmological Club, vice-president of the Ophthalmological Society of the U.K., and president of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists; in 1953 he was awarded the Mackenzie Memorial Medal. BJO 1970,54:768

Marston, Allan (1832-1911). British surgeon. Marston was honorary surgeon to the King and was the author of a famous communication dealing with ophthalmia in the *Archives of Medicine*, April 1862, in which occurred the oft quoted phrase that „*the palpebral conjunctiva offers a delicate test and evidence as to the hygienic conditions of a regiment*“. At that time Marston was assistant surgeon to the Royal Artillery. The Ophthalmoscope, 1911, p.390.

Marston, Philip Bourke (1850-87) British blind poet, born in London, England. His memory survives through his friendships, rather than through his poems. Some of these are exquisite, but too sad for a world with good eyesight. See *A Last Harvest*, with memoir by Mrs. Moulton. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7608

Martin, Benjamin (1704-1782) British science popularizer and instrument maker, born at Worpleston, England. Martin appears to have been self-taught in science. He worked as a school teacher and traveling lecturer for about thirty years before establishing himself in London (ca.1755) as a retailer of scientific instruments, some of them (particularly microscopes) invented or improved by himself. He wrote: *A new and compendious system of optics* London 1740; *Optical essays* London c. 1740, *An essay on visual glasses* of which the 3rd ed. appeared London 1758; *New elements of optics* 2 parts, London 1759-1769; *Bibliotheca technologica* of which the 4th ed. was published in London 1776.

Martinasch, N.J. (1834-1892) French-American ophthalmologist, discoverer of the method of treating corneal ulcers by means of the cautery. Born at Hornaing, near Douai, Departement du Nord, France, he received the medical degree at Paris May 25, 1861. He then studied ophthalmology under the famous de →Wecker. In 1869 he moved to San Francisco, Ca., where he became professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Medical Department of the University of California. His discovery of the method of treating corneal ulcers by means of the cautery was made in 1873. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7608

Martini, Alphons (1829-1880). German surgeon and ophthalmologist. Born at Salgau, Upper Swabia, he studied at Munich, Vienna, Tübingen, Paris and London, and, returning to Munich, there received his medical degree about 1853. Settling in Ochsenhausen, Würtemberg, he was there an official physician for fifteen years. In 1869 he moved to Biberach, and became chiefly an ophthalmologist. Though a skillful operator on the eye, his only ophthalmologic writing was his graduation dissertation entitled *Ueber die Hornhautwunden und ihre Folgen*. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7609

Martin-Jones, John Dennis (1907-1955) British ophthalmologist. He was born the elder son of Martin Llewellyn Jones, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Martin-Jones of Aberdare, Glamorganshire. From his father he inherited an aptitude for surgery and good literary taste, for both father and son read widely. Martin-Jones was educated at Denstone College and then at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos. In January, 1931, he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital and in 1934 qualified. He became House Physician to Dr. Hinds Howell and later House Surgeon to the Eye Department, 1935-36. In 1936 he took his Cambridge M.B., B.Ch., and in 1938 the D.O.M.S. He was resident surgical officer and then registrar at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and there as Cruise research scholar he investigated uveal sarcoma, on which subject he wrote a thesis for the Cambridge M.D., 1939, which had the distinction of being published as a monograph supplement of the British Journal of Ophthalmology in 1946. He served in the army from 1940-45 and spent 4 years overseas as an ophthalmic specialist in hospitals in the Middle East and in a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit in Normandy. Despite the stressing and often difficult conditions of active service the excellence of his work never varied. The field medical cards which accompanied the wounded who had passed through his capable hands were marked with his neat handwriting setting out concisely and clearly every essential detail. On leaving the army he decided wisely that the unbalanced and madly competitive career of a consultant in London was not his way of life. In the Cathedral Close of Salisbury and the consulting staff of the General Infirmary he found the suitable medium for his unhurried and thorough clinical work. In Salisbury he was fortunately spared the isolation that specialists may endure in a provincial town, for near by there lived his old chief, Robert Foster Moore, to whom he went both for advice and for the recreation of fishing. There was a friendship which was perfectly complementary. Soon he established in Salisbury an efficient eye unit which gave good service of a high clinical order to a wide area of surrounding country. BJO 1955,39:575-576

Maruo, Toshio (1932-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Teikyo University. Born as the 5th generation of an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Tokyo University in 1958, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →HAGIWARA Hogara and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1964 (thesis: *Studies of stretch reflex of the extracocular muscles*. No. 1. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 68: 212, *No.2*, *ibid.* 68: 238, 1964). He has been in the present

position as above since 1971. He held many professional positions, including President of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1995-1999) and President of the Japanese Association of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1990-1998). He is the Chief Editor of the Japanese Review of Clinical Ophthalmology (founded in 1905 by KUWABARA Yushichiro) since 1982. His main interest is oculomotor systems, electromyography of the extraocular muscles, strabismus, amblyopia and ocular plastic surgery, and he has many publications in this field, e.g. “*Duane’s Syndrome*”, Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 23: 435, 1979 and “*Results of surgery for paralytic exotropia due to oculomotor palsy*” Ophthalmologica 21: 163, 1996. He received the Award of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society: the Award Lecture was “*Treatment of paralytic strabismus*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 98: 161, 1994”. In the 6th generation of Maruo family, two ophthalmologists are at work. (Department of Ophthalmology, Teikyo University, University School of Medicine, 2-11-1, Kaga, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan 173-8605: telephone: +81-3-3964-1211, fax: +81-3-3964-1225

Marxow, Ernst Fleischl von see Fleischl

Masawaih Abu Juhanna (8th century) Iraqi. This renowned operator on the eye flourished at Bagdad in the 8th century A.D. He is said to have cured the Caliph Haroun Alraschid of an obstinate ophthalmia, and to have received therefore a pension of 2400 drachma yearly. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7609

Maskati, B.T. (1925-) Indian ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus, Department of Ophthalmology, K.E. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College. He graduated from Seth G. S. Medical College in 1950, studied Ophthalmology at the K. E. M. Hospital and G.S. the Medical College and received the degree Master of Surgery in Ophthalmology in the year 1955. He was appointed the Assistant Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon at Bachooally Eye Hospital, Parel Bombay (1955), and the Honorary Assistant Professor at Seth G. S. Medical College and K.E. M. Hospital (1958). He was then appointed the Honorary Professor and Ophthalmic Surgeon of the twin Institutions in 1963 and the Head of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1974 and he served in this position until retirement in 1983. He also served as the Honorary Surgeon to the Bombay Hospital for 25 years, and he is now the Professor Emeritus of the Hospital. He was actively associated in designing *Taparia Institute of Ophthalmology* (1986) and he worked as the Chief of the Institute in its early period. He served as the Secretary General of All India Ophthalmological Society (AIOS)(1978-1985), Vice-President (1986) and President (1987) of the AIOS: he successfully obtained duty exemption from the Government of India on sight saving instruments. He also served as the President of Bombay Ophthalmological Society (1970) and Madras and South India Ophthalmological Society (1972). He has been the representative of India to many International organizations, and they are International Council of Ophthalmology on Prevention and Cure of Blindness (1970-1974), Executive Council of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1972), International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (1978,1982), Centenary of the Ophthalmological Society of U. K. (1983) and Centenary of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (1996). He published more than 100 scientific papers in National and International Journals and wrote chapters of many books. He has been Chairman, Panelist, invited Lecturer and orator on many occasions. He has conducted many eye camps since 1962 and performed more than 60,000 cataract and glaucoma operations. He is also a pioneer of *Squint Camps* and performed many squint operations since 1968. In recognition of his meritorious service, many Organizations granted him Honor Awards, e.g. Parasnath Gold Medal by Dhanbad Ophthalmic Society (1965), Dr. P. Siva Reddy Gold Medal-Andhra Pradesh (1982), Life time Achievement Award from the AIOS (1998) and many others. (Maskati Eye Clinic, Harishankar Lodg Bldg. 1st Floor, 23, Quenn’s road. Mumbai-400 004, India, phone : +91-22-382-2973, fax: +91-22-388-5822) (SM)

Maskelyne, Nevil (1732-1811), British astronomer and physicist, inventor of the prismatic micrometer, born in London. In 1758 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and resolved to devote himself to astronomy. In 1763 he went to Barbados for the Board of Longitude to test the newly-invented Harrison chronometers, and after his return was (1765) appointed astronomer-royal. The first of his very numerous publications was the

British Mariner's Guide (1763). In 1767 he commenced the *Nautical Almanac*. In 1776 he produced the first volume of the *Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1665*-an invaluable work. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7609

Mason, Mary Emmeline (1893-1951) British ophthalmologist (**née Joll**). After studying at the London School of Medicine for Women and qualifying in 1915, Joll (later Mason) held posts of house surgeon and house physician at the Royal Free Hospital, London, and was later appointed chief clinical assistant and senior house surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital, being the first woman to hold this latter post. As a well-known ophthalmologist in North-West England, she had a large consulting practice and also did much work among school-children. Remote from the main centres of activity she applied her knowledge and skill in the limited area in which she was working, and her warm human personality gave her contacts with her patients that are not readily established in the busy centres. These contacts she employed fully in her scientific investigations. She brought a single-minded devotion to whatever task was at hand, whether it was a routine refraction, a difficult operation, or a complicated investigation. Her many artistic talents are illustrated in the ophthalmological paintings which have appeared in the BJO (33, 67). BJO 1951, 35:188

Masselon, Michel Julien (1844-1917) French ophthalmologist, pupil of de Wecker, born in Rouen. Masselon received his M.D. in 1872 in Paris, where he remained for the rest of his life. Together with Louis de Wecker, his partner in a private ophthalmologic practice, he wrote works on the testing of visual acuity and color vision, ophthalmoscopy, and general and surgical ophthalmology: *Clinique ophthalmologique de Dr. de Wecker a Paris. Relevé statistique, par Dr. Masselon, chef de clinique, des opérations pratiquées pendant l'année 1873*. Paris 1874 ; *Clinique ophthalmologique de Dr. De Wecker à Paris. Relevé statistique, par le Dr.Masselon pour l'année 1876*. Paris 1877; *Examen Fonctionnel de l'Œil*, Paris 1882 (2nd ed. 1890); *L'ophthalmoscope Helmholtz-Wecker* Ghent 1887 ; with de Wecker *Ophthalmoscopie Clinique* Paris 1881 (2nd ed.1891) and *Manuel d'Ophthalmologie* Paris 1889. Masselon also edited de Weckers lectures : *Thérapeutique Oculaire par L. de Wecker* Paris 1879 and *Chirurgie Oculaire par L. de Wecker* Paris 1879. AJO,1:296; Ann.d'Ocul.,154:193;Albert:Source Book of Ophthalmology,p.219,371. JPW

Masters, John Lewis (1859-1916) American ophthalmologist. Masters, he received his medical degree from the Louisville, Ky., Medical College in 1885, being honor man of his class. He served as interne at the Louisville City Hospital for one year, and then engaged in general practice at Shandon, Ohio, till 1892, when he went to New York City for the study of ophthalmology and otolaryngology. For about one year he was house physician at the New York Eye and Ear Hospital. In 1893 he settled as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist at Indianapolis, Ind., where he lived and practised until his death. In March 1894, he was elected lecturer on Histology and on the Eye and Ear at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, now a part of the Indiana University School of Medicine. Two months later he received the full professorship in these branches. In 1896 he was made treasurer of the College. All these positions he held till 1903, when he went to Berlin for further study. Returning to Indianapolis in 1904, he was elected in 1906 clinical professor of otology in the Indiana Medical College, later the Indiana University School of Medicine. This chair he held till 1909 or 1910. He was oculist and aurist to the Indiana City Hospital and City Dispensary from 1894 until 1905. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7613-7615.

Masuda, Kanjiro (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University, Director of Kanto Rosai Hospital (National Hospital under Ministry of Labor). He was born as the son of MASUDA Yoshiya and as the third generation in an Ophthalmology family. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1964, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof.→SHIKANO Shinichi and Prof.→MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1972 (thesis: *Pressure dependence of the aqueous humor formation in rabbit and cynomolgus monkey eyes*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 16: 190, 1972). He was elected as a Japan-US Exchange Fellow and carried

out research at Yale University with Prof. M.L.→Sears (1977-1979). He was then promoted to Assistant Professor of Tokyo University in 1982 and to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokyo University in 1987: he served in this position until retirement in 1997. Subsequently, he was invited to be the Director of Kanto Rosai Hospital and is currently in service. He has held key positions in many National and International professional Societies. They are Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Societies (JOS) (1985-), Executive Director of the JOS (1988-1990, 1993-present), President of the Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology (1995-1997), Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics (1989-present), of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1990-present), of the Japan Glaucoma Society (1996-present), of the Japanese Society of Cataract Research (1989-present) and of many other National Societies. He has served as the Vice-President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO) (1991-present) and delivered the deOcampo Lecture, the most prestigious Award of the APAO, at the 16th APAO Congress in Kathmandu 1997 (Title: *Behcet's Disease*). He has also served as the Vice-President of the ISER (International Society for Eye Research) (1990-1993) and organized, as the President, the 12th ISER Congress held in Yokohama in 1996. He also organized the 3rd Congress of the International Society of Ocular Inflammation in 1994. He also served as the President of the 100th Congress of the JOS and organized its Centennial Festivities. He has been the President of many National congresses, and also served numerous Government Councils and Committees, including the Committee for National Examination for Medical Licenses, Chairman for Research Groups of Intractable Diseases of the Ministry of Health and of the Ministry of Education. His editorial assignments are Chief-Editor of the Japanese Journal of Ophthalmology (1978-present), of Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmology (1987-1997), Survey of Ophthalmology (1993-present), Asia-Pacific Journal of Ophthalmology (1987-) and many others. His research covered a wide area, i.e. uveitis, immunology, glaucoma, pharmacology and surgery, and he published many papers in the field: he delivered the JOS Award lecture in 1996 at the 100th Congress of the JOS (Current topics in glaucoma, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 100; 923-936, 1996). He was also elected as Special Reporter to the 91st Congress of the JOS: his lecture was “*Basic aspects and clinical significance of the blood-ocular barrier*”. Based on his expertise, he gave invited lectures on more than 25 occasions around the World, and served as a Visiting Professor to many Japanese and foreign Universities. He is the World-leading figure on Behcet's disease and published “*Double masked trial of cyclosporin versus cholchicine and long-term open study of cyclosporin in Behcet's disease. The Lancet, May 20, 1093-1096, 1989*”. (Director: Kanto Rosai Hospital. Kizuki-Sumiyosi 2035, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki, 211-0021, Japan. phone: +81-4-4411-3131, fax: +81-4-4433-3150)(SM)



Takashi Masuda

Masuda, Takashi (1885-1925) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology of Kyoto Prefectural Medical University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1911, and studied Ophthalmology under Prof.→KOMOTO Jujiro, and received Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1921. He was invited to be Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kyoto Medical School (presently Kyoto Prefectural Medical University) in 1916. He compiled 192 cases of central retinopathy described by ASAYAMA Ikujiro and examined the fundus using Komoto's Ophthalmoscope with intensive acetylene-gas lamp, Thorner's Ophthalmoscope and many other techniques then available. He concluded that inflammatory processes are present in the Choriocapillaris and the Pigment Epithelium in the Macular Region, and that serous exudation elevates the Retina. He determined that this fundus disease is a distinct clinical entity and subsequently the disease is called Central Serous Chorioretinopathy of Masuda. During the short period of his Professorship, he published excellent books e.g. “*Central Retinal Diseases*”, “*Atlas of Ocular Fundus of Japanese*”, “*Methods of Clinical Examination in Ophthalmology*” and many others. (SM)

Masuda, Yoshiya (1907-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Kurume University. He is the father of MASUDA Kanjoro. He graduated from Kyushu University in 1933, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine at the University under Prof. SHOJI Yoshiharu, and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1940 (thesis: *Étude biochimique due corps vitré comme d'oxydation-réduction*. J. Jpn.

Ophthalmol. Soc. 43; 714, 1939). He served as the Professor of Ophthalmology of Heijyo (presently Pyong Yang, People's Republic of Korea) from 1941 to 1945: while serving as the Professor he was drafted as an army surgeon. After World War II, he returned home and served as the Head of the Eye Clinic of Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital (1950-1959). His studies on the atomic bomb cataract during this period were published in "Statistical Observation of atom-bomb cataract in Hiroshima", Am. J. Ophthalmol 42: (2), 1956 and "Clinical study of atomic bomb cataract in Hiroshima", J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 70: 1109, 1966. He was then appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kurume University in 1959 and served until retirement in 1973. During his tenure, he served as Vice-Director of the University Hospital (1961-1967), Director of the University Hospital (1967-1969) and Board of Trustees of the University (1961-1969). He also served the Ministry of Health as a Committee Member for Examination of Medical Licenses (1968-1970). Upon retirement from Kurume University, he was invited to be the Professor of Fukuoka University and founded the Department of Ophthalmology, where he served until 1983. His research interest has been cataract, its basic and surgical aspects. He founded in 1964 the Cataract Research Group that evolved to the Japanese Society for Cataract Research (JSCR) (1984): he served as the President. He gave the commemorative Lecture to the 23rd Congress of the JSCR "Inauguration of Japanese Society for Cataract Research. Atarashi-Ganka (Journal of the eye) 2: 116, 1985" He also delivered a Special Lecture "Complications of cataract surgery and their management" to the 26th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology (1972). He has served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1960-1981), as an Auditor (1977-1979): he is an Honorary Member of the JOS and JSCR. He is the author of "Crystalline Lens and Cataract, *Handbook of Clinical Ophthalmology*, Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo, 1972".(SM)

Matin, Mohammad Abdul (1937-) Bangladeshi ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Institute of Postgraduate Medicine and Research in Dhaka, President of the Bangladesh Academy of Ophthalmology. He graduated from Dhaka University Medical College in 1960, received Diploma of Ophthalmology in London (1964) and received FRCS from Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1967. He served as the Professor of Ophthalmology at the Institute of Postgraduate Medicine and Research in Dhaka (1967-1977): he had joint appointment as the Consultant to Islamia Eye Hospital, the Combined Military Hospital, The Holy Family Hospital, The Dhaka shishu (Children's) Hospital and the Diabetic Centre of Dhaka. His professional activities are numerous: President of the Ophthalmological Society of Bangladesh (1975-1995), President of Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons (1981-1985), Vice-President of World Health Assembly (1988), Vice-President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology since 1991 and the 13th Congress President of the Academy (1993) and he is currently the Founder Secretary General of the Bangladesh National Society for the Blind, Vice-Chairman of Bangladesh Medical Research Council. He has a magnificent career in the public service. He served as the Minister of Health of the Government of Bangladesh (1980-1989). He was elected 3 times as Member of the parliament (1979, 1986, 1988) and served as the Deputy prime Minister, Education Minister, Home Minister, Commerce Minister and Communication Minister. He is also very active in social works. He established a Handicraft Centre where poor but talented boys and girls are trained and their products are exported to Europe. He also established an organization "Bridge of Light" which carries out a credit program for poor people to give them Hope in their future. He has many publications in Professional Journals: his book "Ophthalmic Optics" and "Treatment of Eye Diseases" are the textbooks that are most widely read by Bangladeshi Ophthalmology students. He is a recipient of many Awards: Alim Memorial Gold Medal from the Ophthalmological Society of Bangladesh (1978), Distinguished Service Award from the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (1981), Jose Rizal Medal of the Academy (1993), Susruta Lecturer of the Academy (1995) and many other International Awards. In recognition of his services, he has been awarded the Fellowship of Overseas Doctors' Association of UK (1994).(SM)

Matsuda, Hidehiko (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Hokkaido University. He graduated from Hokkaido

University in 1961, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. FUJIYAMA Hidetoshi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1968 (thesis: *Successive culture of trachoma pathogens in chick embryo. I.* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 69: 673, 1965; *II.* *ibid.* 69: 2109, 1965). He was promoted to the Lecturer in 1969 and extended his study during 1970-1972 at the Columbia University, New York and worked with Dr.G.K. Smelser (“*Epithelium and stroma in alkali burned corneas*”. Arch. Ophthalmol. 89: 402, 1973; „*Electron microscopy of corneal wound healing*“. Exp. Eye Res. 13:, 427, 1973). He was appointed Assistant Professor of his Alma Mater in 1974 under Prof.→SUGIURA Seiji and was promoted to the present position as above in 1978. His interest is in ocular infection, fine structure of ocular tissues, uveitis and immunology, genetics and retina: examples of recent publications are "*CREB-induced transcriptional activation depends on mGluR6 in rod bipolar cells*", K. Yoshida et al. Molecular Brain Res. 57: 241-247, 1998 and "*Central nervous system symptom in patients with Behcet disease receiving cyclosporine therapy*", S. Kotake et al Ophthalmology 105: 586-589, 1999. He is a Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1978-), Executive Director (1998-), Chairman of the Ophthalmology Board of JOS (1998-) and organized as the President the 97th Congress of the JOS in 1993. (Department of Ophthalmology, Hokkaido University, Kita-15 Nishi-7, Kita-ku Sapporo, 060-8638, Japan. phone: +81-1-1716-1161, fax: +81-1-1736-0962, e-mail: hmatsuda@med.hokudai.ac.jp)(SM)

Matsuhashi, Masakazu (1947-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the First Department of Ophthalmology of Toho University. He graduated from Keio University in 1973, studied Ophthalmology under Prof.→UEMURA Yasuo. He further studied as a Research Associate at the Eye Research Institute of Retina Foundation under Drs.→HIROSE Tatsuo and Charles L.→SCHEPENS in 1980-1983. He submitted thesis (*Pre-vitreotomy electrophysiologic tests for diabetic vitreous hemorrhage.* J. Keio Med. Soc. 67: 89, 1990) to Keio University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1990. He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Toho University in 1990 and was promoted to the present position as above in 1996. He is Councillor of the Japanese Neuro-Ophthalmology Society and a member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Japanese Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision and International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision. He published many scientific papers in the field of neuro-ophthalmology and electrophysiology of vision; some examples are “*Clinical ERG and VECP from unsedated children aged under one year.* Proc. 16th ISCEV Symposium: 279, 1979, Suppl. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.” And “*Interocular suppression in visually evoked cortical potentials (VECP).* Suppl Documenta Ophthalmol. Proc. Series, 27: 283, 1981”. (Department of Ophthalmology, Toho University, 6-11-1 Ohmori-Nishi, Ohta-ku, 143-0015, Japan. phone: +81-3-3762-4151, fax: +81-3-3298-0030)(SM)

Matsui, Mizuo (1929-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Nihon University. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Keio University in 1954, and studied Ophthalmology under Prof.→UEMURA Misao. He was granted his Doctor of Medical Sciences from the Keio University in 1960. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1963 and to Associate Professor of Nihon University in 1969. He studied at the Bascom Palmer Eye Institute in Miami, U.S.A. for 1 year, 1971-1972. He was promoted Professor of Ophthalmology of Nihon University in 1980 and served in this position until retirement in 1996, whereupon he is was entitled Professor Emeritus of the University. During his tenure, he served as the Director of Surugadai Hospital of Nihon University in 1990-1993. He also served as the President of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1993-1996 and the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Centennial Festivities of the Society in 1996. He worked as the Secretary General of the 13th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology in 1991. He organized the 48th Congress of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology as the Congress President in 1994. His research interest has been in Vitreo-retinal diseases and Fundus photography. In recognition of his outstanding contribution, the Vitreoretina Society of Japan granted him the Mori Prize in 1998. As one of the symposists at the 74th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, he lectured on fluorescein angiographic findings in arterial hypertensive patients in 1979. He served as the Chairman of the Research Project of the Ministry of Health and Education on

Chorioretinal Diseases, 1988-1993, and the outcome of this research is summarized in his book "*Macular Diseases in the Elderly*", Nanzando Publ. Co. Tokyo 1998. He served as a member of the Science Council of Japan in 1996-1997. (fax: +81-3-3796-0329, e-mail: mmatsui@mba.dopa.nttdocomo.ne.jp)(SM)

Matsumura, Miyo (1949-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Head of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kansai Medical University. She graduated from Kyoto University in 1974, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. →TSUKAHARA Isamu and received her Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1981 (thesis: *Synaptic vesicle exocytosis in goldfish photoreceptor cells*. A.v. Graefe Arch. Clin. exp. Ophthalmol. 215: 159, 1981). She extended her study in 1983-1984 at the Health Science Center of the University of Colorado and carried out research on aqueous humor dynamics with Prof. P.P. Ellis (*Pilocarpine concentrations in aqueous humor following single drop application. I. Effect of soft contact lenses*. Curr. Eye Res. 4: 1041, 1985). After having served at Amagasaki Prefectural Hospital, Kyoto University Hospital and Kurashiki Central Hospital, she worked as the Vice-Director of the Nagata Eye Hospital during 1994-1998: she learned clinical Ophthalmology from Dr. →NAGATA Makoto. She has been in the present position since 1999. Her works cover electrophysiology of vision, retinal diseases, electron microscopy, glaucoma and microsurgery and she has published 39 original papers in English and 250 papers in the Japanese Language, and some examples are "*Electron microscopic studies on celestial goldfish retina – a possible new type of retinal degeneration in experimental animals*. Exp. Eye Res. 32: 649, 1981" and "*Surgical techniques and reattachment rate in retinal detachment due to macular hole*. Arch. Ophthalmol. 108: 1559, 1990". She is a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1995-), Japan Glaucoma Society (1998-) and on the Board of Trustees of the Japanese Society of Intraocular Implant and Refractive Surgery (1995-) and Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1997-). She is a member of many National and International professional Societies, including the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) and the International Society for Eye Research (ISER). (Department of Ophthalmology, Kansai Medical University, Fumizono-cho 10-15, Moriguchi, Osaka, 570-8507, Japan. phone: +81-6-6992-1001(ext. 3320), fax: +81-6-6997-3475, e-mail: matsumum@takii.kmu.ac.jp)

Matsuo, Harutake (1921-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Medical University. He graduated from Tokyo Medical College (presently University) in 1942, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. UMAZUME Kakichi and Prof. KUWAHARA Yasuharu and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1951 (thesis: *Seasonal changes in the luminosity in color sensation*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 55: 271, 1951). He extended his study in 1961-1963 at Sorbonne University, Paris, L'École Pratique des Hautes Études and also Institute of Physics of the Museum of Natural History of France. During this period he studied various aspects of the visual field under Prof. A. →Dubois-Poulsen and Prof. M. A. →Dollfus. On his return home, he was appointed Professor of Ophthalmology of his Alma Mater, and served until 1982 when he was elected to the President of the University. During his tenure, he served as the Director of the University Hospital (1970-1974), and Executive Director of the University (1970-1974, 1981-1992). He has held key positions in a number of professional Societies, and they are Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Color Science (1958-1974), President of the Society (1974), Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1963-1987), Executive Director of the JOS (1973-1977), President of the JOS (1981-1983), President of the 81st Congress of the JOS (1976), Executive Director of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics (1975-1987), Executive Director of the International Perimetric Society (IPS) (1974-1987) and President of the 3rd International Visual Field Symposium of the IPS (1978). He also served many Government Councils and Committees. His interest in research has been in Color Science and perimetry and he has published more than 300 papers. Some examples of his books are "*Diagnostic methods in Ophthalmology*. *Handbook of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 5, by JOS, Kanehara Publ. Tokyo, 1961" and "*Perimetry: methods and diagnostic criteria*, Kanehara Publ. Tokyo, 1977". He made a Special Report to the 75th JOS Congress in 1971 (Visual functions and traffic problems. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 75: 2007, 1971). He received the JOS Award

and delivered the Award Lecture to the 83rd Congress in 1979 (*The visual field*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 83: 1815, 1979). He is an Honorary Member of the JOS (1987-) and of the International Perimetric Society (1988-). In recognition of his meritorious service, the Government of Japan conferred on him the Second Order of Sacred Treasures in 1994 and the Government of France granted him Legion d'Honneur Chevalier in 1990.(SM)

Matsuo, Nobuhiko (1931-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Okayama University. He was born as the son of a scholarly ophthalmologist in Okayama and graduated from Okayama University in 1955. He studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof.→AKAGI Goro and Prof.→OKUDA Kanji, and his Doctor of Medical Sciences was granted in 1960 (thesis: *Studies on conjunctival follicles*. Report I-VI J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 63, 1541, 1959). For the excellence of this series of works, he received the Yuki Prize of the University in 1962. He extended his studies in 1968-1970 at the Columbia University, New York, and worked with Prof. G. K.→Smelser: they published "*Electron microscopic studies on the pupillary membrane: fine structure of the white strands of the disappearing stage of this membrane*." Invest. Ophthalmol. 102: 108, 1971. On returning home, he served Okayama University as the Assistant Professor (1971-1974), Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of the University (1974-1997), Director of the University Hospital (1992-1994), Dean of the Medical School (1995-1997). His activities in professional Societies include Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1975-1997), Executive Director of the JOS (1983-1987, 1993-1995), President of 94th JOS Congress (1990), Vice-Chairman of the Ophthalmology Board of JOS (1990-1994), Councillor of Japanese Society of Clinical Electron Microscopy (1972-), Executive Director of Japan Contact Lens Society (1986-1997) and Congress President of many other National Societies. He has been active in various projects of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, e.g. Behcet's disease, Retinopathy of prematurity, Sjogren's disease etc. His research interest has been pathology of the retina and choroid, and many of his publications embrace "*Photoreceptor outer segments in the aqueous humor in rhegmetogenous retinal detachment*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 106: 673, 1986" and "*Photoreceptor outer segments in the aqueous humor of patients with atopic dermatitis and retinal detachment*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 115: 21, 1993". He served many Japanese Universities as a Visiting Professor and also as invited speaker to the Verhoeff Society (*Clinicohistopathology of a case of endogenous mycotic endophthalmitis*. 39th Annual Meeting, 1985) and the Wilmer Ophthalmological Institute (*High speed microcinematographic analysis of choriocapillary blood flow after laser photocoagulation*. 44th Clinical Meeting, 1985). He is a recipient of the JOS Award in 1980 (Award Lecture: *Studies on choroidal circulation*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 84: 2147, 1980). For his meritorious service, he received the Okayama Prize of Cultural Merit (1995). After retirement from Okayama University, he serves as the Director of Kagawa Prefectural Central Hospital. (Director, Kagawa Prefectural Central Hospital, Bancho 5-4-16, Takamatsu 760-8557, Japan. phone: +81-8-7835-2222, fax: +81-8-7834-8363)(SM)



Yonosuke Matsuoka

Matsuoka, Yonosuke (1888-1932) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology of Nagasaki University. He was a graduate of Kyoto University in 1914 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. ASAYAMA Ikujiro. He was promoted to lecture at the University by Prof. ICHIKAWA K. in 1917, and the following year he was invited to be Professor of Ophthalmology of Nagasaki University as the successor of Prof. A. MURAKAMI. He received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences from Kyoto University in 1924. His research covered Trachoma, Glycogen of the Crystalline Lens and Cornea and many areas of Ophthalmology. Of particular significance was his statistics of 640 cases of Central Serous Chorioretinopathy where he described central scotoma, metamorphopsia and micropsia of this disease. (SM)

Matsuyama, Michiro (1924-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Osaka City University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1948, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof.→ASAYAMA Ryoji and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1958 (thesis: *Ueber die Chronaxie des optischen Systems*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 59: 842, 1955). He served as the Head of the Eye Clinic of Kurashiki Central Hospital during 1956-1974. He received the Shimizu Prize from the Japanese

Ophthalmological Society in 1960 for the excellence of his work "*Ueber die feine Morphologie der Hornhautnerven im normalen Kaninchenauge*". Ann. Kurashik Central Hospital 29: 1-42, 1960. He also received the Kurashiki Culture Award in 1962 for his research on the nerves of the eye. He was appointed Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka City University in 1974 and served until retirement in 1990. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) as a Councillor (1975-1990) and is Honorary Member of the Society. His interest in clinical research has been retinal diseases and ocular traumatology, and his publications embrace "*Clinical aspects and pathology of fundus changes in blunt ocular trauma*". Folia Ophthalmol. Jpn. 35: 1915-1928, 1984 and "*Ocular Pathology, the Retina. Modern System of Pathology*, Vol. 22B: p. 237-266, Nakayama Shoten, Tokyo, 1991.(SM)



Shyuichi Matsuyama

Matsuyama, Shyuichi (1933-1998) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor Emeritus of Hirosaki University. He graduated from Hirosaki University in 1957 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. K. →IRINODA; he received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences, after having finished the Postgraduate School and submitted his thesis to the University. He was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1972 and to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Hirosaki University. He served until retirement in 1998, and was entitled Professor Emeritus. His research interest was Retinal Microcirculation and he organized the *Research Society of Ocular Microcirculation* in 1984; he published many papers on spontaneously hypertensive rats, e.g. "*Caliber measurements of the retinal vessels in spontaneously hypertensive rats*" Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.21: 206,1977. The Government conferred on him The Posthumous Decoration of the Third Order of the Rising Sun. (SM)

Matsuzaki, Hiroshi (1924-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Jikei Medical University. He graduated from Jikei Medical University in 1949, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. OHASHI Kohei and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1960 (thesis: *Studies of effects of glucagon on diabetes mellitus*). He was promoted Assistant Professor of the University in 1973 and then appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1982 and served in this position until retirement. He has served as Councillor (1975,1982-1991) to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS), as Executive Director (1975-) to the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology, Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1978-1990) and Japanese Society of Traffic Ophthalmology (1977-). He has worked extensively in the field of neuro-ophthalmology and published more than 250 original papers. Some examples are "Optic nerve damage in head trauma: clinical and experimental studies. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 26: 447, 1982" and "Structure of the optic nerve in the optic canal. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 89: 132, 1985 (Special Report to the 89th Congress of the JOS)". He received the JOS Award and delivered the Award Lecture at the 92nd Congress (Optic nerve damage - Experimental model and clinical pictures. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 92: 27,1988). He also received the Ishikawa Medal from the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology. He is an Honorary Member of the JOS and other Societies he has served as above. (SM)

Matteucci, Pellegrino (1909-1965) Italian ophthalmologist. Matteucci was director of the ophthalmic clinic of the Parma University. He obtained his medical degree at Bologna in 1932, specialised in ophthalmology in Turin where he stayed for many years, first under professor Guglianetti and later under professor Riccardo Gallenga. In 1948 he obtained the free lectureship of ophthalmology , and 1957 became the chair of ophthalmology at the University of Sassari where he remained until 1959. He was than invited to the directorship of the Ophthalmic Clinic of the Medical Faculty at Parma. He wrote more than 100 publications and was much interested in strabismology, chromatic senses, ocular biochemistry, influence of the vegetative nervous system on certain ocular functions and on glaucoma. Annales d'oculistique 1965,198:1221. JPW

Matton, Marie-Thérèse born Van Leuven (1930-) Belgian ophthalmologist. Matton was born in Mechelen. She obtained her M.D. degree in 1955 at the University of Ghent. She became assistant at the department of ophthalmology in 1955. She stayed from 1958 to 1961 in the United States for specialization in genetical laboratory techniques and in

clinical genetics. After her return to Europe she built progressively the department of human genetics. Her and her staff's principal activities are genetic diagnosis, counselling and research. Diagnosis relies on cytogenetic and clinical examination of the counsellee and the relatives performed in the Department. Biochemical analyses are done in collaboration with specialised laboratories. The counselling procedure is non dirigistic and provides besides complete information also psychological support during coping and decision making. Research includes fundamental and applied clinical topics and many are of ophthalmologic interest such as retinoblastoma, uveal melanoma, colour blindness, aniridia, congenital nystagmus, dyslexia, collagen disorders etc. (Verriest)

Mauchart, Burkard (or Burchard) David (1696-1751). German. A celebrated Württemberger ophthalmologist. Born at Marbach, Württemberg, April 19, 1696, he received an excellent all round education, then began to study medicine at Tübingen. Migrating in 1717 to Altdorf, he studied, still later, at Strassburg and Paris. In 1722 he settled in Tübingen, and soon was court physician to the Duke of Württemberg. Four years later he began to teach at the University: according to Gurlt "anatomy and surgery"; according to Hirschberg, "all the divisions of the healing art and still more." He seems to have been an excellent operator, and was certainly a clear and forceful writer. He never wrote a book, but his numerous ophthalmologic dissertations were very valuable. These were, in part, as follows: 1. *De Ophthalmoxusi Nov-Antiqua seu Woolhusiano-Hippocratica*, quam praeside Burc.David Mauchart P. P. Defendet Jo. Georg. Gmelin. 2. *Diss. Med. de Ectropio*, quam praeside Joan. Zellero M. D. and P.P.P. pro Doctorato Defendet Autor Egidius Crato Keck, Heidenh., Tubingae die 17 Oct. anno 1733. (According to Hirschberg, the term, "Ectropion" was invented either by Mauchart or by Woolhouse. The ancient expression was, in fact, "phalangosis." "Entropion" was, of course, among the ancients, in very common use.) 3. *De Hypopyo*, Diss. Med. Chir., quam Praeside B. D. Mauchart P. P. Defendebat Phil. Frid." Gmelin Tubing., Tubingae. M. Martio a 1742. 4. *De Empyysi Oculi seu Pure in Secunda Oculi Camera* Diss. m. ch., quam praes. B. D. Mauchart Tuebatur G. Fr. Seiz, Schorndorfensis, Tub. 10. Nov. 10, 1749. 5. *Tobiae Leucomata*, Diss. Med. Dilucidata, quam praeside B. D. Mauchart Defendet C. Dav. Brecht, Theilfingens., Tubing. 24 Maji Anno 1743. 6. *Diss. M. Ch. de Setaceo Nuchae, Airicularum Ipsiusque Oculi*, quam praes. B. D. Mauchart Tuebatur Chr. D. Zeller, Tubingens., Tubing. 10 Dec. Anno 1742. 7. *Dissert. Corneae Oculi Tunicae*, Examen Anatomico-Physiologicum Sistens, Ferd. Godefr. Georgii, Tubingen, 24 Jun. 1743. 8. Diss. M. Ch. *de Pupillae Phthisi ac Synizesi s. Angustia p. N. et Concretione* quam fr. B. D. Mauchart, P. P. Defendet Christ. Frid. Fras. Kirello-Teccens., Tubing. 29 Dec. Anno 1745. *Dissertationes medicae selectae Tubingenses. Oculi humani affectus medico-chirurgice consideratos ... editae ... Christian Friedr. Reuss.* 3 vols. Tubingen 1783-1785. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7616-17. Albert

Maumenee A. Edward (1913-1998) American ophthalmologist. Edward Maumenee, the son of an ophthalmologist from Mobile, Alabama, said once he wanted to become the best ophthalmologist in the world, and many believe he achieved that goal. In addition to being a highly regarded cataract and corneal transplant surgeon, he also classified disorders of the macula, discovered an important immune response in the rejection of corneal tissue, and made pioneering contributions to the understanding and treatment of retinal malfunctions and glaucoma. Maumenee served as director of the Wilmer Eye Institute at Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1955 to 1979, and was director emeritus until his death last year. He was instrumental in focusing national attention on the problem of blindness, in the formation of a national eye banking system, and in the 1968 creation of the National Eye Institute at the National Institutes of Health.

Maunoir, Charles-Théophile (1770-1830) Swiss physician, younger brother of Jean-Pierre Maunoir, born in Geneva. He studied in Paris receiving his medical degree in 1804 with the thesis *Dissertation sur la Section de l'artère entre deux ligatures dans l'opération de l'anéurisme*

Maunoir, Jean Pierre (1768-1861) Swiss physician born in Geneva. Maunoir studied in Paris under Pierre Joseph Desault and in England; returning to his native city, he became professor of anatomy at the Académie Impériale and a famous cataract surgeon. He

enjoyed a long friendship and correspondence with Antonio Scarpa. In addition to works on general surgery, of which that on torsions of the arteries is the most significant, Maunoir wrote monographs and papers on cataract, the creation of an artificial pupil, retinoblastoma, and fungus hematodes: *Mémoires sur l'organisation de l'iris et l'opération de la pupille artificielle*. Paris and Genève 1812; *Mémoire sur les fungus médullaire et hématoïde*. Paris 1820 ; *Mémoires sur les amputations, l'hydrocèle du cou, et l'organisation de l'iris* Genève & Paris 1825 ; *Mémoire sur les causes de non-succès dans l'opération de la cataracte et des moyens d'y remédier*. Bordeaux 1842.

Maunoir, Théodore David Eugène (1806-1869) Swiss physician, nephew of J.P. Maunoir. He was born in Geneva, and received his M.D. in 1833 in Paris with a dissertation on cataract (*Essai sur quelques points de l'histoire de la cataracte* [also in English : *Essay on cataract* translated by H.I. Bowditch, M.D. 1837]) and practiced surgery in Geneva. He published several articles on general surgical topics.

Maurice David M. (1922-) American Physiologist of English origin. Born in London, England, he graduated from the University of Reading, U. K. in 1942 with a BSc in Physics. After World War II, he joined H Davson and WS →Duke-Elder at University College, London, and gained his PhD in Physiology of Eye in 1951 (thesis: *The permeability to sodium ions of the living rabbit's cornea*. J. Physiol. 112. 367, 1951). He moved to the Institute of Ophthalmology, London, from the time of its foundation and worked there until 1967. His main interest in research has been biophysics and physiology of the cornea; the paper “ *The structure and transparency of the cornea*. J. Physiol. 136: 236, 1957” established interference theory of the corneal transparency on the basis of lattice structure of collagen in the corneal stroma. He moved to the Department of Ophthalmology, Stanford University, California, and worked there until 1993. He wrote over 200 research articles or book chapters. Research interests have been almost exclusively in vegetative physiology of the eye and largely concerned with the cornea. He developed the pump-leak hypothesis of corneal hydration control and interference theory of transparency but has also published on mechanics, nutrition, and wound healing of the cornea. Other interests include quantitative exploitation of studies with fluorescent tracers in all ocular tissues including demonstration of unidirectional transport of fluorescein across blood-retinal barrier (with J Cunha-Vaz). He delivered the Friedenwald Award Lecture in 1967 “*The Use of fluorescein in ophthalmological research*. Invest. Ophthalmol.6: 464, 1967” where he summarized his previous works on this subjects. Another major interest has been ocular pharmacokinetics (with S.→Mishima) and his theory and results are integrated in the article “ *Ocular pharmacokinetics*” in *Pharmacology of the Eye*. ed. Sears, M.L., Springer Verlag, 1984. He has been the Founding Member of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) and he received the von Sallmann Prize at the 12th Congress held in Yokohama, 1996. Currently, he is actively pursuing several projects, at the Institute of Ophthalmology, Columbia University. Further detail of his career in Eye Research and biographical information can be obtained from the article “*An oneiroptic account of an ophthalmological career*. Exp. Eye Res. (1998), 66, 147-154”. (Institute of Ophthalmology College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, 635west, 165th Street, New York, NY 10032 U. S. A.; e-mail: dmm35@columbia.edu)(JPW)

Maurolycus, Franciscus (1494-1577). A celebrated churchman and mathematician who was born of a Greek father at Messina in 1494 and who died in 1577. He is remembered chiefly for his optical work, entitled “*Photismi de Lumine et Umbra*” (Venice, 1597 [An American translation was published by Macmillan in 1940]). In this book he overthrew the old Galenic doctrine that the essential organ of vision is the crystalline lens, and taught, instead, that the office of that body is merely the production of a distinct image in the deeper portions of the eye. With considerable elegance he declared that the crystalline humor of the eye is the convex lens of nature while the lense made of glass is the crystalline body of art. He also correctly explained for the first time shortsight and farsight, by postulating that, in the former abnormality, the ocular lens was too strongly curved, in the latter, however, too weakly. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7617.JPW

Mauthner, Ludwig Wilhelm (1840-1894) Austrian ophthalmologist of Vienna. Mauthner received his M.D. in 1861 at the University of Vienna, where he lectured on ophthalmology from 1864 to 1869. After some years at the University of Innsbruck, he returned to Vienna in 1877 as extraordinary professor to succeed, in 1894, Stellwag von Carion's Chair. He died before enjoying this position. Mauthner was an authority on ophthalmoscopy, refraction, and motor anomalies of the eye. He became a renowned surgeon and is credited with the introduction of sclerotomy for the treatment of glaucoma. His main writings are: *Lehrbuch der Ophthalmoscopie*. Wien 1868; *Vorlesungen über die optischen Fehler des Auges* 2 vols. Wien 1872-1876; *Vorträge aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Augenheilkunde für Studierende und Ärzte*. 2 vols. Wiesbaden 1881-1889 of which a part (Die sympathischen Augenleiden) was translated *The sympathetic diseases of the eye* New York 1881; *Gehirn und Auge*. Wiesbaden 1881; *Die Lehre vom Glaucom*. Wiesbaden 1882. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7617-18. Albert.JPW

Mawas, Jacques (1885-1976) French ophthalmologist. Born in Tanta, Egypt, he obtained his baccalaureat at the College St Louis there. He began his medical studies at the Faculty of Medicine St Joseph in Beirut. The Jesuit educators found him too brilliant, and sent him to the Faculty of Medicine of Lyon, where he received his MD in 1910. His thesis revealed the direction of his future activity: *Recherches sur l'anatomie et la physiologie de la région ciliaire de la rétine. Sécrétion de l'humeur aqueuse. Origine des fibres de la zonule de Zinn*. Lyon 1910. (Research on the anatomy and physiology of the ciliary region of the retina. Secretion of aqueous humor. Origin of fibers of the zonule of Zinn.). He worked at the Pasteur Institute in Paris with Roux until the onset of war in 1914. As a combatant, he was gassed, then sent to southwest France for recovery. After the war he was nominated for a position in Bordeaux, near his chief Felix Lagrange, but had already settled in Paris, and did not want to move. Rather than following the usual academic path through competitive examinations (concours), he pursued laboratory research. His major work concerned histology of the retina and choroid and ocular and adnexal tumors. He became the chief of the laboratory of the Quinze-Vingts in Paris. In 1921 became director of research at the new laboratory of the Adolphe de Rothschild Ophthalmologic Foundation, where he had a very long career. He became chief of a service and scientific director of the Foundation. Baron Maurice Rothschild, nephew of the founder, responded to a request for information about the Foundation by replying humorously that he had never heard of the Rothschild Foundation, that perhaps the questioner was referring to the Mawas Foundation. Mawas patients included many well known individuals, such as Claude Monet and Leon Blum. During the occupation of France in World War II he was forced into hiding, but had the courage to go to Vichy to help Jeanne Torres, Leon Blum's fiancée, join him in prison. He then rushed to Switzerland, where Adolphe Franceschetti sheltered him, Professor Nordman of Strasbourg, Professor Campos of Genoa, and other Jewish refugees. The French government named him head of the ophthalmologic laboratory of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. In this position Mawas combined medical research with clinical practice. Mawas was a member of multiple scholarly societies in France and abroad and was President of the Ophthalmologic Society of Paris in 1952. He was honored by being named Commander of the Legion of Honor, received the Croix de Guerre 1914-1918, and was an Officer of Public Instruction. His publications include more than 250 articles and the well known book *Biomicroscopie de la chambre antérieure de l'iris et du corps ciliaire* (Paris 1928). Other monographs written by Mawas are : *Introduction à l'étude de la myopie et des chorio-rétinites myopiques* (Paris 1934) ; *Cancers de la rétine optique* (Paris 1963) *Tumeurs de la rétine et du nerf optique* in : *Traité d'Ophthalmologie* (Paris 1939) ; *Myopie* in *Traité d'Ophthalmologie* (Paris 1939) *Photographie et rétinographie* in *Traité d'Ophthalmologie* (Paris 1939). Arch Ophthal 1976; 36: 273-276. Ann d'Oculist 1976; 209: 325-337. Bull Soc Ophtal Fr 1987; 87: 35-36; Bull du Cancer 1976; 63: 259-268. Bull Soc Belge d'Ophtal 1976; 172: 611-613. James G. Ravin. JPW.

Maxwell, James Clerk (1831-1879) Scottish scientist born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Maxwell received private tuition for a certain time. Maxwell possessed a fantastic memory. In 1841 he started school at the Edinburgh Academy. At the age of 15 he sent his first paper to the Royal Society in Edinburgh. The paper on *The Description of Oval*

Curves described curves which could be constructed with drawing pins and thread in a similar manner to that of ellipses. Maxwell continued his education on entering the University of Edinburgh at the age of 16. During his time there he published a further two papers, finally leaving Edinburgh in 1850 for the University of Cambridge, where his remarkable talents were recognized. He graduated in 1854 and won the Smith's prize for writing an essay containing original research. Maxwell was then elected a fellow of Trinity College in 1855, in 1856 he accepted a post as professor of natural philosophy at the Marischal College in Aberdeen and in the same year he started work on his work in electricity and magnetism. In 1857, Maxwell wrote an essay demonstrating theoretically that the rings of Saturn must consist of many fragments of matter rather than being solid, which was later confirmed by the Voyager probes over 100 years later. In 1860 Maxwell moved to London, taking up post as professor of natural philosophy at Kings College London, after being made redundant due to the merger of Marischal and Kings College Aberdeen to Aberdeen University. In the same year he submitted papers to the Royal Society on colour and colour blindness, and demonstrated in a lecture that it was possible to produce colour photographs. Then in 1865 he resigned his post as professor at Kings college returning home to Glenair, though he frequently visited London in spring and maintained his position as an external examiner for the Mathematical exams (Tripos) at Cambridge. Maxwell continued his work on electricity and magnetism and around 1865 arrived at his electromagnetic theory of light. Maxwell viewed light as consisting of transverse waves of electric and magnetic force and had come to this conclusion by his explanation of Michael Faradays discovery of electromagnetic induction in mathematical terms. He had constructed a model and found that "displacement currents" were produced in dielectric material as a result of the induction. Maxwell then went on to discover that these displacement currents could be the basis for transverse waves. He calculated that the velocity of these waves to be that of the speed of light. Realising that there was no set limit on the wave length of these waves, he predicted the existence of other electromagnetic waves. His theory also suggested the ability to create electromagnetic waves artificially. Maxwell's theory was generally disregarded until Heinrich Hertz's discovery of radio waves in 1887. Finally in 1873 Maxwell published his *Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism* which contains his famous Maxwell equations. Maxwell also made contributions to other parts of physics most notably in his application of statistical probabilities to gases, producing the law of statistical distribution of the mean velocities of molecules in a gas. This included the calculation of their mean-free path and of the coefficient of friction for gases. His ideas have also stimulated or helped research in other disciplines including Maxwell's demonstration in information technology and in Johannes Diederik van der Waals' theory of fluids. Besides a great number of papers on various subjects, mathematical, optical, dynamical, he published a text-book of the *Theory of Heat* and a little treatise on *Matter and Motion*. In 1871 Maxwell took the new position of Cavendish professor of experimental physics at Cambridge, which he headed, and supervised during construction of the new Cavendish laboratories. He later founded a scholarship in physics at Cambridge. His *Scientific Papers* were edited by W.D. Niven (8 vols., 1890) and his *Life* has been written by Campbell and Garnett (1882). (JPW)

Maxwell, Patrick W. (1856-1917) Scottish ophthalmologist and otologist who received his medical education at Edinburgh and Vienna and who practiced many years in Dublin. He was aurologist to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and was examiner in ophthalmology in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. He served as councillor to the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom from 1900-1902 and as Vice-President from 1912-1915. He published papers upon strabismus, squint, accommodation and the operation of capsulotomy. AJO 1:296.

May, Charles H. (1861-1943) American ophthalmologist. May had a brilliant career as a student, obtaining a gold medal at the college of Pharmacy in New York City in 1879. He graduated M.D. from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1883. After hospital appointments and some private practice experience he came to Europe in 1887 visiting Germany and spending six months with Ernst Fuchs and Dimmer in Vienna and returning to New York City with further stops in Paris and London. May held many appointments, including those of Mount Sinai Hospital and Bellevue Hospital

from 1914-1925. Besides public appointments he had a large private practice. May's ophthalmoscope is well known to collectors and his „*Manual of Diseases of the Eyes*“ (1900) went through 18 editions. BJO 1944; 28:313-314.

Mayer, August Franz Joseph Karl, (1787-1865) German anatomist born in Schwäbisch Gmünd, Württemberg. Mayer received his M.D. in 1812 at Tübingen, and was professor of anatomy, pathologic anatomy, and physiology at Bern (1815-1819) and Bonn (1819-1856). Of Mayer's vast published titles, most are characteristic works of the Nature-Philosophy School of early nineteenth-century German medicine; of more value are his histologic investigations: *Anatomische Untersuchungen über das Auge der Cetaceen nebst Bemerkungen über das Auge des Menschen und der Thiere*. Bonn 1852.

Maynard, Frederick Pinsent (1864-1921). British ophthalmologist. Since his retirement from the Indian Medical Service about 1919, he lived at Audlem, practising as an ophthalmic surgeon in Crewe, and holding an appointment as oculist to the Cheshire County Council Schools. He was born at Preston, Lancs., and was educated at the local grammar school. He received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Paris, Bonn, and Würzburg. He entered the I.M.S. at the age of 23 from Netley, passing out third on the list. In India Maynard had a distinguished career. He was at first attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, and from thence was transferred to cholera duty at Kohat. He was then given medical charge of the 27th Punjab Infantry at Bareilly, also of the 2/3 Gurkhas at Kaludanda. At a later period he was placed in medical charge at Dinapore, of the 13th Brigade of Infantry He was professor of ophthalmic surgery at the Medical College at Calcutta, and ophthalmic surgeon to the Medical College Hospital and surgical superintendent of the Mayo Hospital, Calcutta. Despite poor health, he found energy to write several books, as well as many medical publications. His best known book was "*A Manual of Ophthalmic Operations*" (1908) which was followed by a second edition in 1920. Shortly before he died, he visited →Barraquer in Barcelona in order to witness the removal of cataract by his operation of suction (phaco-erisis), and provided himself with all the instruments necessary for its performance which he did not live to accomplish. BJO 1921,5:528; AJO 5:327-328

Mayne, Robert Crawford (1811-1864). Irish Dublin physician, who paid considerable attention to ophthalmology. Born at Allenstown, County Meath, he became in 1836 a Licentiate, in 1844 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. In the last named year he began to teach anatomy in the Richmond Medical School. From 1863 to 1864 he was professor of internal medicine in the same institution. He wrote the article entitled "*The Optic Nerve*" in Todd's *Cyclopaedia*, and died of typhus. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7617-18

Mayor, François Isaac (1779-1855) Swiss surgeon. Mayor was born at Schloss Bières, Switzerland, and worked as a military surgeon before earning his medical degree at Montpellier in 1808 with the dissertation *Essai sur quelques maladies congéniales des yeux*. Settling in Geneva, he became a leading physician and municipal official, helped found the city's natural history museum, and gave public lectures on anatomy and forensic medicine. Mayor's best-known work is *Bruits du coeur du Foetus* (1818), a paper in which he makes pioneering observations about obstetric auscultation.

Mayrhofer, Karl (1837-1882). Austrian gynecologist, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Steyr, he received the degree of doctor in medicine at Vienna in 1860. He was for a time private assistant to →Arlt. He became, however, privatdocent in gynecology (having studied the subject with Carl von Braun), and in 1875 extraordinarius. Then he moved to Russia. In Tiflis he was very successful; moving, however, to St. Petersburg, he met with many reversals of fortune. In 1881 he again moved, to Franzensbad, where he died. Mayrhofer was a prolific writer on gynecological subjects. His only ophthalmological writing, however, was "*Ueber die Wirkung des Gesteigerten Intraoculären Druckes*" (*Zeitschr. der k. k. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte*, 1860). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7619

McArevey Joseph Bertrand (1897-1951) Irish ophthalmologist. He became a member of the Honorary Staff of the Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin, in 1924, and gave early promise of what he was to become, an operator of outstanding ability. His absorbing interest in operative work is evidenced by his papers and reports of cases given at the meetings of the Irish Ophthalmological Society, and duly published in the Transactions. In 1944, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland invited him to deliver the Montgomery Lecture. His paper *The Social and Medical Problems of Phlyctenular Disease in Dublin* ", provided a clear-cut analysis of relevant facts, and afforded him the opportunity to focus attention on the low standard of living amongst the poor of Dublin. It may well have been this opportunity which determined his choice of subject. BJO 1951,35:444

McCartney, Alison (1951-1996). British ophthalmologist & pathologist. McCartney studied medicine at Girton, Cambridge and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, qualifying in 1975. Soon after she entered pathology at St. Stephen and the Charing Cross Hospitals in London, obtaining MRC Path in 1981. She was appointed senior lecturer in 1982 and in 1985 was appointed to the Institute of Ophthalmology, London and Moorfield's Hospital. McCartney was subsequently elected FRCOphth, FrcPath and was awarded her MD. Her major interests were corneal disease and tumours of the eye and adnexa. In 1993, she was appointed to the United Medical and Dental Schools of Guy's and St. Thomas' as Iris Fund senior lecturer. She was a prolific author of scientific papers and successful organiser of international congresses of ophthalmic pathology. Spurred by her own illness she also made a film on breast cancer. BJO 1996, 80, p.679.

McClellan, George (1796-1847) American surgeon, founder of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. McClellan was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, receiving his M.D. in 1819 at the University of Pennsylvania. He settled in Philadelphia as general and ophthalmic surgeon. In 1821, he founded the Institution for the Diseases of the Eye and Ear; four years later he and a few colleagues established the Jefferson Medical College, where McClellan was professor of surgery from 1826 to 1838. McClellan wrote: *A Report of the trial of an action for libel in which Dr. George McClellan was plaintiff, and Dr. Francis S. Beattie was defendant* Philadelphia 1829. Albert

McClure William Wallace (1842-1923) American Ophthalmologist, who was one of the pioneers in this field of medicine. Born in Philadelphia his fourscore years brought him a life of rich experience and well trained service to humanity. His preliminary education was acquired in the school at Andalusia and his medical training was received at the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1864. He was appointed interne to the Philadelphia General Hospital, then called "Blockley", where he served for one year. About the close of the Civil War he was attached to the U. S. Hospital, "The Satterlee," which was located in West Philadelphia. He began to specialize in ophthalmology on April 2, 1866 when he was elected a Resident Physician to the Will's Eye Hospital for the term of one year serving under a staff of distinguished surgeons composed George Morton, A. Douglas Hall, Levis and D. Hayes Agnew. During the year following this service he went abroad to visit the European clinics where he spent some time under the Master Ophthalmologists of that day. On his return to Philadelphia he was elected, January 1, 1868, an Assistant Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital on the service of Dr. Harlan, and in 1872 he was elected Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, which he served with fidelity and distinction until his retirement in 1886, when he was made Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon. When the Surgical Staff of the Wills Eye Hospital was reorganized in January, 1872, Dr. McClure was elected an Attending Surgeon along with Drs. Dyer, Goodman, Keyser, Norris and Thomson. Drs. Harlan and Morton were the only "hold-overs" from the old staff; while Drs. Hall and Levis, who had tendered their resignations, were re-elected in July of that year, after a six months' "moratorium." In 1873 Dr. Dyer resigned and Dr. Strawbridge was elected to fill his place. In 1874 Drs. Morton and Levis resigned but their positions were not filled. In 1877 Dr. Thomson resigned and Dr. Schell was awarded the vacancy. This staff of eight surgeons continued intact until the retirement of Dr. Strawbridge and the death of Dr. Schell in 1890. McClure's early ambition stimulated him to inaugurate a course of lectures on the eye at the Wills Eye Hospital, that became very popular with the medical profession of

Philadelphia, who crowded the front clinic room of the old Hospital to listen to them. He discussed the human eye in its minutest details and also presented studies in comparative anatomy, especially portraying the fundus appearance of birds and fishes through stereoscopic slides. Among other things he exhibited a stereoscopic diagram of his new plastic operation for Ptosis which clearly antedates (1867) the one known as the Hunt-Tansley operation, although the details are slightly different. AJO 1924, 7:320-323

McCoy, George Washington (1871-1932) American ophthalmologist. McCoy was born on a farm at Bellebrook, Ohio. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was graduated with honors from Miami Medical College and was valedictorian of his class. Following his medical schooling, he engaged in hospital work for a number of years in Cincinnati, New York City, Vienna, London, and Glasgow. His splendid education was financed entirely by his own efforts. Approximately 1908, he went to Los Angeles as an associate of Dr. A. C. Rogers and his brother, Dr. Thomas Jefferson McCoy. Dr. McCoy took up their work, adding it to his own growing practice and became one of the foremost ophthalmologists and otolaryngologists on the Pacific Coast. Behind the unassuming good nature and instinctive geniality of McCoy, there lay a great reserve of ability. He was nationally known for his exceptional skill in mastoid surgery. His carefully prepared contributions to the medical literature were received with respect and approval. McCoy held membership in the following organizations: American Medical Association, American College of Surgeons, National Board of Medical Examiners, Pacific Coast Oto-ophthalmological Society, Southern California Medical Association, Clinical and Pathological Society of Los Angeles, Symposium Society of Los Angeles, Los Angeles Ophthalmological Society and Los Angeles Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; charter member of the Research Study Club of the Eye and Ear Section of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He held appointments as Chief of Attending Staff, Eye Service, Los Angeles County General Hospital, and was a member of the Senior Staff and Executive Medical Board of the California Lutheran Hospital. He was a member of the Medical Faculty of the University of Southern California and in the past had been Associate Professor of Ophthalmology in the Los Angeles School of Physicians and Surgeons. AJO 1932,15:654

McDonald P. Robb (1909-1985) American ophthalmologist. He was a Markle Fellow at the Johnson Foundation, working with Haldan Keffer Hartline, who received the Nobel Prize in 1967 for his work with vision. Keffer Hartline worked from midnight until 8 a.m. because his work went best when minimal electric current was being used elsewhere in the hospital. This meant that Robb also worked those hours, but Robb did not have the luxury of relaxing during the day-he had many other duties of an ophthalmologic nature. This was typical of a life spent in constant activity. Robb was born in Kong Moon, China, to Presbyterian medical missionary parents. He was educated there, in Canada, and in the United States. He earned his baccalaureate and doctoral degrees at McGill University in Montreal, and served his residency in ophthalmology at Royal Victoria Hospital and at the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia. When the United States entered World War II, Robb joined the Army Air Corps where he helped establish visual standards for aircrews. He had been assigned to the Air Surgeon General's office and was discharged from the service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was awarded the Legion of Merit. McDonald returned to his staff post at Wills Eye Hospital on James Shipman's service. Later he became one of the chief surgeons of the hospital and, in 1960, he was extremely helpful as Director of the Wills Eye Hospital. He founded the Retinal Service and remained as its Director until 1971. McDonald joined the medical staff at Lankenau Hospital in 1946; two years later he was named chief of the Department of Ophthalmology, a post he held until he retired in 1984. He became chief of the Medical Staff at Lankenau Hospital in 1964 and in 1979 a section of the new Pew Wing was named in his honor. For many years he was a consultant to the Surgeon General of the Air Force and to the United States Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. He was Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine and also at Jefferson Medical College. He was a member of many professional organizations, including the American College of Surgeons, the American Ophthalmological Society, and the American Academy of

Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Robb served on the Editorial Board of *the American Journal of Ophthalmology* from 1952 to 1965. He was also a member of the St. Andrews Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club, and the Marion Cricket Club. Robb had a distinguished career and earned a lasting place in the history of ophthalmology. He spent long and diligent hours at his work and managed to maintain a high level of achievement. *AJO* 1985,100:749

McDougall, William (? – 1937) British psychologist. He is best known for his epoch making book on the Instincts contained in his "Introduction to Social Psychology" and for his many works on social and abnormal psychology advocating his hormic theory. But it may be doubted whether these works represented his greatest claims to honour as a scientist. These were probably his highly original experimental studies on colour vision (published and buried in "Mind," a journal of limited circulation), on after images, and above all on recurrent vision (published in the *British Journal of Psychology*). All this work was done during his tenure of posts at University College, London, and at Oxford, before his migration to the United States, as the successor of Professor Münsterberg at Harvard. *BJO* 23,78,1938

McGregor, Ian Stewart (1904-1947) British ophthalmologist. He graduated M.B.Ch.B. at the University of Glasgow in 1927 and thereafter filled various resident appointments. His attainments were all the more remarkable in that his interests in ophthalmology began only in 1938, previous to which he was in general practice on the Island of Bute. This experience in general medicine, however, so broadened his outlook and sharpened his judgment that he learned quickly and fastidiously from his colleagues and within a brief period was appointed Clinical Assistant at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary and Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Institution of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and obtained the Diploma of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery granted by the Royal Colleges in England. At the outbreak of war he was mobilised as a squadron leader in the R.A.F.V.R. where he served for two years. His release was requested in 1941 to fill a vacancy as Visiting Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Institution. He also acted as Senior Assistant to the University Department of Ophthalmology. Despite the great demands of hospital practice in the war years he became a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh. He graduated M.D. in 1943, the subject of his thesis being the "Effect upon the eyes of methyl alcohol poisoning" Self critical he published only after his precise staking of the known boundaries of ophthalmology. His publications included the following important papers: "Orbital cellulitis from gas producing organisms.." (*Brit.Med.Journal*, 1, 292-293, 1942.); "Reticulin content and prognosis in malignant melanoma of uvea". (*Arch.ophthal.*, 30, 291-297, 1943) [with Hill, J.] ; "Study of histopathological changes in retina and late changes in visual field in acute methyl alcohol poisoning". *BJO* 27, 523-543, 1943; "Quinine blindness." *Lancet*, 2, 566-567, 1944 (with A.Loewenstein); "Bilateral partial ectasia of nerve head with peripapillary ectasia" *BJO* 28, 618-622, 1944 ; "Macular coloboma with bilateral grouped pigmentation of retina". *BJO* 29, 132-136, 1945.; "Segmental movement of pupil". *Brit. Med.J.* 1, 629-630,1945. "Cyclic oculomotor-palsy". *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. and Psychiat.*, 8, 22-23, 1945. *BJO* 1947,31:318-319

McHardy, Malcolm Macdonald (1852-1913). British ophthalmologist, inventor of the MacHardy's perimeter. Born at Springfield, he studied at St. George's Hospital, London, and became an M. R. C. S. in 1873. Four years later he was made an F. R. C. S., Edinburgh. Having held for years a number of subordinate positions in various hospitals, he finally became ophthalmic surgeon and professor of ophthalmology at the King's College Hospital. In 1909 he retired from teaching and practice alike, and died at Dumfries, Scotland. He was known in connection with the removal of foreign bodies with the help of the magnet and the artificial maturation of immature senile cataract. MacHardy edited the fourth edition of →Wells on *Diseases of the Eye*, adding to the book an ophthalmoscopic atlas of his own. He also wrote (in addition to works of a general character) : *Case of Double Black Cataract* (Trans. Oph. Soc.), *Electro-Magnet for Removal of Iron and Steel from Within the Eye* (Clin.Soc.Trans., *Brit.Med.Jour.*, 1881) and *A New Self-Registering Perimeter*. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10,p.7619; *The Ophthalmoscope*, 1913, p.195-196.

McIntire, Charles (1847-1920) American ophthalmologist, long secretary of the American Academy of Medicine. He received his degree of A.B. at Lafayette College in 1868 and that of A.M. in 1871. From 1868 to 1872 he was assistant in Chemistry in his Alma Mater and adjunct professor from 1872 to 1874. He received his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. In 1882 he was appointed lecturer on hygiene at Lafayette College and from 1884 to 1888 was medical director of physical training at the same institution. For a time McIntire was medical inspector of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health. He was a member of countless medical societies as well as a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. McIntire was a prolific contributor to chemical and medical journals, editor of the Lehigh Valley Medical Journal and of the Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine. AJO 3:309-311

McKee, Samuel Hanford (1875-1942) Canadian ophthalmologist of Montreal, educated at the University of New Brunswick and McGill University. He took his B.A. in 1896 winning the Douglas Gold Medal and qualified M.D., C.M. at McGill in 1900. After post graduate study at Freiburg he set up in Montreal as an ophthalmologist. In 1928 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology at McGill and in 1931 Director of the Ophthalmological Department at the Montreal General Hospital. McKee was Chairman of the Medical Board of the Hospital in 1938 and had been secretary of the Montreal Medico Chirurgical Society for sixteen years, except the years of the last great war ; and was President of the Society in 1925. In 1932 he was President of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. His research work on conjunctivitis is well known. (BJO, 25, 1943)

McKendrick, John Gray (1841-1926) Scottish physiologist, born in Aberdeen. McKendrick received his M.D. there in 1864, and from 1876 to 1906 was professor of physiology at the University of Glasgow; he continued to live in Glasgow for the twenty years following his retirement. McKendrick investigated the physiology of the nerves and muscles, publishing several important treatises. He wrote a biography of Helmholtz: *Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz* London 1899.

McKeown, David (1851-1907). English ophthalmologist and otologist, brother of the much more celebrated W. W. McKeown. He practised in Manchester. was surgeon to the Manchester Eye and Ear Hospital, and died in 1907. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7620

McKeown, William Alexander (1844-1904) Irish ophthalmologist born in Bellyclare, county Antrim, Ireland. McKeown received his M.D. at Belfast in 1869; after ophthalmologic studies in Dublin, Paris, and London, he settled in Belfast as surgeon to the Ulster Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital and as lecturer on ophthalmology and otology at Queen's College. McKeown, the first to remove a foreign body from the interior of the eye by means of a magnet, was also renowned as a cataract surgeon. He wrote: *A treatise on "unripe" cataract* London 1898. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7620. Albert

McLean, John Milton (1909-1968) American Professor of Surgery at the Cornell University Medical College and Attending Surgeon in Ophthalmology at the New York Hospital, son of Dr. William McLean, professor of ophthalmology at New York Medical College. Born and raised in New York City, John McLean attended Collegiate School, Stevens Institute, and Cornell Medical School, graduating from the last in 1934. After completing his eye training at the Wilmer Institute in 1939, he joined its attending staff but in 1941 was called to Cornell to succeed Bernard →Samuels as head of the Eye Department, a post he distinguished until his death. His career was exceptionally brilliant, encompassing research, writing, teaching, and administration. He was author and co-author of 110 scientific papers. He wrote two textbooks and contributed to five others. An analysis of the papers of which he was sole or principal author shows the wide range of his interests and knowledge, extending from ACTH to zonulolysis, and encompassing pathology, clinical glaucoma, neuro-ophthalmology, general and specific therapies, and the gamut of surgery: cornea, strabismus, glaucoma, plastics, cataracts, trauma, retinal detachments, cryosurgery, and complications. His corneoscleral suture, devised when he

was a house officer, has revolutionized the section and made cataract surgery safer. He developed two new surgical technics for strengthening the superior and inferior oblique muscles. He was a leading exponent of tonometer standardization and served on a committee for that purpose. He conceived of and established the first corneal eye bank in existence. Originally at the New York Hospital, it was later moved to its present location at the Manhattan Eye Ear and Throat Hospital. He evolved a new gonioscope. He pioneered in the clinical work in ACTH and steroids, one of the first papers on their eye application coming from his institution. He was involved in research on cryotherapy and its various clinical applications. In addition to his academic and scholastic accomplishments, he gave freely of himself in administrative chores and tasks, the most important being his services as a member of the American Board of Ophthalmology, an officer and Council member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, President of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology, Chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, Trustee of the American Association of University Professors of Ophthalmology, President and a founder of the Verhoeff Society, Vice President of the National Society to Prevent Blindness, Board Director for the National Council to Prevent Blindness, and President of the New York Ophthalmological Society. His regular memberships in eye organizations numbered 20, and there were an additional 10 honorary memberships, seven of them foreign. He served as consultant at seven hospitals. His academic honors mirror the recognition of his talents and generosity. He delivered nine Memorial Lectures: the Bedell, Jackson, Smith, Schoenberg, Gifford, Snell, de Schweinitz, McPherson and May. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Engineering by Stevens Institute. Two recent awards were the Gold Medal of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, presented at the recent meeting of the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology in Argentina, and the naming of the travelling professorships established by this same Association as the John McLean Exchange Program for the Americas. It is appropriate to announce at this time the establishment of the John M. McLean Memorial Lecture of the Section on Ophthalmology of the New York Academy of Medicine. The Cornell Eye Residents Alumni Association is grateful to the Academy for the privilege of instituting this tribute. AJO 1968,66:128-134

McMeel, J. Wallace (1928-) American ophthalmologist, born in Iowa. McMeel received his MD degree from George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1953, followed by an internship and residency in internal medicine at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C. He continued his studies with a residency in ophthalmology (1957-1960) at the Wilmer Institute of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore and a vitreoretinal fellowship (1960-61) at the Schepens Eye Research Institute (SERI) and Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston. He was certified 1962. Dr. McMeel is Clinical Senior Scientist, SERI, and Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, Harvard Medical School; and Surgeon in Ophthalmology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. McMeel is also Associate Director of clinical Research at SERI. He has been the Principal Investigator for the Diabetic Retinopathy Study and Diabetic Vitrectomy Study sponsored by the National Eye Institute for the NIH. Dr. McMeel received the 1997 Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award from George Washington University School of Medicine. E-Mail: jwm@schepens.com

McNabb, Harry Horsmant (1874-1948) British ophthalmologist. McNabb was born and received his early education in Bolton, later passing on to the University of Manchester, where he qualified M.B., Ch.B. in 1898, taking the M.D. four years later. After a short period in general practice, he was appointed a resident at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital and subsequently Assistant Honorary Surgeon, full Surgeon, Consulting Surgeon and Vice-President, his connection with the Hospital covering a period of 49 years. During most of this time he conducted an extensive private practice, and his services were much in demand as a medico-legal expert witness. He was an active member (and ex-President) of the North of England Ophthalmological Society and an enthusiast at the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, which he attended regularly. BJO 1948, 33:587

McPherson Jr, Samuel D. (1919-1998) American ophthalmologist, pioneer of microsurgery and a leader in eye care and education in North Carolina. His contributions and reputation were recognized internationally. McPherson followed in the footsteps of his

father. After obtaining his MD degree and completing his residency at Johns Hopkins, he joined his father's practice in Durham, NC, eventually becoming chair of ophthalmology and chief of staff at McPherson Hospital, the first institution in North Carolina to perform corneal transplantation and one of the first to provide residency training programs in microsurgery. In keeping with his father's wishes, the name of McPherson Hospital was changed to the North Carolina Eye and Ear Hospital when Sam retired. McPherson was also a pioneer in establishing residency training in ophthalmology at the University of North Carolina, where he served as head of the Division of Ophthalmology in the Department of Surgery and led the division into its status as a freestanding department in the early 1960s. He was also a clinical professor of ophthalmology at the Duke University Eye Center. McPherson published more than 150 articles in peer-reviewed journals; these articles spanned the gamut of ophthalmology but focused primarily on his interest in microsurgery for cataracts and glaucoma. McPherson was also a leader in several professional organizations. He served as president of the American Ophthalmological Society and first vice president of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He chaired the Glaucoma Committee of the National Society to Prevent Blindness, which presented its Dunningham Award to him in 1987, and founded the North Carolina Society to Prevent Blindness. Arch Ophthal 117,1670,1999

McPherson, Hector James (1916-1984): Scottish ophthalmologist, Founder Chairman of the Ophthalmological Society of Malaysia. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1939, did his postgraduate studies at Moorfields Eye Hospital, London and received the Diploma of Ophthalmology in 1951. In November 1946, he joined the Malaysian Medical Service and was posted in Seremban. Then he served in Penang, Malacca, Kuala Pilah and Seremban in 1947. He worked in Johore Bharu from 1952 to 1954 where he published *Hypopyon corneal ulcer in Malaya*. Med. J. Malaya, 8: No. 1954. From December 1955 to January 1956, he served in Kelantan, and then from February 1956 to March 1965 in Kuala Lumpur. He founded the Ophthalmological Society of Malaysian Medical Association in 1964, and served as the Chairman from November 1964 to March 1965. In 1965, he was awarded the Order of the British Empire. He returned to his home Edinburgh and worked at the Eye Pavilion of the Royal Infirmary and he retired in 1981. (SM)

Mead, Richard (1673-1754). English physician of moderate importance in ophthalmology. Born at Stepney, near London, he studied at first in Leyden, then in Padua, at the latter university receiving his degree in 1696. The following year he returned to London, where he began to practise general medicine. He became physician to the Prince of Wales, and also to St. Thomas's Hospital. He grew very wealthy, and became a patron of the fine arts. He wrote "*A Mechanical Account of Poisons*" (London, 1702, and numerous later eds., with many translations), which became a classic in the world of legal medicine. He also published many other works, of which we need to mention only "*Monita et Precepta Medica*" (London, 1751; numerous later eds. and many translations). This work, which, for many years, enjoyed an amazing vogue in many lands, devoted its eleventh chapter to diseases of the eye. The chapter was much read and was universally regarded as a high authority on ophthalmology, but it contained no original matter or any exceptionally clarifying remarks or observations. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7620

Medow, Norman B. (1938-) American ophthalmologist Director of Pediatric Ophthalmology at Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital in New York City. Dr. Medow did his primary schooling in Brooklyn New York and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania in 1960. In 1966 he received his M.D. Degree from the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center. From 1967-1969 Dr. Medow served in the United States Navy Medical Corps and was discharged in 1967 as a Lieutenant Commander in the Medical Corps after serving one year in Vietnam. From 1969-1972 Dr. Medow was a resident in ophthalmology at Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital and from 1972-1973 he did a Fellowship in cataract surgery with Dr. Charles Kelman. Since completing his Fellowship with Dr. Kelman, Dr. Medow has been both in academic and private practice ever since. Dr. Medow has written in excess of one hundred articles on subjects such as glaucoma in the

pediatric age group, corneal transplants in children and cataract surgery in the pediatric age group. Medow is on the editorial board of: *The Lighthouse National Center For Vision and Child Development, Envision* (1995 – Present), *The Lighthouse Inc, Medical Advisory Board* (1996 – Present), *Ophthalmology Times*, Medical Board Member Columnist - *Ophthalmic Heritage* (1996 – Present), *Journal of Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus* (1997 – Present). He is reviewer of *American Journal of Ophthalmology* (since 1994) *American Journal for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus* (since 1995) *Archives of Ophthalmology* (since 1997) and *Binocular Vision and Strabismus Quarterly* (since 1997). Medow was, in 1977, Visiting Professor, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico; in 1997 *Irving H. Leopold Lecturer*: Wills Eye Hospital Alumni Association, *Great Moments in Ophthalmic History* and in 1998 gave the *Koplowitz Lecture: Cataract Surgery: 2500 Years and Counting*: The 36th Annual Alumni Conference Ophthalmology Symposium, Georgetown University. Medow published also: *Latest Advances in Ophthalmic Surgery*, in: Faye and Hood, C: *Low Vision*, Chapter VIII, Pages 71-80 Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas 1975; *Management of Corneal Diseases in the Low Vision Patient*, in: *Clinical Low Vision*: Faye, E. Boston, Mass. Chapter 21, Pages 263-270 Little Brown & Co., 1976; with Cooper, J. *Intermittent Exotropia; Basic and Divergence Excess Type*, Supplement vol. 8 #3 *Binocular Vision and Eye Muscle Surgery Quarterly* 1993; Sweeney, Tara; Medow, N.B.; Richards, Rene: *Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus*, Chapter 12, Mandava, Suresh; Sweeney, Tara; Guyer, David, *The Manhattan Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital Pocket Color Atlas of Ophthalmology* Thieme, Medical Publishers 1999. Medow, N.B. in: Mannis, M. *Johann Friedrich Dieffenbach, Corneal Transplantation. A History in Profiles*, by Mannis, M; Mannis A., Chapter 5, pgs 76-85: J.P. Wayenborgh, Oostende, Belgium 1999. McLeod, M., Wisnicki, J., Medow, N.B.: *Vision Impairment in the Pediatric Population*, Vision Impairment and Vision Rehabilitation, Volume I, pages 19-33, Oxford Press 2000. *In Preparation*: Medow, N.B.: *Pediatric Ophthalmology*, Chapman and Hall and Medow, N.B.: *History of Ophthalmology in America*. Dr. Medow has one of the twenty-five pediatric ophthalmology fellowship programs in the United States and has been training pediatric ophthalmology fellows since 1980. Dr. Medow is a Professor of Ophthalmology at the Weill College of Medicine in New York City. Dr. Medow lectures frequently in the United States as well as throughout the World. He can be reached at Norman B. Medow, M.D., 225 East 64th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA telephone number: 212-644-5100, fax: 212-644-2520, E-mail: NBMEDOWMD@aol.com

Meekeren, Job Janszoon van (1611-1666). Called by the anatomist Tulp "*chirurgus industrius*" and by →Haller "*celebris et candidus chirurgus*." Born at Amsterdam, he studied with Tulp, and practised mostly in his native city. He held a large number of official positions, and was widely known as a dexterous operator, especially on the eye. He invented a conical needle for the removal of hypopion. Meekeren was, according to Garrison & Morton, the first to record a bone graft. His only writing appeared posthumously under the title "*Heel, -en Geneeskonstige Aanmerkingen*," (Amsterdam, 1668; The Hague, 1673; Germ.trans., Nürnberg, 1675; Lat. trans., Amsterdam, 1682). *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10, p.7625-7626; GM 5735

Meerdervoort, J.L.C. van see **Pompe van Meerdervoort**

Meesmann, Alois (1888-1969) German ophthalmologist, professor of ophthalmology in Kiel. Meesmann was born in Bochum-Riemke (Ruhr). He received his Dr.med. in Berlin in 1914 and participated in the first world war until 1918. He received his approbation from Berlin University with the thesis: "*Über rhinogene Sehrervenleiden*". During his time in Berlin (1919-1935) he became assistant professor under Greeff (1919-1927), 1923 lecturer (habil. Thema was Physik.-Chem. *Untersuchungen des intraokularen Flüssigkeitswechsel*), he became ophthalmologist in 1924, first physician at the Charité in 1927, in 1928 professor and leader of the Charité Ophthalmic Clinic after Greeff's retirement. In 1935 he became Professor and Chairman of the Kiel University Ophthalmic Clinic. Meesmann became Professor Emeritus of the Kiel University in 1959. The construction by Alvar Gullstrand of the Slit Lamp (for which Gullstrand received the Nobel prize in 1911) was a corner stone in Meesmann's life. He spent many years of research into the pathology of the lens (in 1922, 1928 and 1932). In 1932, he investigated

the genesis of ultra-red-cataract. Meesmann authored *Hypocalcämie und Linse* Stuttgart 1938 (in Beihefte, Bücherei des Augenarztes Nr.1 , Klin Mbl. F. Augenheilkunde); *Die Mikroskopie des lebenden Auges an der Gullstrandschen Spaltlampe* Berlin 1927. During his time in Berlin he altered and improved countless ophthalmic instruments: the slit-lamp-microscope, the perimeter, and instruments used for retina detachment operations. He also made important improvements in the ophthalmoscope. Meesmann was also in charge of the rebuilding of the eye clinic of Kiel University , that had been severely damaged during the second war. JPW

Meibom, Heinrich (1638-1700) German physician. Meibom was born in Lübeck, Germany and studied medicine at Helmstadt, where he became professor of medicine in 1664, and later professor of history and literature. He did not discover the sebaceous glands that bear his name, but did provide the first exact description of them. Meibom's writings are numerous and wide-ranging in subject. The most important for ophthalmology is: *De vasis palpebrarum novis epistola* Helmstadt 1666. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7627. Albert

Meighan, Stuart Spence (? – 1954) Scottish ophthalmologist. Stuart Spence M. was the son of Dr. →T. Spence Meighan, Surgeon to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, 1875-1909. He was educated at the Glasgow High School, and at Glasgow University, where he graduated in Science and in Medicine (with Honours) in 1912. After residencies with Sir William McEwan and Professor Ralph Stockman, he joined the staff of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary as a house surgeon in 1914, thereafter proceeding to France to join the Highland Field Ambulance under Col. Rorie in the 51st (Highland) Division. With this Unit he served until he was taken prisoner in March, 1918. His experience in one of the worst of the prisoner-of-war camps was to have a lasting effect upon his general health, and was to handicap him to some extent throughout his life. For his services in France he was twice mentioned in dispatches. On demobilisation, he returned to the staff of the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, and in 1920 became a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow qua Ophthalmic Surgeon. He was later appointed ophthalmic surgeon to Stobhill Hospital, then a Poor Law Institution, and it was to him that the development of the ophthalmic department of this hospital is entirely due. In 1926 he was promoted surgeon to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary, and in the same year became professor of ophthalmology at the Anderson College of Medicine, a post which he held until a failure of health caused him to resign. He was, shortly afterwards, appointed an honorary lecturer in ophthalmology to the University of Glasgow. He was vice-president of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, a past president of the Scottish Ophthalmological Club, and at the time of his death vice-president elect of the Section of Ophthalmology of the British Medical Association meeting in Glasgow. His special professional interests lay in medical legal ophthalmology, and in the treatment of trachoma; his experience of this disease, in the only area of the United Kingdom in which it was notifiable, was unique. BJO 1954,38:384

Meighan, Thomas Spence (1849-1909) Scottish ophthalmologist from Glasgow. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1870, and proceeded to the degree of M.D., 1874. In 1897 he became Fellow of the Glasgow Faculty. Meighan was a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. He was for a number of years Lecturer in Ophthalmology at Anderson's College Medical School. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.767628-7629; The Ophthalmoscope 1909,p.798.

Meiners, Heinrich (18th century) German. One of the assistants of the great English charlatan, John Taylor. He followed Taylor to Constantinople, but did not remain long in that city-owing, as Hirschberg tells us, to the anger of deluded patients. Meiners published the following: 1. *Lista delle Operazioni e Sciolta delle piu Singolari Curazioni Fatte in Torino sulle Malattie degli Occhi.* (Turin, 1742.) 2. *Lista delle Operazioni Fatte per la Cataratta, Gotta Serena, Glaucomi, Prunelle Artificiali.* (Milan, 1742.) 3. *Lista delle Operazioni Fatte a Cento Dodici Persone per Cataratta.* American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7629

Méjan, Benoit (flourished 2nd part 18th century). French Monspellensian surgeon, father of Thomas Méjan, and himself an ophthalmologist of some importance in his day. He was made professor at the College of Surgery and surgeon-in-chief at the Hôtel Dieu Saint-Eloi in Montpellier in 1747. After adopting the extraction method for cataract, he soon returned to depression, after the fashion of many of his contemporaries. He invented a "special treatment of the laryngeal fistula," which possessed a considerable vogue for a time, but which unfortunately has not descended to our day. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7629

Méjan, Thomas, (fl. late 18th-early 19th cent.,) French physician of Montpellier. He was the son and pupil of Benoit Méjan, an eminent general and ophthalmic surgeon who taught at the University of Montpellier. Thomas Méjan also became a well-known surgeon, and, like his father, an opponent of the extraction method for cataract. He wrote: *Sur une Nouvelle Méthode de Traiter la Fistule Lacrimale Mém. de l'Acad. R. de Chir. II*, 193, 1753 and *De cataracta dissertatio, medico-chirurgia* Montpellier 1776. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7629. Albert

Meller, Joseph (1874-1968) Austrian ophthalmologist who succeeded Ernst Fuchs in the Chair in Vienna and who died at the age of 94 years on November 23, 1968. In ophthalmology Meller had many interests. His principal contributions to ophthalmology were the origin of cilio-choroidal detachments, his clinical studies on the leukaemias as they affect the eye, and the various forms of keratitis. His great interest, apart from art and music, was his belief that the major factor in the aetiology of uveitis was tuberculosis, a subject on which he gave the Doyne Lecture in 1934. At operative surgery he was unusually good, and his standard textbook, *Augenärztliche Eingriffe* 1918, 6th edition 1950, has long served as the standard for the German-speaking world. Third American edition published in 1923. BJO 1969,53:719

Melli, Sebastiano (18th century). Italian surgeon of the early 18th century, who paid considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Venice, son of the surgeon, Bernardo Melli, he studied with his father, and, settling in his native city, there became, professor of surgery. His only ophthalmologic writing was "*Delle Fistole Lacrimale il Pro e Control vel Nuovo Metodo di Guarirla*," etc. (Venice, 1717; 2d ed., 1740). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7635. Albert

Mellick, Alexander (1903-1958) Scottish ophthalmologist. Mellick qualified at Glasgow in 1926, taking the B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. course of those days with Commendation. He was an assistant physician to OutPatients at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary for several years and, at the same time, engaged in general practice. It was during this period that he prepared a thesis on *Hepatic Efficiency* for the degree of M.D. In 1933 he was appointed a clinical assistant to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary; he worked his way through the various staff appointments, served during the war as an ophthalmic specialist with the rank of major, and on his demobilization in 1946, was made a surgeon in charge of beds at the Southern General Hospital. He was also ophthalmic surgeon to the Glasgow Fever Hospitals and Sanatoria. In 1949 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons and became a Surgeon to the Glasgow Eye Infirmary. He was a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and of the Oxford Ophthalmological Congress, and contributed several papers to the British Journal of Ophthalmology on aspects of squint. BJO 1959, 43:128

Menacho, Antonio de (1889-1915) Latino-American ophthalmologist. Menacho was an assistant in Felix →Lagrange's Clinique in Paris where he studied military surgery. He was, despite his young age, an expert in chemical analysis and made special studies of the eye in relation to comparative anatomy. The Ophthalmoscope, 1916,p.112.

Mercado, Jose Rizal y see Rizal y Mercado

Mercuriali, Hieronymus or in Italian: **Girolamo (1530-1606)** Italian physician born at Forli, Italy. Mercuriali studied at Bologna and Padua, and became professor of medicine successively at Padua (1569), Bologna (1587), and Pisa (1599). Among Mercuriali's many

publications were the first systematic treatise on skin diseases (*De Morbis Cutaneis* etc. 1572); a celebrated treatise on gymnastics, one of the earliest works to discuss the medical benefits of gymnastic exercise (*Artis Gymnasticae apud antiquos celeberrimae* etc. 1569; 2d illustrated edition, 1573); one of the earliest works on diseases of children (*De Morbis Puerorum* 1583); and a scholarly Latin translation of the works of Hippocrates (*Hippocratis Coi Opera Graece et latine* 1588), and a work on toxicology (*De venenis, et morbis venenosis tractatus locupletissimi* Venice 1601). Important to ophthalmology is his *Tractatus, de compositione medicamentorum. De morbis oculorum, & aurium* Venice 1590 which contains also the first clinical manual of diseases of the ear. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7646.Albert

Merkel, Friedrich Siegmund (1845-1919) German anatomist born in Nürnberg. Merkel received his M.D. in 1869 at Erlangen and became professor of anatomy successively at Rostock (1872), Königsberg (1883), and Göttingen (1885). An authority on both gross anatomy and histology, particularly the histology and embryology of the visual apparatus, Merkel also made important advances in microscopic techniques. Among other books he wrote: *Die Musculatur der menschlichen Iris* Rostock 1873; *Makroskopische Anatomie des Auges* in vol.1 of the *first edition* of Graefe-Saemisch *Handbuch der ges. Augenheilkunde* and in vol.1 of the *second edition* of the same treatise but this time with the collaboration of E. Kallius. His main work was *Die Anatomie des Menschen* (3 parts) Wiesbaden 1913-1914.

Méry, Jean (1645-1722). French anatomist, surgeon and ophthalmologist, one of the predecessors of Helmholtz in the field of ophthalmoscopy. Born the son of a surgeon at Vatan (Berry), he studied surgery for a number of years at Paris, in the Hôtel-Dieu. In 1681 he was appointed surgeon to the Queen, and, two years later, surgeon to the Institute for Military Pensioners. In 1684 he was sent by Louis XIV to Lisbon to treat the Queen of Portugal. Remaining for some time in Lisbon and Spain, he was sent, in 1692, by the King on a private embassy to England. A number of other royal or semi-royal, appointments followed, and, in 1700, he accepted the position of surgeon-in-chief to the Hôtel-Dieu. From that time forward he rejected with great resolution all temptations to wander from a strictly scientific, career, devoting himself with great assiduity to surgery, anatomy, otology, and ophthalmology. Among his most important writings are: *Exact Description of the Human Ear, with a Mechanical and Physical Explanation of the Functions of the Sensitive Soul* (Paris, 1677, 1687) ; *Observations on the Manner of Cutting in the two Sexes for the Extraction of Stone, Practised by Brother John* (Paris, 1700; Amsterdam, 1687) ; *New System of the Circulation of the Blood, by the Foramen Ovale, in the Human Foetus, with Replies to the Objections*, etc. (Paris, 1700) *Six Problems of Physics Upon the Generation of the Human Foetus* (Paris, 1700) ; *On the - Movements of the Iris, and, Incidentally, on the Essential Portion, of the Organ of Vision* (in *History of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, 1704, 10 pp.-containing, however, his account of the famous cat-submersion experiment, by which he obtained a view of the fundus oculi. As early as 1707, Méry declared that extraction of cataract was among the possibilities. Daviel, be it remembered, did not perform his "first extraction in history" until about 1749 or 1750. However,. Méry did not himself carry out the procedure he recommended, hence to Daviel belongs the paternity of cataract extraction. Méry will, however, always be remembered chiefly for his cat experiment. That experiment was this: He immersed a cat in water, and, as its pupil dilated (as a result of suspended respiration) he beheld in all its glory the fundus of the animal's eye-the entrance of the optic nerve, and all the colors and vessels of the choroid. Méry understood quite well enough that something more than mere pupillary dilatation was necessary to account for the possibility of observing the fundus of the eye when the eye was under water. This explanation, however, of the "something more" was wholly erroneous. He believed that the view of the fundus was rendered possible by the water, because that fluid filled up a multitude of tiny "unevennesses" of the anterior surface of the cornea. Five years later, de la Hire stepped forward with the correct explanation. According to him, the water obviated the refraction of light by the cornea, so that all rays leaving a given point upon the fundus emerged from the eye not as parallel, but as divergent, rays. He also observed, incidentally, the disturbing light-reflexes proceeding from the cornea *in aere* are done

away with by the water. Neither of these discoveries (Méry's or de la Hire's) was at the time regarded as of any great importance. Yet, bit by bit, the mosaic of modern ophthalmology was being put together. Lacking either of these items, the pattern is incomplete. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.767657-7659

Mesmer, Friedrich Anton or Franz (1733-1815) German physician, the founder of the doctrine of animal magnetism, born near Constance, Germany, took up the study of medicine at Vienna, and took his doctor's degree in 1766. About 1772 he began with a Jesuit, Hell, to investigate the curative powers of the magnet, and was led to adopt the opinion that there exists a power, similar to magnetism, which exercises an extraordinary influence on the human body. This he called animal magnetism, and published an account of his discovery, and of its medicinal value, in 1775. In 1778 he went to Paris, where he created a great sensation. His system obtained the support of members of the medical profession, as well as of others; but the government was induced in 1785 to appoint a commission, composed of physicians and scientists, whose report was unfavorable to him. He fell into disrepute, and retired to Meersburg in Switzerland, where he spent the rest of his life in obscurity. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7659

Metz, Abraham (1828-1876). American ophthalmologist, born in Stark County, Ohio. He lost his parents at a very early age, but, by teaching at a district school, he saved sufficient money for his medical education. His medical degree was received at the Cleveland Medical College in 1848. Thereupon he settled as family physician at Massilon, Ohio, but, turning his attention to ophthalmology, his practice was soon confined to that specialty alone. From 1864 until his death he was professor of ophthalmology in the Charity Hospital Medical College at Cleveland. He wrote a considerable number of journal articles, but his Magnus Opus was the once well known *Anatomy and Histology of the Human Eye* (Phila., 1868). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7677-7678.

Meyer, Edouard (1838-1902) German ophthalmologist born at Dessau, Germany. Meyer received his M.D. at Berlin in 1860 and, after three years of study under von Graefe, settled in Paris, where he became an eminent ophthalmologist. He wrote extensively on diseases of the eye, and was for many years an editor of the *Revue Générale d'Ophthalmologie*. He wrote: *Du strabisme et spécialement des conditions de succès de la strabotomie*. Paris 1863. *Maladies des yeux: Leçons sur la Réfraction et l'Accommodation ... recueillies par A.L. Roulet*. Paris 1869 ; (with Montméja) *Traité des opérations qui se pratiquent sur l'oeil*. Paris 1871 (which was the first ophthalmic surgical book illustrated by photographs inserted [not printed] in the text); *Traité pratique des maladies des yeux*. Paris 1873.(translated in German by W. Block *Handbuch der Augenheilkunde* Berlin 1875 and in English by Freeland Fergus *A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Eye* London 1887. *Das Sehen und der Blick* (Virchow und v.Holtzendorffs Populär-Wissenschaftliche Vorträge, 1883, Nr. 402. Albert.JPW.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7678

Meyer, Nikolaus (1775-1855). German ophthalmologist. Born at Bremen, he studied at Halle, Kiel, and Jena, receiving at the last-named institution his professional degree in 1800. He practised first at Bremen, later at Minden. He wrote but little, yet is very important in ophthalmology because he was the *first* to remove by means of the magnet a foreign body from the interior of the eye. Until the time, however, of Nikolaus Meyer-the subject of this sketch-no one had attempted anything more than the mere removal of foreign bodies from the superficial layers of the cornea. Meyer removed a foreign body from the ocular interior. The passage in which this notable event is recorded occurs in the *Medicinische Zeitung*, Vol. XI, 1842, No. 11, p. 50. As will have been observed, we do not know whether the patient's vision was preserved or his eye saved. For sake of completeness, we add that →MacKeown, in 1874, first made an incision into the eye for the purpose of withdrawing from the ocular interior an attractable body by means of a magnet, and that Julius →Hirschberg in 1875 invented the ocular electro-magnet. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7678-7679

Meyer, Reinhard Carl Johannes (1883-1956) South African ophthalmologist from Johannesburg, born in Kimberley, Cape Province, South Africa. He was the son of a mis-

sionary, and was educated in Kimberley and in Cape Town, where he graduated B.A. in 1902. He was awarded the Jamieson Scholarship and took a medical training at Edinburgh University where he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1908. He returned to South Africa to become house physician and house surgeon at the Johannesburg General Hospital from 1910 to 1912. He returned in 1953 to Europe for further studies, taking his M.D. and F.R.C.S. at Edinburgh, and his D.O. at Oxford. After demobilization from World War I he became a house surgeon at Moorfields Eye Hospital (R.L.O.H.), and he returned to South Africa in the latter part of 1919 to begin practice as an ophthalmic surgeon in Johannesburg. He was appointed ophthalmic surgeon to the Transvaal Memorial Hospital for Children in 1923 and to the staff of the Johannesburg General Hospital in 1924, where he served for a first term of 15 years. He was recalled to the Johannesburg General Hospital for the years 1939-1945 during the absence of other senior ophthalmic surgeons on war service. In 1930, together with the late Dr. Wood of Cape Town and Dr. Verwey of Pietermaritzburg, he was instrumental in forming the Ophthalmological Society of South Africa, of which he became President in the years 1938 and 1939. He was one of the pioneers in South Africa of diathermy treatment for detachment in the early 1930s of intra-capsular extractions of cataracts about the same time, and of corneal grafting in 1937. He took a keen interest in the work of the Society to help the civilian blind in Johannesburg, and was associated from the inception with the St. John Ophthalmic Foundation which established an Eye Hospital on the outskirts of Johannesburg to begin work in 1951. BJO 1957,4:64

Meyer-Schwickerath, Gerd (1920-1992) German ophthalmologist, retired director of the University Eye Clinic of Essen, Germany. Pioneer of light-coagulation research in ophthalmology Born in Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany, Meyer-Schwickerath studied medicine between 1940 and 1945 respectively in Münster(Westphalia), Würzburg and Bonn. He was employed 1946 at the Hamburg University Eye Clinic under → Marchesani. He received his M.D. 1946 in Hamburg. From 1952 to 1959 employed at the Bonn University Eye Clinic Venusberg under H.K. →Müller. During his time in Bonn, he developed the technique of photocoagulation. His initial studies involved the use of sunlight and a heliostat on the roof of the Eye Clinic. This was followed by the use of the carbon arc. Together with Dr. Hans →Littmann of Carl Zeiss Oberkochen, he developed the Xenon photocoagulator. Meyer-Schwickerath method was for the first time made public at the Meeting of the German Ophthalmological Society in Heidelberg 1949 in a two and a half page manuscript. A first monography with results was published by him in 1959: „*Lichtkoagulation*“ Stuttgart Enke Verlag , translated and published by Mosby Company, St.Louis 1961. It was doubtless Meyer-Schwickerath's study of Alvar →Gullstrands book, "*Dioptrics of the Eye*," that permitted him to make this brilliant discovery. When Dr. Meyer-Schwickerath received the Graefe Medal in 1986, he stated that a major portion of his work was directed toward finding even brighter sources of light. This led eventually to the use of the laser technology in ophthalmology, a development he viewed with some skepticism. In 1952, Meyer-Schwickerath moved to the University of Bonn. Here he developed an enormous practice with patients referred from all over the world for the treatment of vascular tumors, abnormalities of the cornea, iris, and retina. He provided a two-week course for ophthalmologists who came to Bonn from all over the world to observe the patients he treated and to learn photocoagulation on the eyes of anesthetized rabbits. Several months after the course in the spring of 1959, he was one of the founders of the Club Gonin. In 1959, Meyer-Schwickerath was named director of the ophthalmology clinic of the University of Essen. In 1963, he founded the Essen Continuing Education for Ophthalmologists (EFA). Apart from his invention of photocoagulation, this remained his most important achievement. In 1945, Meyer-Schwickerath reestablished the use of indirect ophthalmoscopy in Germany and he preferred the monocular, hand-held, self-contained illuminated ophthalmoscope. He was the first to use an electronic flash for fundus photography, and was mainly responsible for the development of this technique. His immense wealth of ideas, his constant effort to put these ideas into practical use, and his deep personal concern to widen their application gained him international recognition in ophthalmology. In 1960, he was awarded the Graefe Prize. In 1969, he was elected to the German Academy of Scientists and Physicians Leopoldina. In 1970, he received the Gonin Medal, the most highly regarded

award in ophthalmology. In 1978, he was elected to the anglo-french "*Ordre Pour le Merite for Science and Arts.*" In 1981, he received the Great Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1986, he was awarded the Graefe Medal from the German Ophthalmological Society, and in 1990, the Wesseley Medal at the occasion of the International Congress of Ophthalmology. He was nominated several times as a doctor honoris causa and was an honorary member of countless scientific ophthalmological societies and academies in Germany and abroad. His researches on oculo-dental-digital dysplasia resulted in the Meyer-Schicklerath-Weyers Syndrome. AJO 1992,114:245-246;BJO 1992; Ursula Lau-Werner:Deutsche ophthalmologische Gelehrte,München (thesis, private print) 1981(Wayenborgh Library).

Meyner, Ernst Martin (1933-1999) German ophthalmologist born in Altenburg/Thüringen. Meyner first held an apprenticeship as carpenter before turning to medicine in Leipzig and Tübingen. He became ophthalmologist at the Tübingen University presenting his habilitation under the title "*Die Operative Behandlung angeborener Katarakte und Ihre Prognose*". His main scientific work was focused on traumatology and slit lamp photography. He became director of the ophthalmic division in the Pforzheim hospital and professor of ophthalmology in 1980. During his holidays Meyner, for many years, had been teaching ophthalmic basics to nurses of the Elisabeth Hospital in Tanzania. Augenspiegel 1999,42,4:56

Michael, Francis Morley (1870-1908). American ophthalmologist of much promise, who died before that promise could be fulfilled, was surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, oculist to the Binghamton State Hospital and to the Binghamton City Hospital. He died aged 38 years. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7680

Michaelis, Eduard (1824-1891) German ophthalmologist of Berlin, son of Heinrich Sabatier Michaelis. He received his M.D. at the University of Berlin in 1847, worked as Albrecht von Graefe's assistant from 1851 to 1862, and thereafter maintained his own practice in ophthalmology. In addition to the biography (*Albrecht von Graefe: sein Leben und Wirken* Berlin 1877) of his mentor, Michaelis published the *Handwörterbuch der augenärztlichen Therapie* (1883).

Michaelis, Gustav Adolf (1798-1848) German physician, director of the School of Midwifery in Kiel. Here mentioned only because of his booklet: *Über die Retina besonders über die Macula lutea und das Foramen centrale*. Breslau 1842.

Michaelis, Heinrich Sabatier (1791-1857) German physician born in Jessnitz (Anhalt), Germany. He received his medical degree with the thesis *De Amputatione Penis*. During the war, in 1813-14, he served under Carl Ferdinand von Graefe (father of Albrecht v.Graefe) as head physician and became, in 1833, court physician. He was very close to von Graefe and published many papers from volume 1 (1820) in von Graefe's and Philipp Walthers founded Journal. He also wrote a medical biography of C.F.von Graefe: *C.F.v.Graefe in seinem 30jähr. Wirken für Staat und Wissenschaft* Berlin 1840.

Michaelson, Isaac (1903-1982) Israeli ophthalmologist. He was professor of ophthalmology at Hebrew University, Hadassah Medical School, from 1948 until 1973 when he retired. He then continued to work as director of the Institute for the Prevention of Blindness in Jerusalem. Professor Michaelson graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1925, and received the diploma of ophthalmic medicine and surgery from the Royal College of Surgeons in England in 1932. He was a doctor of philosophy at Glasgow University. Additionally, he was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow from 1927 to 1948. He worked on the clinical staff at the Glasgow Eye Infirmary and the Department of Ophthalmology of Glasgow University. During World War II, Professor Michaelson served as an ophthalmologist at a general hospital in the Middle East. He spent most of these years in Israel and was instrumental in recruiting many Jewish doctor-refugees from Nazi Germany into the British Army. Two years after World War II, he was awarded the Israel Prize in Medicine. He wrote numerous articles and textbooks. The third edition of the text, "*Fundus of the Eye*," written in collaboration with his son-in-law, David Ben Ezra,

appeared in 1981. Previous editions were co-authored with Professor Ballantyne of Glasgow University. Michaelson insisted that residents in ophthalmology assist ophthalmologists in developing countries. He helped establish ophthalmic services in emergent countries in Africa. He was most effective in activities concerning prevention of blindness, both in Israel and abroad. *AJO* 1982,94:417-418

Michel, Charles Eugene (1832-1913). American ophthalmologist of St. Louis, Mo. Born at Charleston, S. C., . Michel, he received the degree of M. D. at the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston, in 1857. A surgeon in the Confederate army throughout the Civil War, he was, at its close, a division medical inspector. From the end of the war until his death, Michel practised, as ophthalmologist exclusively, at St. Louis, Mo. Here he was for many years professor of ophthalmology in the Missouri Medical College, and surgeon at the St. Louis Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary. He was also for a time ophthalmic surgeon to the Martha Parsons Hospital for Children. He was the first to employ electrolysis in ophthalmology, and invented a number of instruments and operations. He was a skilful operator, and enjoyed an international reputation. He was also a clear and forceful writer and teacher. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10,p.7680-7682

Michel, Julius von (1843-1911) German ophthalmologist born at Frankenthal, Germany, received his M.D. in 1866 at Würzburg, worked as Horner's assistant at the Zürich University eye clinic (1868-1870), and, after further ophthalmologic and histologic study in Leipzig, became professor of ophthalmology at Erlangen (1873-1879), Würzburg (1879-1900), and with Kuhnt, he founded the *Zeitschrift für Augenheilkunde* in 1899(to-day "*Ophthalmologica* " Karger Verlag Basle); the topics of his own investigations and writings range widely within the field of ophthalmic anatomy, physiology, and pathology: *Die histologische Structur des Irisstroma* Erlangen 1875; *Die Prüfung des Sehvermögens und der Farbenblindheit beim Eisenbahnpersonal und bei den Truppen*. München 1878; *Lehrbuch der Augenheilkunde*. Wiesbaden 1884; *Über Sehnerven-degeneration und Sehnerven-kreuzung*. Wiesbaden 1887 (Festschrift for the Anatomist Albert Kölliker); *Klinischer Leitfaden der Augenheilkunde Wiesbaden* 1894. He was from 1879 the editor of the *Jahresbericht der Ophthalmologie*. Von Michel was the author of the section on diseases of the eyelids in Graefe-Saemisch's *Handbuch der Augenheilkunde*. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology*, 10, The Ophthalmoscope, 1911,p.811-812. Albert.JPW

Michels, Ronald G. (1943-1991) Michels grew up in the small town of Henderson, North Carolina. He attended the University of North Carolina, where he was an outstanding student. He remained at Chapel Hill for medical school, where he worked with Sam McPherson, who urged Michels to consider his alma mater, Wilmer Ophthalmological institute, for residency. In 1968, Michels went to Baltimore for an internship in medicine at Johns Hopkins, and he entered his ophthalmology residency at Wilmer one year later. After his residency, Ron moved on to Bascom Palmer as a retina-vitreous fellow. This was a particularly exciting time for those interested in retinal diseases, and Michels recalled that he was fortunate to work under the guidance of Ed→Norton and the rest of the outstanding group in Miami, including Don→Gass, Victor →Curtin, and Robert →Machemer. Michels found himself right at home in this exciting and stimulating environment. His papers with Don Gass on branch vein occlusion and the series of publications with Robert Machemer regarding vitreous surgery clearly set the standard for that day and established Michels as one of the up-and-coming retinal specialists who would lead the revolution in the diagnosis and management of retinal diseases. Michels inherited Stephen J.→Ryan's office at Wilmer and quickly established himself and the Wilmer Institute as leaders in vitreoretinal diseases. His series of papers on vitreoretinal surgery, beginning in the early 1970s, were truly outstanding contributions in the field of ophthalmology. He had a number of important papers published and provided important contributions to every major journal in ophthalmology. Among his major publications was the book, *Vitreous Surgery*, voted the medical book of the year for 1981. It is almost unbelievable that one individual could be awarded this prize twice, but Michels won it again for his outstanding book, *Retinal Detachment*, which was coauthored with Pat Wilkinson and Tom Rice and published in 1990. Michels curriculum vitae included some 280 contributions to the literature. His series of papers relating to diabetic retinopathy and

the proper approaches to complications of vitreous surgery in diabetes have fundamentally influenced the practice of vitreoretinal surgery. His papers on complicated retinal detachments, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, and epiretinal membranes were major contributions to the field of vitreous surgery. His surgical fame, however, extended far beyond his manuscripts and lectures. In the late 1970s, when the Cold War was at its most frigid, the Kremlin sought the best vitreoretinal surgeon in the world to operate on one of their leaders. They asked Ron Michels to go to Moscow, where he and his good friend, Walter→Stark (as his assistant), performed successful surgery for a macular pucker. A few years later, the scenario was replayed when an Afghan resistance hero sought care for his remaining eye, which was in a seemingly hopeless condition. Michels salvaged the eye. Michels contributed greatly to the Wilmer Institute and its reputation for leadership in vitreoretinal diseases and surgery until September 1989, when he left to go into practice with Bert Glaser. AJO 1991,111:661-663

Michelson, Albert Abraham (1852-1931) German-American physicist who devised the Michelson interferometer to detect the motion of the earth through the ether. He performed numerous trials with Edward Morley of this classic investigation which was come to be known as the *Michelson-Morley* experiment. No matter how the device was oriented, where it was placed, or when it was used, a null result was obtained. In 1890, he developed a theory for interferometric observations of single and double stars. He suggested that a telescope's resolving power could be increased using external mirrors in an arrangement he called a stellar refractometer. He made trial observations with the 15" Harvard College Observatory which failed. However, he successfully measured the diameters of the Galilean satellites using the Lick 12". He then added a steel beam across the telescope's front on which four small relay mirrors were placed, creating the device known as a Michelson stellar interferometer. He measured seven stars with the 100" Hooker Telescope, although one was later withdrawn (*Sky & Telescope* Oct. 1991). Michelson is quoted as quipping "the grand underlying principles have been firmly established...further truths of physics are to be looked for in the sixth place of decimals" (*Science*, 1992), but a similar quote is also attributed to Kelvin.(JPW)

Middlemore, Richard (1804-1896). British ophthalmologist of Birmingham, England, renowned especially for his lectures on the eye and for his numerous benefactions to ophthalmic institutions. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London (M.R.C.S., 1827), chiefly with Laurence, Vincent and Abernethy, and finally moved to Birmingham (1828). Here he was a student of Hodgson's for about three years, and then, for ten, his assistant. He settled in Birmingham, where he practised until 1879, and continued to reside until his death. He never, even in his private practice, entirely relinquished general medicine and surgery, though ophthalmology engrossed the greater part of his attention. In 1877 he founded a prize in ophthalmology, awarded triennially by the British Medical Association; in 1888 he gave 1000 Pounds to endow a course of lectures in ophthalmology at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital, and another of 2000 Pounds to the Birmingham Asylum for the Blind. Middlemore's most important writings are as follows: 1. *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye and its Appendages*. (2 vols., London, 1835. 2d ed., London, 1839. The most important English work on ophthalmology till that of Wharton Jones.) 2. *On the Treatment of Certain Injuries of the Eye, occurring in Infants and Young Persons*. (London, 1840.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7692-7693.Albert.JPW

Mihalkovics, Victor Geza (1844-1899). Austrian anatomist and embryologist of some ophthalmologic importance. Born at Budapest he there received his medical degree, also there in 1868 became assistant in anatomy, thence proceeded to Vienna, where he studied histology with Schwalbe and Ludwig, moved to Strasbourg and became assistant to Waldeyer, then, in 1874, back to Budapest where he became privatdocent for descriptive anatomy, and, in 1881, Extraordinary Professor of Complete Descriptive Anatomy. In 1884 he was made Ordinary Fellow of the Hungarian Academy. Mihalkovics's ophthalmologic writings were: 1. *Ueber den Kamm des Vogelauges*. (Archiv f. Mikr. Anat., IX, 1873.) 2. *Ein Beitrag zur Ersten Anlage d. Augenlinse*. (*Ibid.*, XI, 1875)American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7702

Miki, Naomasa (1942-) Japanese neuropharmacologist working on the eye. He graduated from the Faculty of Medicine of Osaka University in 1967. He has worked as the Professor of the Department of Pharmacology of Osaka University since 1989. His publications include “*Purification and properties of the light-activated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase of rod outer segments*. J. Biol. Chem. 250: 6320, 1975, and “*Visinin; a novel calcium-binding protein expressed in retinal cone cells*. Neuron, 2:469, 1990”. He is a member of Neuroscience, and is a member of the Japanese Pharmacological Society and Japan Neuroscience Society; he is currently the President of the Japanese Society for Neurochemistry. (Department of Pharmacology, A6, Osaka University Medical School, Yamadaoka Suita, Osaka 565-0871, Japan; phone: 81-6-6879-3520, fax: 81-6-6879-3529, e-mail: nmiki@pharma1.med.osaka-u.ac.jp) (SM)

Miki, Tokuhiko (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka City University. He graduated from Osaka City University in 1963, studied Pathology in the Postgraduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. BABA Tameyoshi, Prof. SHIMAZAKI Masayoshi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1968 (thesis: *Morphogenetic study of congenital ocular malformations in rats induced by excessive vitamin A, with special reference to exophthalmos*. Osaka City Med. J. 14: 1-30, 1968). He started to study Ophthalmology as an assistant ophthalmologist in 1968 and was promoted to Lecturer of the University in 1974 and extended his studies at University of Iowa (1978) with Prof. →Hayreh and also at the University of Munich with Prof. →Lund. On return to Osaka, he was made the Assistant Professor in 1978 and then elected to be the Professor and Chairman, the present position, in 1990. He has a joint appointment as the Councillor of the Osaka City University and the Vice-Director of the University Hospital since 1998. He serves as a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1991-), to the Japanese Society of Laser Medicine (1998-) and also to many other Japanese Societies. He was the President of the Japan ICG Angiography Club (1991) and has been a senior member of the club (1991-) and also serves as the Chairman of many research groups supported by the Ministry of Health and Welfare and by the Ministry of Education. These groups were engaged in experimental studies of chorioretinopathy due to stress (1970), Computer assisted image analyses of ICG angiography for chorioretinal circulation (1994-1995) and Diagnosis and Treatment of age-related macular degeneration (1997-1999). Furthermore, he has played key roles in the organization of international symposia and meetings, e.g. International Committee to the First International Symposium of ICG Angiography (New York, 1955), Secretary General and Organizing Committee to the 2nd Symposium in Nara (1998), Program Committee to the 5th International Symposium of Ocular Circulation and Neovascularization (Kyoto, 1998), Technical Program Committee to Laser 99 (Munich, 1999), Honorary Committee to the 4th International Symposium of ICG Angiography (Baden-Baden, 1999). He is also an editor of Folia Ophthalmologica Japonica and is an Executive Director of the Osaka Eye Bank. Some of his many publications are Photodynamic therapy of a new photosensitizer ATX-S10 on corneal neovascularization. Exp. Eye Res. 67: 10, 1998, Computer assisted image analysis using the subtraction method in indocyanine green angiography. Eur. J. Ophthalmol. 6: 30, 1996, The involvement of polyamines in the proliferation of cultured retinal pigment epithelial cells. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 37: 1975, 1996. (Department of Ophthalmology, Osaka City University, Abeno Asahi-machi 1-4-3, Osaka 545-8585, Japan. phone:+81-6-6645-3865; fax: +81-6-6634-3873; e-mail: i-miki@med.osaka-cu.ac.jp) (SM)



Masakichi Mikuni

Mikkelsen, Mitchell (1850-1919) American ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist of Wells, Minnesota. He was born in Dane County, Wis. At the age of 22, in 1872, he homesteaded 160 acres of land in South Dakota, where, on a number of occasions, he had serious difficulties with the Indians. Later he became a herder of the Texas cattle which were owned by the U. S. Indian Agency nearby, and, in this way, was enabled to save the money which gave him a medical education. In 1877 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and in 1884 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. For twenty seven years he practiced at Wells. AJO 1919,2:460

Mikuni, Masakichi (1906-1987) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor Emeritus of Niigata University. He graduated from Niigata University in 1933, and studied

Ophthalmology under Prof. →KUMAGAI Naoki: he received the degree, Doctor Medical Sciences from the University in 1939. His thesis “*Surgery of Strabismus*” was recognized as a good work by the Japanese Ophthalmological Society which granted him the ICHIKAWA Prize. He was promoted Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology in 1945 and worked in this position until retirement in 1972. During his tenure, he served as the Hospital Director, 1966-67, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1967-1970. He also served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as the President of the 62nd Congress of the Society in 1958 and as a symposist at the 67th Congress (Lecture: *Measurement of the retinal arterial pressure*). He was the Society’s Award Lecturer (Lecture: *Measurements in the ocular fundus and the clinical application – in particular reference to fundus photography*) at the 74th Congress in 1970. After retirement, he was entitled Professor Emeritus, and Emeritus Member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. In recognition of his service, the Government conferred on him the Third Order of the Rising Sun in 1977. (SM)

Mile, Johannes (1789-1839). Polish physician and obstetrician, who devoted considerable attention to diseases of the eye. Born at Warsaw, he was at first apprentice to a clockmaker. In 1810, however, he began to study medicine at Warsaw and, in 1814, received his medical degree. For the next three years he studied physics, physiology, and obstetrics in Germany, France, Holland and England. Returning to Warsaw in 1817, he became in 1819 full professor of physiology and obstetrics, a title which he held till 1831. Mile's ophthalmologic writings are as follows: 1. *De la Cause qui Dispose l'Oeil pour Voir Distinctement les Objets Placés à Différentes Distances*. (Magendie's Jour., 1826.) 2. *Ueber die Richtungslinie des Sehens*. (Poggendorff's Annalen, 1837.) 3. *Ueber die Empfindung, welche Entsteht, wenn Verschiedenfarbige Lichtstrahlen auf dieselben Stellen der Retina eines einzigen Auges Fallen*. (Müller's Arch., 1839.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7705

Miller, Stephen James(1915-1996) British ophthalmologist born in Arbroath (Scotland). Educated at Arbroath High School and Aberdeen University where he read medicine. Miller was appointed house surgeon at the Royal Infirmary in Hull 1937. After the war in 1952 he was encouraged by Sir Stewart →Duke Elder to come south. He became consultant at St.George’s Hospital. Subsequent appointments as consultant ophthalmologist at *Moorfields Eye Hospital* and at the *National Hospital for Nervous Diseases* established at the front of his profession. Miller was 34 years editor of the *British Journal of Ophthalmology* and wrote the 16th,17th and 18th edition of *Parson’s Diseases of the Eye (1978-1990)*; *Modern Trends in Ophthalmology (1973)*. Miller became Hospitalier to St. John Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem in succession to Sir Duke Elder and Keith→Lyle.He was appointed to Queen Elisabeth Household , later Surgeon Oculist to the Queen.Miller was one of the first to see the potential of fluorescein angiography in ophthalmology, an innovation pioneered in USA, in Britain.The Independent, London,1st May 1996

Miller, William H. (1926-) American scientist who investigated structures in the optical train that are small with respect to light wavelengths and the role of the cyclic nucleotide cascade in phototransduction. He received the degree of M.D. from Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1954, worked with H.K. Hartline and Floyd Ratliff, Rockefeller University, 1955-64, where he also began a life-long association with Tsuneo Tomita and his colleagues. Miller spent the balance of his career at Yale Medical School and is now Professor Emeritus. He showed that arthropod photoreceptor organelles are microvilli of the receptor cells, rather than fenestrated disks or secretions as previously thought. Carl Gustaf Bernhard, Karolinska Institutet, and Miller found that the corneas of some insects have minute nipple-shaped protuberances that function as an anti-reflection coating. Allan Snyder, Australian National University, and Miller found that the avian, retinal deep-fovea acts as the negative element of a telephoto lens so that a bird with human-sized eyes has a resolving power of twice that of the human. They also found that the end-on appearance of the green rod is explained by its myoid functioning as the entrance pupil of the receptor organelle. [Summarized in: Miller, W.H. (1979) Chapter 3 in: *Handbook of Sensory Physiology*, Vol. VII/6A, H. Autrum, ed., Springer-Verlag.] The molecular chain of events

that mediates phototransduction was unknown in 1971 when M.W. Bitensky, then at Yale Medical School, and Miller proposed the cyclic-nucleotide enzymatic cascade for that role. That idea was counterintuitive; most believed that calcium mediated transduction (D. Attwell *News & Views, Phototransduction changes focus*. Nature 317:14, 1985). Grant Nicol, then Miller's graduate student, and Miller found that excess, exogenous cyclic GMP injected into a single frog photoreceptor mimics darkness and that the response to light is delayed until the excess cyclic GMP is hydrolyzed. That cyclic GMP mediates the response to darkness and its hydrolysis mediates the photoresponse was directly confirmed by E. Fesenko and his colleagues in 1985. [Bitensky, M.W., Gorman, R.E. and Miller, W.H. (1971) *Adenyl cyclase as a link between photon capture and changes in membrane permeability of frog photoreceptors*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 68:561-562; Miller, W.H. and Nicol, G.D. (1979) *Cyclic GMP regulates membrane potential in rod photoreceptors*. Nature 280:64-66; Miller, W.H. Editor, (1981) *Molecular Mechanisms of Phototransduction*. Academic Press, New York; Miller, W.H. (1990) Proctor Medal Lecture: *Dark Mimic*. Inves. Ophthal. & Vis. Sci. 31:1659-1673.] (E-mail: William.Miller@yale.edu)

Millikin, Benjamin L.(1851-1916) American ophthalmologists of the Middle West. Born at Warren, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Allegheny College in 1874, and that of M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. After a year or more of graduate study abroad, he returned to this country, and served for a time as resident physician in the University of Pennsylvania, later in the Philadelphia Children's Hospital and the Wills Eye Hospital. In 1883, having been appointed professor of diseases of the eye in the medical department of Western Reserve University, he moved to Cleveland, O. The following year he was appointed visiting ophthalmologist to St. Vincent's Hospital. From 1892 to 1912 he was visiting ophthalmologist to Lakeside Hospital, and, from 1912 until his death, senior visiting ophthalmologist. In 1900 he was made dean and executive officer of the medical faculty of Western Reserve University, retiring in 1912. Throughout his entire career he never ceased to take an interest in general medicine, though practising ophthalmology exclusively. Millikin, in all his professional relations, was a power for good. Thus, it was chiefly owing to his persistent endeavors that the entrance to the medical course at Western Reserve was limited to college graduates. When he became dean, the endowment of the medical department was only \$50,000; at the time of his retirement it had arisen to more than \$1,500,000. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7823-7825

Millingen (or Milligen), Edwin van (1848-1900) Anglo-Turkish ophthalmologist, son of Dr. Julius van Millingen physician to Lord Byron in the Greek war of independence. He was present with Byron when that celebrated poet died (at Missolonghi), and was subsequently physician to four sultans. He received an excellent education in the arts and sciences, and became a well-known linguist, writing and speaking French, German, Arabic, Greek and English with almost equal ease. His medical education was received chiefly in Germany, especially under Professor Julius Hirschberg, in Berlin. He practised in Constantinople, and there wrote numerous articles, the most of which appeared in the *Centralblatt f. prakt. Augenheilkunde*. He invented a number of ingenious operations, one of which consisted in the insertion of a collar-buttonshaped glass into the cornea, in cases of double corneal leucoma. This inserted glass was, of course, not tolerated very long, but the object was to enable the completely blind from leucoma to see again, for a very short time at least, just before they died, or else for the purpose of enabling the patient to identify some person, document, or other visible object, in an important case at law. van Milligen was, for years, professor of ophthalmology at the Constantinople Military School, and, for even a longer time, was ophthalmologist and otologist to the Sultan Abdul Aziz and to the harem. So far the *American Encyclopedia*,p.7825. The historian Shastid, author of this sketch, did not realize the importance of van Milligen's operation: it was in fact the *first* intraocular artificial lens implant (more than 50 years before →Ridley's first attempts to implant a lens in the human eye.)[JPW]

Millington, William (1822-1912) British ophthalmologist. Millington was one of the founders of the Wolverhampton Eye Infirmary. The Ophthalmoscope, 1912,p.59.

Mimura, Osamu (1950-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Hyogo College of Medicine. He graduated from Osaka Medical College in 1975, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. IMACHI Jo and Prof. SHIMO-OKU Masashi in the Postgraduate School of Hyogo College of Medicine. He submitted the thesis (*Re-evaluation of the motoneurons innervating the extraocular muscles in cat using horseradish peroxidase*. Acta Soc. Ophthalmol. Jpn 86:1408-1415,1982) to the College and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1982. He studied in the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Saarland, Germany from 1995 to 1996 (Director Prof. K.W.→Ruprecht). He has been in the present position, as above, since 1998. His research interest is in Neuro-ophthalmology, Strabismus and Pediatric Ophthalmology, and some examples of his publications in these fields embrace “*Saccadic latencies in amblyopia using infrared television fundus camera with two-dimensional stimuli*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol.25: 248,1981”, “*Retinal sensitivity and spatial summation in amblyopia*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 28: 389,1984”. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor and the Japanese Neuro-ophthalmological Society on the Board of Trustees. For the excellence of his research, the Japanese Association of Strabismus and Amblyopia granted him the Nakagawa Prize in 1990.(Department of Ophthalmology, Hyogo College of Medicine, 1-1 Mokogawa-cho, Nishinomiya, 663-8501, Japan. phone:+81-7-9845-6462; fax:+81-7-9845-6464, e-mail: mimu@hyo-med.ac.jp)(SM)

Mimura, Yasuo (1930-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokushima University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1955, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. MIZUKAWA Takashi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1960 (thesis: *Studies on Lens protein: I. Purification method of bovine lens protein* J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 77: 1423, 1958; *II. Immunologic characters of lens proteins*. Folia Ophthalmol. Jpn. 11: 37, 1960). He was granted the fellowship from Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and extended his studies during 1963-1965 at the University of Munich under Prof.H.→Remky (*Antikoerper gegen Hornhauttransplantate*.Klin. Mbl. Augenheilkd. 146: 675, 1965). He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokushima University in 1982 and served until retirement in 1996. He served as a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1975-1979, 1983-1997), Japanese Society of Connective tissue (1969-1997)(President in 1991), Japanese Society of Allergy (1967-) and the Japanese Society of Oriental Medicine (1982-): he is an Honorary Member of these Societies. He has worked in the field of ocular immunology and his publications embrace “*Treatment of ocular lesions in Behcet’s disease*, Jpn. Med. Res. Found.18: *Behcet’s Disease*: p. 499-512, 1982” and “*Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease, Ophthalmology Book*, 13, p.117-144, Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo, 1980”. Currently, he has been the President of the Tokushima Eye Bank since 1993.(SM)



Reinhard Carl Johannes Meyer

Minami, Kumata (1907-1981) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology of Kurume Medical College. After graduating from Kumamoto University in 1933, he studied Ophthalmology under Prof. KAGOSHIMA Shigeru, and received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1939. He was appointed the Professor of Ophthalmology of Kurume Medical College in 1946 and worked until 1956. He wrote the following books “*Diseases of the Eye and Respiratory Organs*” and “*Diseases of the Eye and Reproductive Organs*” in the series of *Handbook of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 12: 5-2,3, Kanehara Publ. Co. Tokyo 1952. (SM)

Minoda, Kensei (1934-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Teikyo University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1958, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1964 (thesis: *Histochemical studies of the nerve endings in the extraocular muscles*. No.1. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 67: 1369, 1963; No. 2. *ibid*. 68: 311, 1964; No.3. *ibid*. 68: 327, 1964). He spent 3 years (1964-1967) at the Department of Ophthalmology of New York University and carried out research with Prof. G. M. Breinin (Fine structure of extraocular muscle in rabbit. J. Cell Biol. 39: 193 1968, with Davidowitz J.). He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Ichihara Hospital of Teikyo University in 1986 and served until retirement in 1999. He received the Shimizu Prize (1972) of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) for the

excellence of his paper (Electron microscopic and histochemical studies of the extraocular muscles. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc.75: 1184, 1971). He was interested in ocular tumors, particularly, retinoblastoma and he organized the National Registry System of Retinoblastoma and served as the General Secretary (1975-) (Survival rate and risk factors for the patients with retinoblastoma in Japan. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 36: 121, 1992). He compiled his studies of ocular tumors in the book "*Intraocular Tumors*, Kanehara Publ. Co. 1999". He is a Founder of the Japan Ocular Tumor Research Group, and is a Consultant since 1999. He has served as the Auditor of the JOS (1999-), Board of Trustees of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1991-), Board of Trustees of the Japanese Vitreo-Retina Society, and of the Japanese Society of Pediatric Ophthalmology, and Honorary Member of the Japanese Society of Cancer Therapy (1999-). He is an international member of the American Academy of Ophthalmology (1987-) and a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons (1995-). He continues to serve as a Professor at Teikyo University. (Department of Ophthalmology, Teikyo University, Ichihara Hospital. 3426-3 Anesaki, Ichihara, Chiba, 299-0111, Japan. phone: +81-4-3662-1211; fax: +81-4-3662-6420)(SM)

Miram, Eduard (1811-1886) Russian comparative anatomist and embryologist. Born at Mitau (Kurland) he studied at St. Petersburg and settled in Dorpat. In 1838 he lectured there on comparative anatomy, and in 1839 on zoology. In 1841, he travelled in Germany, France and England, for the purpose of studying the universities and museums of those countries. In 1842 he received his degree in medicine at the Königsberg University. Shortly afterward he was appointed extraordinary professor of physiology at Kiev. In 1843 he became the full professor and retained the title until his resignation in 1862. He died at Kiev. His only ophthalmologic writing is entitled "*Beschreibung einer Bildungshemmung des Sehorgans und Betrachtung über die Entwicklung des Auges*" (von Ammon's Monatschrift, 1839). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7841-7842

Mirault, G.M. (? - ?) French surgeon and ophthalmologist. He became physician in Paris 1823 with the thesis *Sur l'Anatomie et l'Inflammation de la Cornée transparente*. Later on he became professor of anatomy and physiology at the Angers secondary medical school (He was therefore called in medical literature "Mirault d'Angers"). He was for a time professor at the Surgical Hospital. He published many ophthalmic papers in the Arch.gén.de médecine and a paper on ectropium in the Annales d'Oculistique (1851). The following pamphlets are also from his pen: *De la cataracte capsulaire et particulièrement du traitement de la cataracte capsulaire secondaire* Angers 1861 and *De l'occlusion chirurgicale temporaire des paupières dans le traitement de l'ectropion cicatriciel* Angers 1871 and a number of articles on keratitis, retinitis, capsular cataract, capsular after-cataract, and the cure of ectropium. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7842. Albert.JPW

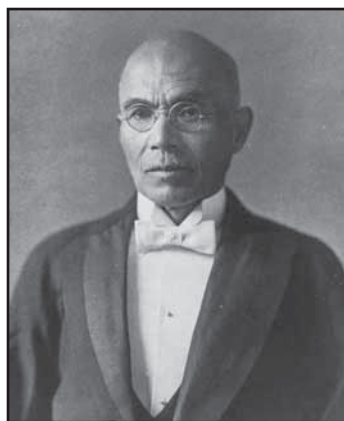
Mishima, Hiromu (1943-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of Department of Ophthalmology of Hiroshima University, School of Medicine. Born as the 3rd generation in an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Hiroshima University in 1969 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof.→Dodo Tsugio. He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1977 (thesis: *Studies on the cytodifferentiation of the neuroblasts and visual cells in the chick embryo retina*: v Greafes Arch. Ophthalmol. 206: 1 1978). He further studied in 1979-1981 at Yale University with Dr. Marvin L→Sears (Mishima & Sears: *Ultracytochemistry of cholera-toxin binding sites in ciliary processes*. Cell & Tissue Res. 223:241,1982). He is the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Hiroshima University, School of Medicine since 1996. His research interests have been clinical and basic science of glaucoma using molecular cell biology and molecular genetic techniques; examples of recent publications are "*Protective effects of vasoactive intestinal peptide against delayed glutamate neurotoxicity in cultured retina*. Brain Res. 809: 127, 1998" and "*Circadian intraocular pressure management with latanoprost*. Surv. Ophthalmol. 41:139,1997". He served on the Council (1987-1991,1996-) and was Vice President (1991-1997) of the International Society of Eye Research and the Secretary General of 12th International Congress of Eye research in 1996 Yokohama, Japan. He also served on the Council (1989-) of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, Council (1991-) and Executive Council (1997-) of Japanese

Glaucoma Society, Council (1997-) and Executive Council (1999-) of Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology. He is a recipient of the International Society of Eye Research Special Award in 1998. (Department of Ophthalmology Hiroshima University School of Medicine, 1-2-3 Kasumi, Minami-Ku, Hiroshima 734-8551, Japan, Phone 81-82-257-5245, Fax 81-82-257-5249, e-mail: hkmishi@ipc.hiroshima-u.ac.jp) (SM)

Mishima, Saiichi (1927-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo University. Born as the 5th generation in an Ophthalmology family, he graduated from Tokyo University in 1949: he studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →HAGIWARA Hogara and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1957 (thesis: *The effects of the denervation and stimulation of the sympathetic and the trigeminal nerve on the mitotic rate of the corneal epithelium in rabbit*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 1: 65, 1957). He studied through a British Council Scholarship in 1959-1960 at the Institute of Ophthalmology, London, with Dr. David M. Maurice, and then with a Dunphy Fellowship at the Retina Foundation, Boston with Dr. C. H. →Dohlman in 1960-1961. After returning to Japan for a short period, he came back to the Retina Foundation as a Research Associate (1963-1965) and worked as an assistant professor at Columbia University New York (1965-1968). On his homecoming, he served at Tokyo University Medical School as the Assistant Professor (1968-1971) and Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology (1971-1987), and as the Director of the University Hospital (1980-1983) and the Dean of the Medical School (1983-1986). Subsequently, he worked as the Director of Tokyo Kosei Nenkin Hospital (under the Ministry of Health and Welfare) during 1987-1997. He is also Professor Emeritus of Norman Bethune Medical University, Changchun, China (1987-). Numerous professional activities include Councillor (1968-1989) and President of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1977-1981), 92nd Congress President of the JOS, Executive Director (1968-1992) and 8th Congress President (1972) of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmological Optics, Founder and Director of the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Pharmacology (1971-1988), Executive Director of Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1978-1987), Founder and President of the Japan Glaucoma Society (JGS) (1990-1998), Executive Director of the Japan Eye Bank Association (1976-1995), Vice-President of the Japan Medical Association (1986-1992), Executive Director of Yomiuri Light and Love Foundation (1988-) and many other National Societies. Also, he has served many Government Councils and Committees and was the Chairman of the Confederation of Japan Medical School Deans and Hospital Directors (1983). International service embraces Secretary General of the 23rd International Congress of Ophthalmology (1978), Executive Director of the International Committee of Glaucoma of the International Congress of Ophthalmology (1974-1990), Honorary President of the 6th International Contact Lens Symposium (1986), President of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology (APAO)(1991-1993), 13th Congress President of the APAO (1991), Founding member and Vice-President of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) (1974-1980) and a member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis (1977-1996), Councillor of the CMAAO (Confederation Medical Associations of Asia and Oceania) (1988-1992), Chairman of the Council of the World Medical Association (WMA) (1987-1992) and many others. He served as editor to many Journals: Chief Editor of Jpn. J. Ophthalmology (1971-1991) and Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. (1971-1987), editor of Experimental Eye Research (1970-1980), Ophthalmic Research (1970-1980), v Graefe Arch. Clin. exp. Ophthalmol. (1982-1992), Survey of Ophthalmol. (1982-1992). Core Journals in Ophthalmol.(1977-1992), Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol (1989-) and Historia Ophthalmologica Internationalis (1997-). He is an Honorary Member of the JOS, JGS, American Academy of Ophthalmology, ISER, CLAO (Contact Lens Association of Ophthalmologists), Asian Oceanic Glaucoma Society and Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis. He is a pioneer of ocular microsurgery in Japan and developed the Mishima range of microsurgical instruments and the Topcon operating microscope. He edited the *first* text book of ocular microsurgery in Japan (Igaku-shoin, Tokyo 1979). His scientific works embrace cornea, glaucoma, ocular physiology, pharmacology, Behcet's diseases and ocular microsurgery and he has delivered many invited lectures and given many courses. The named Lectures are "JOS Award lecture: *Physiology and pathology of the corneal endothelium*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 77: 1736, 1973", "Conrad Berens Memorial Lecture: *Pharmacology of ophthalmic*

solutions. Contact Intraocular Lens Med. J. 4: 22, 1978", "8th Frederick Verhoeff Lecture: *Behcet's disease in Japan, ophthalmologic aspects*. Trans. Am. Ophthalmol. Soc. 77: 225, 1979", "Proctor Lecture: *Clinical pharmacokinetics of the eye*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 21: 504, 1981", "*Diagnosis and management of glaucoma. Shahid Dr. Alim Memorial Lecture* Trans. Ophthalmol Soc. Bangl. 9: 1, 1981", "38th Edward Jackson Memorial Lecture: *Clinical investigations on the corneal endothelium*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 93: 1, 1982", "12th Jules Stein Lecture: *Ocular effects of beta-adrenergic agents*. Surv. Ophthalmol. 27: 187, 1982", "Castroviejo Lecture: *Biomicroscopy using polarized light*. Cornea 1: 187, 1982", "deOcampo Lecture: *Pharmacology of ophthalmic solutions*. Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol. 1: 1, 1989", "Jules Francois Lecture: *Corneal physiology in contact lens wear*. J. Jpn. Contact Lens Soc. 29: 23, 1987" and "Jules Francois Medal Award Lecture: *Code of ethics and its practice in Ophthalmology*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 95: 3, 1991". On the occasion of his retirement from Tokyo University, "the *Mishima Saiichi Commemorative Fund for Eye Research and International Exchange, Inc.*" was founded in 1987: grant-in-aid and fellowships have been granted to many Ophthalmologists of Asian and other developing countries: and they are playing key roles in their home countries. He is also an historian and co-authored the "*History of Ophthalmology in Japan*", Centennial Commemorative publication of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1996. He served as the President of the Japan National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (1990-2000). The 6th generation of the family has two Ophthalmologists with active practice. In recognition of his meritorious service, the Government of Japan conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1997 [Fax: +81-4-2381-0758](mailto:saaiichi@ka2.so-net.ne.jp); e-mail: saaiichi@ka2.so-net.ne.jp (AB)

Missotten, Luc (1931-) Belgian ophthalmologist. Luc Missotten was born in Hasselt. He is the son of Robert Missotten, who was also an ophthalmologist. He obtained the M.D. degree at the University of Leuven in 1955. He became assistant of Maurice Appelmans in the department of ophthalmology of the same university in 1955, and became also aspirant at the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research. With the help of the laboratories of experimental physics (Prof. A. van Itterbeek) and of biochemistry (Prof. Christian de Duve, Nobel price winner) he specialized very soon in electron microscopy of the retina. He presented a report on the ultrastructure of the ocular tissues at the Belgian Society of Ophthalmology in 1964 and obtained the special doctorate in ophthalmology in 1965 with a thesis on the *ultrastructure of the human retina*. This showed the exact relationship between photoreceptors and neurons in the fovea. An own laboratory for electron microscopy was installed in 1970 with the help of the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research. He showed in 1976 that the retina of the nocturnal halfpigeon *Perodicticus potto* contains also cones. When Appelmans retired in 1972, Missotten became the first full professor of ophthalmology of the Flemish university. Till 1988 he wrote about 170 papers covering not only the matters described above but also clinical ophthalmology as e.g. the effects of beta-blocking agents, and even historical problems as ocular surgery in Hammurabi's code. Prof. Dr. L. Missotten, Secretary General EVER, Dept Ophthalmology, University Hospital St Rafael, Capucijnenvoer 33, B-3000 LEUVEN, Belgium. Email: Luc.Missotten@uz.kuleuven.ac.be. Verriest.JPW



Shunjiro Mita

Mita, Shunjiro (1863-1942) Japanese ophthalmologist and founder of Iwate Medical University. He graduated from Iwate Medical School (closed in 1887) in 1885, and in 1889 he studied at the Postgraduate Course of Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. J. →KOMOTO. He owned several Hospitals in Morioka and taught medicine. He was a founding member of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1897. In 1928, he founded Iwate Medical School (a private foundation), and he served as the President until his death. The Medical School is the present Iwate Medical University, School of Medicine and he educated many physicians and surgeons. (SM)

Mitarai, Genyo (1921-) Japanese physiologist, Professor Emeritus of Nagoya University. Born as the son of a physician, he graduated from Nagoya University in 1946 and started to develop techniques for electroencephalography at the Department of Internal Medicine. For 4 months in 1949, he studied under Prof. MOTOKAWA Koichi of Tohoku University, and wrote a thesis "*Cortical response to photic stimulation*." Tohoku J. exp. Med. 62: 261, 1955: he received his Doctor of Medical Sciences from Nagoya University in 1954. In this

year, he succeeded in recording the S-potential from isolated carp retina: the results corroborated the works of Dr. Svaetichin of Caracas. Subsequently he conducted research during 1959-1961 with Dr. Svaetichin (Glia-neuron interactions and adaptation mechanisms of the retina. in (Eds) Jung. R. et al. *Neurophysiology and Psychophysics: the Visual system*. p. 445-456, Springer-Verlag. Berlin 1961). He then worked as the Professor of the Institute of Environmental Medicine of Nagoya University from 1967 to the retirement in 1984: he served as the Director of the Institute in 1983-1984. He has many original articles on the retinal physiology, e.g. "Identification of five types of S-potentials and their corresponding generating sites in horizontal cells of the carp retina. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 18: 161, 1974" and "Chromatic properties of S-potential in fish. Progress in Clinical and Biological Research. Vol. 113: *The S-potential*. (eds,) Drujan B.D. et al., p. 137-150, Allan R. Liss, New York. 1982". For the excellence of his research on the origin and chromatic sensitivity spectrum of the S-potential, he received the *Prize of General Medicine* from Igaku-shoin in 1965. Taniguchi Symposium on Visual Sciences contributed to the advancement of Vision Science during 1978-1996, and he collaborated as a member of its Organizing Committee chaired by TOMITA Tsuneo, throughout the period of its existence. After retirement from Nagoya University, he continued to serve as a Professor at Chyukyo University from 1984 to 1992. Besides being a vision physiologist, he created an experimental system of space life science in 1992: he investigated neurophysiological aspects of posture control using carps to shed light on the human reactions to weightlessness in space. He has held many key positions in the professional Societies, e.g. Councillor of the Japanese Society of Physiology (1958-), Executive Director of the Society (1971-1984), Councillor of the Japanese Society of Space and Aviation Medicine (1959-), Executive Director of the Society (1970) and the President of the Society (1991-1997). He also served to the Government Council for Space Development and Utilization (1978-1984).(SM)



Yukihiko Mitsui

Mitsui, Yukihiko: (1913-1996) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tokushima University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1937 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. ISHIHARA Shinobu; he received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1942. He was invited to Kumamoto University as Associate Professor of Ophthalmology in 1950 and worked until 1958 when he was promoted to the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokushima University. He retired from the University in 1979. He served the WHO for 20 years, 1951-1971, as a Specialist for the Trachoma Prevention Committee, and visited many countries of the world as the WHO Official. He served the University as the Hospital Director, 1964-1966, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, 1976-1978. He served the Japanese Ophthalmological Society as a Councillor, as a symposist at the 57th Congress of the Society (Lecture: *Trachoma*) in 1953 and at the 63rd Congress (Lecture: *Virus and eye diseases with particular attention to epidemic keratoconjunctivitis*) in 1959. He also delivered the Society's Award Lecturer (Lecture: *Infectious diseases of the cornea*) at the 79th Congress in 1975. He organized, as the Congress President, the 5th Afro-Asian Congress held in Tokyo in 1972. He was the Founder of the Japanese Association for Ocular Infection and was the President of the Association from 1964 until 1994. In memory of his distinguished service, the Society created the Mitsui Prize to be granted to researchers with significant accomplishments. In recognition of his distinguished service the Government conferred on him the Second Order of the Sacred Treasures in 1986. (MS)

Mittendorf, William F. (1844-1917) American ophthalmologist, author of: *A manual on diseases of the eye and ear for the use of students and practitioners*. New York 1881. Albert

Miyake, Kensaku (1940-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Director and Head of Shozankai Medical Foundation Miyake Eye Hospital. He was born in Nagoya as the 3rd generation in an Ophthalmology family, elder brother of MIYAKE Yozo, he graduated from Nagoya University in 1966. He studied Ophthalmology at Nagoya University and also from his father: he submitted his thesis (*Electron microscopic studies of the effects of bradykinin on retinochoroidal vessels*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 75: 1719, 1971) to Nagoya University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1971. He has been in the present position

since 1975. His professional activities has been extensive and positions he has held are Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS), Board of Directors of Japan Ophthalmologists Association (1991-), Board of Chairman for the Japanese Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgery, Board of Directors for Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (JSOS), of the Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1997-) and Board of Directors of Highlights of Ophthalmology (1991-). He served as the President to the International Intra-ocular Implant Club (IIIC) (1988-1992) and he is the President of the 23rd Congress of the JSOS in 2000, and a Member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internrtionalis (Chair XXVI) since 1996. He is the Chief-Editor for the Jpn. J. Ophthalmic Surg., editor for Highlights of Ophthalmology, Ocular Surgery News International and Ophthalmic Practice, Afro-Asian J. Ophthalmol. Jpn. J. Cataract Refr. Surgery. He delivered many Award Lectures, including the Ridley Medal Award Lecture in 1986 (*Fluorometric evaluation of the blood-ocular barrier function following cataract surgery and intraocular lens implantation*. J. Cataract Refract. Surg. 14: 560, 1988), Special Report to the 92nd Congress of JOS (*Active transport of substances from the vitreous body*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 92: 909, 1988), Arthur Lim Medal Lecture in 1993 at the 6th Meeting of International Cataract Implant Microsurgery and Refractive Keratoplasty (*The significance of inflammatory reactions following cataract extraction/IOL implantation surgery*. J. Cataract Refract. Surg. 22: 759, 1996) and the Binkhorst Medal Award Lecture at the 100th Anniversary of the American Academy of Ophthalmology in 1996 (*Blood-retinal barrier and autofluorescence of the posterior polar retina in long-standing pseudophakia*. J.Cataract.Refract. Surg. 25: 891, 1999). While he has a busy practice, he has published more than 150 papers in National and International Journals: some examples are “*Prevention of cystoid macular edema after lens extraction by topical indomethacin*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 22: 90, 1978”, “*Blood-aqueous barrier in eyes with retina vein occlusion*. Ophthalmology 99: 906, 1992” and “*Active transport system of prostaglandins: Clinical implications and considerations*. J. Cataract Refract. Surg. 18: 100, 1992”. For his meritorious research, he received many Awards, e.g. Award for recognition and contribution in Ophthalmology (International Congress of Ophthalmology, 1990), Gold Medal of IIIC (1990), Highest Honor Award of the Japan Medical Association (1995) and many others. (Shyozankai Miyake Eye Hospital: Address. phone: +81-5-2915-8001, fax: +81-5-2915-8525, e-mail: miyake@spice.or.jp)(SM)

Miyake, Yozo (1942-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Nagoya University. He was born as the 3rd generation of an Ophthalmology family in Nagoya and is the younger brother of MIYAKE Kensaku. He graduated from Nagoya University in 1967, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. KOJIMA Koku, Prof. ICHIKAWA Hiroshi, and Prof. AWAYA Shinobu. He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1974 (thesis: *Electro-oculographic change in retinal arterial occlusion and its analysis*. J Jpn Ophthalmol Soc. 78: 311, 1974). He extended his studies at the Schepens Eye Research Institute, Boston, in 1976-1979. He studied the focal macular electroretinogram in human macular diseases, and pre-operative functional evaluation of the retina and optic nerve in vitrectomy candidates under the direction of Prof. →HIROSE Tatsuo. He published five papers with this material, which appeared in the Arch Ophthalmol, Retina, and Ophthalmic Res. He has been in the present position as above since 1997. His research interest is in electrophysiology of vision, function of the macula and vitreoretinal surgery, and he has more than 200 publications. Some examples are: *Congenital stationary night blindness with negative electroretinogram. A new classification*. Arch Ophthalmol 104:1013, 1986“ and “*Occult macular dystrophy*. Am J Ophthalmol 122: 644, 1996”. He has been active in National and International Societies, and positions he has held are Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1989-), and Board of Trustees of the JOS (1999-), Board of Trustees of Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons (1998-), and Executive Board of many other Japanese Societies. He is also President of the International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision (2000-), International Society of Ocular Trauma Board (1991-), Schepens International Society Board (1996-), Alcon Award Scientific Advisory Committee member (1998-) and a member of Club Jules Gonin (1998-). For the excellence of his research, he received the Alcon Award (1995) and the 7th Yomiuri-Tokai Medical Award (1998). (Department of Ophthalmology, Nagoya University, 65 Tsuruma-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466-0064,

Japan. phone: +81-52-744-2273, fax: +81-52-744-2276, e-mail: ymiyake@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp)(SM)

Miyanaga, Yoshitaka (1934-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, the Second Hospital of Tokyo Women's Medical University. He graduated from Nippon Medical School in 1960, studied at the Department of Bacteriology and Immunology of the Postgraduate School of Medicine under Prof. →KIMURA Yoshitami and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1965 (thesis: *The role of bradykinin in allergic reaction*). He then studied Ophthalmology at the Tokyo Police Hospital under Dr. KOMOTO Shoichi, the Director of the Department. He has been in the present position since 1975. He serves as a Councillor to the Japanese Society of Infectious Diseases (1983-), Japanese Society of Allergy (1975-), Japanese Cornea Society (1995-) and also serves on the Executive Board of the Japanese Society of Infectious Diseases (1988-1999) and Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1997-). He organized the 18th Congress of the Japan Cornea Society in 1994, the 31st Congress of the Japanese Association of Ocular Infection in 1994 and the 38th Congress of the Japan Contact Lens Society in 1995. His research interest has been ocular infection and inflammation, and the publications include "Release of leukotrienes from rabbit ocular tissues. Concilium Acta XXV, p. 510-518, 1987" and "A new perspective in ocular infection and the role of antibiotics. Ophthalmologica 211: 9-14, 1997". (Department of Ophthalmology, Second Hospital of Tokyo Women's Medical University, 2-1-10 Nishiogu, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo 116-8567, Japan. phone: +81-3-3810-1111, fax: +81-3-3810-9817)(SM)



Shyunkichi Miyashita

Miyashita, Shyunkichi (1860-1900) Japanese ophthalmologist and the first Professor of Ophthalmology of Jikei Medical College (presently Jikei University School of Medicine). His original name was Kuniya, but he was adopted in early childhood by the Miyashita family. Born in Tajima province, Japan, he entered the Tokyo Imperial University in 1872. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1884 and studied in Freiburg and Würzburg during 1885-1889; he received the degree, Doktor of Medicine from Würzburg University. He was the first Japanese ophthalmologist who attended the 7th International Congress of Ophthalmology held in Heidelberg in 1888; he reported about the Congress in detail in the Japanese medical bulletin of that time. After his homecoming in 1889 he was made the Professor of Ophthalmology of Jikei Medical School and concurrently he founded Miyashita Eye Hospital. He trained many Ophthalmologists at both hospitals. He was one of the promoters of the Foundation of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. He published about 1891 a work entitled "*Ophthalmic Diagnosis*". (SM)



Sousuke Miyashita

Miyashita, Sousuke (1882-1948) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Osaka University (Son of Shyunkichi). He graduated from Tokyo University in 1906 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro. He then studied in Freiburg under Prof. →Axenfeld in 1908-1911. After his homecoming he received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University. He was then invited to Osaka University in 1913 as the Professor of Ophthalmology and retired in 1926. He came back to Tokyo and served as the Head of the Eye Clinic of the Branch Hospital of Tokyo University. He published many papers in the German Language including „*Ueber den Haemolysingehalt des Kaninchenkammerwassers vor und nach Reizung des Auges*“ Klin. Mbl. Augenheilkd.47: 62,1909 and “*Experimentelle Untersuchungen ueber die sympathische Reizübertragung*“ Ibid. 49:143,1911. (SM)

Miyata, Mikio (1936-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology, Kitasato University Medical School. He graduated from Nagoya City University in 1961, studied Ophthalmology in the Graduate School of Medicine of the University under Prof. MIZUNO Katsuyoshi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1965 (thesis: *Pathogenesis and treatment of retinitis pigmentosa*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 68: 1666, 1964). He was invited to become Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at Kitasato University in 1974 under Prof. ISHIKAWA Satoshi and was promoted to Professor in 1988. He has conjoint appointment as the Director of the Center for Environmental Medicine, Kitasato Institute Hospital since 1999. He has worked together with Prof. ISHIKAWA on environmental problems in Japan, with particular attention to the retina:

some examples in his 146 original articles are "*Radioisotopic studies on renewal of opsin*. Vision Res. 8: 1139, 1968" and "*Retinal degeneration in rats exposed to an organophosphate pesticide (Fenthion)*. Environ. Res. 30: 453, 1983". Currently he serves as the Secretary General of the Japanese Society of Environmental Medicine and is a member of American Academy of Environmental Medicine. (Center for Environmental Medicine, Kitasato Institute Hospital. Shirokane 5-9-1, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 108-0072, phone: +81-3-3444-6161, fax: +81-3-5791-6319)(SM)

Mizukawa, Takashi (1911-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Osaka University. He graduated from Osaka University in 1935, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. NAKAMURA Bunpei and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1941 (thesis: *Ophthalmological Studies on the effect of the intensity of illumination on work efficiency*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 44: 1487, 1940). He founded the Department of Ophthalmology of Nara Medical School as the First Professor, but soon he was appointed Lecturer of Osaka University in 1945, and then promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tokushima University in 1953. After 5 years, he was invited to be Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka University in 1958 and served until retirement in 1974. He then served as the Director of the Osaka National Hospital until 1981 and then as the Director of Tane Memorial Hospital in Osaka in 1978-1995. His professional activities have been very extensive and the positions he has held are Executive Board of Trustees of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1969-1973), Founder and President of the Japanese Chapter of the International Society for Eye Research (ISER) (1973), President of the Osaka Eye Bank (1963-), President of the Japan Eye Bank Association (1976- 1982) and Chairman of the Research Committee of Intractable Diseases of Osaka (1988-). He has served also as the Chief Editor of the *Folia Ophthalmologica Japonica* (1958-1973) and of Short-wave Radio Broadcasting Educational Program for Ophthalmologists (1964-1974). His interest in research has been visual functions, tears, keratoplasty and immunology, and he has many publications in the field. Some examples are "*Clinical aspects of visual field*. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 22:253, 1967", "*Physiology of tears*. JOS Award lecture at the 75th Congress, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 75:1-21, 1971". He organized an International Symposium on the Cornea in 1967 in Kyoto (*Cornea: A molecular organization of a connective tissue*, ed. M. Langham, Johns Hopkins Press, 1969).(SM)

Mizuno, Katsuyoshi (1923-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor Emeritus of Tohoku University. He graduated from Nagoya University in 1946, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →NAKAJIMA Minoru and Prof. →KOJIMA Koku and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1954 (thesis: *series of 4 papers, on melanin in the eye and retinal biochemistry*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. Vol.56: 1277, 1952; Vol. 57: 109, 1953. Vol. 57: 961, 1953; Vol. 57: 1130, 1954). He was appointed the Assistant Professor of Nagoya City University in 1959; he conducted research at the Department of Ophthalmology of Yale University, U.S.A in 1962-1964. He was promoted to Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Nagoya City University in 1964. In 1971, he was invited to be Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Tohoku University and served until his retirement in 1986. He served as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS) (1973-1977, 1979-1983, 1985) and as the President of the 88th Congress of the Society in 1984. He also served the Society as the Chairman of the Committee for Specialty Board and played key roles in realization of the present Japanese Board of Ophthalmology. His research interest covered wide areas and his particular interest was retinal pigment degeneration and related conditions. He gave a special report at the 73rd Congress of the JOS (*Basic studies of fragility of the outer segment of the visual cells -toward elucidation of the cause of pigmentary retinal degeneration*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 73: 2534, 1969), and he also delivered the Society Award Lecture at the 85th Congress (*Clinical and pathological aspects of hereditary chorioretinal degeneration, with particular attention to the gyrate atrophy*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 85: 1864, 1981). He also published the first electron microscopic findings of the retina in congenital amaurosis of Leber (*Leber's congenital amaurosis*, Mizuno K and Takei Y. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 83: 32, 1977). He is an excellent

inventor of various instruments, e.g. cycloscope to visualize pathologic changes in the ciliary body (*Cycloscopy and fluorescein cycloscopy*. Mizuno K and Asaoka M. Invest. Ophthalmol. 15: 561, 1976 and argon laser photocoagulator using binocular indirect ophthalmoscope (*Binocular indirect argon laser photocoagulator*. Br. J. Ophthalmol. 65: 425, 1981). He also wrote a two-volume book "*Atlas of Ocular Surgery*", Medical View, Tokyo 1989.(SM)



Gentaro Mizuo

Mizuo, Gentaro (1876-1913) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology of Osaka University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1901 and studied Ophthalmology under Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro; he received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1911 from Tokyo University. He was appointed as the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Osaka Medical School (presently Osaka University) in 1905. On the instructions of the Medical School, he studied at Würzburg University under Prof. C.→Hess during 1908-1910, and returned to Osaka University. He published many papers in both the Japanese and German languages; he studied gonioscopy by filling the conjunctival sac with saline in 1912, and he developed a new hemispheric perimeter. In 1912 he instructed his student →NAKAMURA Bunpei to examine the dark adaptation of a patient with Oguchi's disease. Nakamura covered the patient's eye for a long time, but the light sense of the patient continued to improve, and finally the patient's eye was covered for one week. Nakamura discovered that the fundus color of the patient became completely normal. Both →Mizuo and Nakamura studied 2 more cases and found that this normalization of the fundus occurred in all cases. Since MIZUO died suddenly in 1913, NAKAMURA reported this phenomenon at the Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society in 1913. This normalization of the Fundus of Oguchi Disease by long dark adaptation is now called Mizuo-Nakamura Phenomenon of Oguchi's Disease. (SM)



Yutaka Mizutani

Mizutani Yutaka (1913-1991) Japanese ophthalmologist, Pioneer in contact lens in Japan. He graduated from Nagoya University in 1939, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. NAKAJIMA Minoru and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1949 (thesis: *Absorption spectrum of retinal photosensitive pigments*. I. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 52: 113, 1948; II *Retinal photosensitive pigments of protanopia*. ibid. 53: 1, 1949). He founded Nippon Contact Lens Research Institute in 1956 and introduced the first Japanese corneal contact lens in 1953 (*Corneal contact lens*. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 47: 116-118,190-191, 1953), and subsequently developed various types of contact lenses. He founded *Contact Lens Research Meeting* in 1952 together with →SATO Tsutomu, →KAJIURA Mutsuo, →KUNITOMO Noboru and →MAGATANI Hisao, and this meeting evolved in to the *Japan Contact Lens Society* (JCS) in 1958. The first Congress was presided over by Prof. →MAKIUCHI Shoichi and he delivered a special lecture "*Recent advances in contact lens research*". At the 25th Congress of the JCS, he gave a special lecture "*Considerations of contact lens update*" J. JCS 25: 1-7, 1983". He organized the 4th International Contact Lens Symposium in 1978 and received the Javal Medal from the International Contact Lens Council of Ophthalmology. He has many publications on contact lens, e.g. "*Self-soluble, new hard contact lens for medical treatment*. CONTACTO 27:9-12, 1983" and "*History of contact lens in Japan*. J. Am. Optom. Assoc. 37: 248, 1966". (SM)

Mochizuki, Manabu (1947-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Visual Science of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Graduate School of Medicine. He graduated from Kyushu University in 1973, studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof.→MISHIMA Saiichi and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1979 (thesis: *The adrenergic effects on cyclic AMP and tension of the sphincter pupillae of the rabbit*. Docum. Ophthalmol. Proc. 18: 353,1979). He received a Scholarship for Japan-US Exchange Program in 1981 and carried out research at the National Eye Institute, U. S. A. with R. Nussenblatt (1981-1984) (*Involvement of the pineal gland in rats with experimental autoimmune uveitis*. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 15:23,64-66,1983. *Cytostatic and cytolytic activities of macrophages regulation by prostaglandins*. Cell. Immunol. 83:34-42,1984. *An association between susceptibility to experimental autoimmune uveitis and choroidal mast cell numbers*. J. Immunol.133: 699-701,1984. Invest.Ophthalmol. Vis.Sci.26:1-9,1985. *Effects of cyclosporine and other*

immunosuppressive drugs on experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis in rats. Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 26: 226-32,1985.) . He was appointed the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kurume University School of Medicine in 1990 and served until 1998, when he was invited to the present position. He has held key positions in the National and International professional Societies, and they are Councillor of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1994), Japanese Society of Ocular Pharmacology (1988-), the Japan Association of Ocular Infection (1994) and the Japanese Society of Ocular Inflammation (1997-). He is also Councillor of the International Ocular Inflammation Society (1990-) and organized the third Congress of the Society as the President (1994). He has many publications in the field of ocular inflammation, immunology and molecular biology, and some examples are “*Use of immunosuppressive agents in ocular diseases*. Prog. Ret. Eye Res. 13; 479, 1994” and “*Human T-lymphotropic virus type I uveitis*. (eds) Pepose, J. S. et al. *Ocular Infection and Immunity*. p.1366, Mosby, Philadelphia, 1996”. For the excellence of research, he received the Chibret International Award (1986) (*Choroidal Mast Cells: Their possible role in experimental autoimmune uveoretinitis*. Chibret International J. Ophthalmol. 5:41,1987) and the Mitsubishi Foundation Award (1994) (*HTLV-I uveitis: a distinct clinical entity caused by HTLV-I*. Jpn. J. Can. Res. 83:236,1992. *Clinical and immunological features of human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I uveitis*. Am. J. Ophthalmol. 116:156,1993. *Human T lymphotropic virus type I uveitis after Graves' disease*. Br. J. Ophthalmol. 78:163,1994.). (Department of Visual Science, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Graduate School of Medicine, Yushima 1-5-45, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0034, Japan. Phone:+81-3-5803-5296; fax: +81-3-3818-7188, e-mail: m.manabu.oph@med.tmd.ac.jp)(SM)

Moffatt, Paul McGregor (1899-1963) British ophthalmologist. Moffatt was a north Countryman, born in Dalston, Cumberland, the son of Dr. Charles Edward Moffatt. During the first world war he served with the Royal Navy in mine-sweepers, mostly in the Mediterranean. On demobilization he decided to study medicine and entered Guy's Hospital, London. He qualified with the Conjoint Diploma in 1923, obtained the M.B., B.S. (London) in 1924, and spent the next 4 years in general practice in Lancashire with his elder brother. Moffatt then decided to specialize in ophthalmology, returned to London, and became a house surgeon at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital and later Registrar both there and at Guy's. He obtained the D.P.H. (Eng.), D.O.M.S., M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), and F.R.C.S. (Eng.), and was appointed to the staff of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital in 1938, joining the staff of the newly amalgamated Moorfields Hospital in 1947. He was also Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hammersmith and West London Hospitals. His advice was sought by colleagues and junior staff alike and he was a willing and able teacher. His pioneer work on vitreous replacement was recognized internationally; his long association with the National Institute for the Blind and with Blind Certification led to his establishing the first Visual Aid Clinic at Moorfields. BJO 1963,47:704

Mohaddab ad-din b. Ad-Dahuar (*1169- ?). A son of Ali of Damascus, born in Damascus. He became official oculist to the Bagdad Hospital and a teacher of the famous →Usaibia. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7847

Mohammed Ebn Zakarijah Abu Bekr *see* **Ar-Razi**.

Mohrenheim, Joseph Jacob Freiherr von (c.1759-1799) Austro-Russian surgeon, obstetrician and ophthalmologist, inventor of the compressor bandage for the subclavian artery—a dressing which still bears his name. For him, too, was named "Mohrenheim's fossa," a depression below the clavicle, and between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles, which serves as a guide in the ligation of the subclavian artery. At first he practised in Vienna, but later (1783) was called to St. Petersburg, where he filled the chair of obstetrics and operative surgery. He was widely known as a cataract operator. His more important writings are the following, of which the second contains a number of interesting ophthalmologic observations, and the third an excellent exposition of cataract: 1. *Wienerische Beytraege zur Arzneykunde, Wundarzneikunst und Geburtshilfe*. (2 vols. Wien, 1781; Dessau, 1783.) 2. *Beobachtungen Verschiedener Chirurgischer Vorfälle*. (2 vols.,

Vienna, 1780.) 3. *Abhandlung von der Entbindungskunst, Verfasst auf Höchsten Befehl Ihre Maj. der Kaiserin*, etc..(St. Petersburg, 1792; Leipsic, 1803). Described by Gurlt as "a sumptuous affair, published at the expense of the Empress Catherine." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7847

Mohrenheim, Joseph Jakob Freiherr von (ca. 1759-1799) Austrian, Magister of obstetrics and ophthalmology in Vienna. He started his practical and teaching career in Vienna, where he was an instructor at the medical-surgical school and the editor of the *Wienerische Beyträge zur praktischen Arzneykunde, Wundarzneykunst, und Geburtshilfe*, to which he contributed a valuable treatise on cataract surgery (1781). In 1783 he settled in St. Petersburg, Russia, as director of that city's school for midwives. On the order and costs of Her Majesty the Emperess Catherine he published a magnificent in-folio work titled *Abhandlung von der Entbindungskunst* (St.Petersburg 1792). Mohrenheim also specialized in ophthalmology and was a skilled cataract surgeon. The author makes in his *Beobachtungen verschiedener chirurgischer Vorfälle*. 2 vols., Vienna and Dessau 1780-83) numerous interesting observations about ophthalmic surgery; half of each of these volumes is devoted to observations on the surgery of the eye. He prefers couching for cataract, but reports on his experiences with the extraction operation, as well. Albert. JPW

Moignot, François Napoléon Marie, Abbé (1804-1884) French abbot, mathematician and physicist. Moignot was born at Guémené, France and entered the Jesuit order in 1822. In 1836 Moignot settled in Paris, where he taught mathematics and edited several scientific journals. He was the author of treatises on differential and integral calculus, on telegraphy, and on the stereoscope and the saccharimeter. He was the author of a voluminous work on optics: *Répertoire d'optique moderne* 4 vols. Paris & Leipzig 1847-1850. Albert.JPW

Molinari, Josepho, (19th cent.) Italian physician of Pavia. Molinari was a student of Francesco Flarer. He authored *De scleronyxididis sequelis earumque cura* Bolzano 1823. (a compilation of Flarer's lectures on the complications that can follow cataract couching through a scleral puncture, and how to deal with them.) Albert

Molinelli, Pietro Paolo(1702-1764). Italian surgeon of some ophthalmologic importance. Born in Bombina, Italy, he became the first incumbent of the chair of operative surgery at the University of Bologna. For a time he resided in Paris, but very soon returned to Bologna, where he continued to live, and also to teach in his former position, until his death. He was known in ophthalmology for the numerous operations which he performed on the fistula lacrymalis, and for an article which he wrote on this subject (Comment. Acad. Bonon. Scient. et Artium, Vol. II, 1775)American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7849

Molinetti, Antonio (? – 1675) Italian anatomist and surgeon, born in Venice. He received his medical education at Padua, where he became professor of anatomy and surgery in 1649, and professor of theoretical medicine in 1661.He wrote: *Dissertationes anatomicae et pathologicae de sensibus, & eorum organis*. Patavii 1669; *Dissertationes anatomico-pathologicae quibus humani corporis partes accuratissime describuntur morbique singulas divexantes explicantur* Venetiis 1675. Albert

Molyneux, William (1656-1698) Irish physicist and astronomer of Dublin. Molyneux was educated at Trinity College. His brief career was one of independent scientific research and philosophical speculation. His papers on the hygroscope, optics, and astronomy appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1685; his best-known scientific work is the *Dioptrica nova*. Molyneux is best remembered, however, for *The Case of Ireland's being Bound by Acts of Parliament in England Stated* (1698), an argument for Ireland's autonomy. His book was titled: *Dioptrica nova. A treatise of dioptricks in two parts*. London 1692 and was the first treatise on optics published in English. Albert.

Momose, Akira (1929-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Chairman, Director of the Institute of Clinical Ophthalmology, Kiryu. He graduated from Osaka University in 1950, studied

Ophthalmology under Prof. KAMIYA Sadayoshi at Nara Medical University and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1958 (thesis: *Quantum biophysics of vision*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 61: 1593-1603, 1957). He has been in the present position since 1978. While he has busy practice, he conducted research on many aspects of clinical Ophthalmology and his international activities have been very extensive. He has published many original papers in National and International Journals, e.g. “*Histopathological observations on bullous keratopathy after argon-laser iridotomy*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 130: 129-136, 1999” and “*Intracameral anesthetic – a new anesthetic technique for intraocular surgery*. Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol. 9:47-54,1998”. He is a member of many Japanese Societies and also of International Societies, e.g. American Academy of Ophthalmology, International Intra-ocular Implant Club, American Society of Contemporary Ophthalmology, Contact Lens Association of Ophthalmologists, International Society of Refractive Surgery, Fellow of the International College of Surgeons and Founder Member and Honorary Life Adviser of the Asia-Pacific Intraocular Implant Association. He is also an Honorary Member of College of Ophthalmologists of Sri Lanka and the Nepal Ophthalmic Society. He is an editor to the Indian J. Ophthalmol. Asia-Pacific J. Ophthalmol., Ocular Surgery News International Edition, International Editorial Board of Ophthalmosurgery and Ophthalmic Practice. He is Honorary Professor, Chinese People’s Liberation Army Postgraduate Military Medical School, Visiting Professor to Shanghai Medical University, Jinan University Postgraduate Medical School, Tianjin Medical University, Henan Medical University in China, and to Tribhuvan University in Nepal. Due to his dedicated contributions to international relations, he received many Awards, e.g. The Third Order of Merit Gurka Dakshine Bahu Decoration from the King of Nepal (1991), Citation for International Friendship and Goodwill in Asian Countries from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (1987) and the International Academy Prize from Japan Culture Promoting Association (1998), and many others. (Institute of Clinical Ophthalmology, 1-100 Umeda-cho, Kiryuu, Gunma Prefecture, 376-0601, Japan; phone: 81-277-32-1010, fax: 81-277-32-2216)(SM)

Mondeville (or Amondaville) Henri de (13th-14th century). French surgeon and ophthalmologist of the 13th and 14th centuries, concerning whom but little is now known. He was born in Normandy, at Mondeville, or Amondaville, taught and practised for a considerable time at Montpellier, in 1301 became surgeon to the King, and in 1306 removed to Paris in order to accept a chair of surgery in that city. A few years later he had written a work on surgery, a Latin edition of which was issued by Pagel, at Berlin, in 1892, under the title *Die Chirurgie des Heinrich von Mondeville*, while a French translation by Nicaise appeared at Paris in 1893, called *La Chirurgie de Maître Henri de Mondeville*. Henri de Mondeville did not live to finish his book, which, in consequence, lacks all its ophthalmic divisions, saving and excepting only the bare rubrics. He died of consumption at some time between 1317 and 1320. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7854

Monissey, Matthew John (1909 - 1984) Australian physiologist and ophthalmologist born in New Zealand. Monissey was lecturer in physiology at Sydney Technical College. He later gained medical qualifications and a Diploma in Ophthalmology 1955 and then practised ophthalmology until retirement. Educated Sydney Technical College (Associate, with merit) and University of Sydney (BA 1937, MBBS 1951), Diploma in Ophthalmology 1955. Attendant, medical school, University of Sydney, College Fellow and lecturer in physiology, Sydney Technical College, ophthalmologist.

Monoyer, Ferdinand (1836-1912) French ophthalmologist of Lyon. Alsatian, Monoyer had first worked in Strasbourg where he received his medical degree with the thesis *Des Fermentations*, then in Nancy and finally in Lyon. In Strasbourg he was the successor to Victor→Stoeber (also his father-in-law) at the Clinique Ophtalmologique until the city fell in to the hands of the Prussians. He went to Nancy in 1872, creating there an ophthalmic clinic at the local hospital, and later, in 1876, accepting the professorship of medical physics at the University of Lyon. His special domain was physiological optics. He was the first to introduce test-types and lenses on the decimal system and to adopt the meter on which he bestowed the name of *dioptre*. He invented a demonstrating ophthalmoscope (*Un ophtalmoscope portatif*, Annales d’oculistique 1864,52:210) and translated Donders

famous *On the Anomalies of Accommodation and Refraction of the Eye* London 1864 and from the German W. Wundt *Traité élémentaire de physique médicale* Paris 1871. He also authored a little booklet *Description et Usage de l'Iconarithme* Strasbourg 1872. The Ophthalmoscope, 1912,p.548; Schett/Keeler *The Ophthalmoscope*, vol.1,p.178-179. JPW

Monro, Alexander (1697-1767) Primus. Scottish anatomist and surgeon. Monro was the founder of a dynasty of anatomy teachers who established Edinburgh as a center of medical education. Born in London of Scottish parents, he grew up in Edinburgh, received his medical education in London (under Cheselden), Paris, and Leiden (under Boerhaave), and, returning to Edinburgh, was appointed the University's first professor of anatomy in 1720. He was joined (1759) and succeeded (1764) in that post by his son, Alexander Monro, "secundus", who was in turn succeeded by his son, Alexander Monro "tertius", in 1817. Monro Primus wrote primarily on anatomy and surgery, but he also published an article on diseases of the lachrymal passages in which he advocated, in some cases, the removal of the lachrymal sac-one of the first works to recommend this. His principal works are *Osteology* (1726), *Essay on Comparative Anatomy* (1744) and *Observations, Anatomical and Physiological* (1758). His works were published by his son: *The works of Alexander Monro published by his son to which is prefixed the life of the author* Edinburgh 1781. Albert.JPW

Monro, Alexander (1733-1817) secundus, Scottish anatomist, son of Alexander Monro, primus. Monro secundus was born in Edinburgh and received his M.D. in 1755 at the University of Edinburgh, where in the same year he became professor of anatomy and surgery as coadjutor to his father. After further anatomic studies in London, Paris, Leiden, and Berlin, he returned to Edinburgh, where he gave a full course of lectures on anatomy and surgery every year from 1759 to 1808. In his *Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System* (1783), Monro described the foramen interventriculare, now known as the foramen of Monro; he also published important treatises on comparative anatomy and on the bursae mucosae of the human body. He wrote: *Three treatises. On the brain, the eye and the ear.* Edinburgh 1797. Albert.JPW

Monro, Alexander (1773-1859) tertius, of Edinburgh, grandson of Alexander Monro primus. He received his M.D. in 1797 at the University of Edinburgh, where after further study in London and Paris, he was appointed conjoint professor (with his father, Monro secundus) of medicine, surgery, and anatomy in 1800 and was sole professor from 1817 to 1846. The last of the Monro dynasty, he was of lesser abilities than his father and grandfather, both as lecturer and as writer. Amongst half a dozen books he wrote, there are: *Elements of the anatomy of the human body in its sound and diseased state* Edinburgh 1813; *Essays and Heads of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Surgery. With a Memoir of his Life* 1840, which is a posthumous edition of his fathers work. Albert.JPW

Montain, Gilbert Alphonse Claude (1780-1853) French surgeon and obstetrician of Lyon, younger brother of Jean-François-Frederic Montain, also a surgeon. He received his M.D. at Paris in 1808 with the thesis *Quelques propositions sur les Maladies Laitieuses* and became chief surgeon at the Charité in his native city. He invented several ophthalmic instruments and became eminent as a depressor of the cataract. Of his works, on a variety of medical and surgical topics, two deal with ophthalmology: a treatise on the couching of cataract, which describes a new procedure devised by his brother, Jean François Frederic Montain. He wrote, on ophthalmology, a book on cataracts and a paper on lachrymal tumors and fistulae: *Traité de la cataracte, contenant l' énumération des différens moyens employés pour en obtenir la guérison* Paris & Lyon 1812 and *Considerations sur la Tumeur et la Fistule Lacrymale* (in: *J. general de médecine* 1813). He also published an open letter: *Lettre de M. Thenarley, oculiste de Lyon* 1824. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7859. Albert. JPW

Montain, Jean Francois Frédéric (1778-1851) French physician, of some importance in ophthalmology. Born at Lyon, France, he graduated at Montpellier, presenting as thesis "*Quelques Propositions sur la Méthode Expectante Appliquée à la Chirurgie.*" In 1809 he became physician to the Hôtel Dieu at Lyon. Imprisoned for a political conspiracy, he

escaped with the assistance of his brother and fled to Belgium. Later he returned to Lyon, and became a military physician, in which capacity he accompanied a number of expeditions to Africa. Though widely known as a coucher of cataract, he left no writings of ophthalmologic character; his special procedure in depression, however, was described by his brother Gilbert. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7859-7860

Monte, Alberto del (? – 1922) Italian ophthalmologist. After having spent much time in the study of histology and pathology under Palladino and Armani del Monte took up ophthalmology under de Vincentiis, in the Naples Clinic where he continued to work until his death. Besides an active life as a clinician he made numerous contributions to the literature of ophthalmology. His first writings were on pathologic and bacteriologic subjects: for example, The Biology of the Xerosis Bacillus, Petrifying Conjunctivitis, The Study of Amyloid Degeneration of the Lids and Conjunctiva. Other later works concerned black cataract, chancroid of the conjunctiva, ocular complications of variola and a very complete work on chalazion, some results of which he intended to present at the Washington Congress. The last years of his life saw the completion of some important work along more general lines on the biology and physiology of blood. He was an active collaborator in the Archivio di Ottalmologia.AJO 5:844.

Monte, Michele del (1838-1885). Italian ophthalmologist, author of the greatest Italian text-book on ophthalmology in his day. Born at Moliterno he studied at Naples and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving the personal instruction of Albrecht von →Graefe. Settling in Naples, he was made extraordinary professor of ophthalmology in that place. He was a good operator and an extraordinarily good teacher. His early death prevented the completion of his major work, the first modern textbook of ophthalmology in Italian: *Manuale pratico di oftalmiatria* 2 parts 1872 & 1876. He authored also *Lezioni di clinica oculistica* published in Napoli 1888 after his death. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7860.Albert

Monteath (or Monteith), George Cunningham (1788-1828). Scottish physician, the first in the city of Glasgow to devote himself exclusively to diseases of the eye. Born at Neilston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, he studied at Glasgow and in London, receiving the M. R. C. S. in 1809. For a time he was surgeon in the English army, but in 1813 settled as physician in Glasgow, where, shortly afterward, he began to devote himself exclusively to the study and treatment of ocular diseases. He was widely and favorably known throughout the west of Scotland and the North of England. In the prime of life he died, being but forty years of age. Monteath translated Karl Heinrich →Weller's *Handbuch der Augenkrankheiten*, with the English title *Manual of the Diseases of the Human Eye: translated from the German, Illustrated with Cases and Observations* (2 vols., Glasgow, 1821). This book is declared by Gurlt to have been "das populärste Handbuch jener Zeit." [the most popular in his time] American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7860

Monteggia, Giovanni Battista (1762-1815) Italian surgeon, who devoted some attention to ophthalmology. Born at Laveno, on Lake Maggiore, he studied chiefly at the Milan General Hospital. In 1790, he was made assistant surgeon and prosector of anatomy at this hospital, in 1791 prison physician, and, four years later, professor of anatomy and surgery, as well as surgeon. Monteggia's writings are all on general surgery. In his masterpiece, however, *Istituzioni di Chirurgia* (Milan, 1802-1803) he devotes a single chapter to the pathology of the eye—a chapter which was valued very highly by so great a man as Antonio→Scarpa.American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10, p.7860

Montméja, A. de (1841- ?) French ophthalmologist. Montméja received his medical degree with the thesis *Diagnostic des cataractes et parallèle des opérations qui sont applicables à leur traitement* in Paris 1871. Little is known about him. He became director of the Clinique Ophtalmologique in Paris. He wrote, with M.A. Hardy, in 1868, *Clinique Photographique de l'Hôpital St. Louis* and was the founder and editor (1869-1876) of the *Revue photographique des hôpitaux de Paris*, the first journal of medical photography. Montméja provided the photographs to Ed. Meyer's famous *Traité des Opérations qui se pratiquent sur l'Œil* (1871). He authored : *Pathologie iconographique du fond de l'oeil* Paris 1870 and co-authored, with A. Hardy, a dermatological work : *Chronique*

photographique des maladies de la peau of which the third edition was published in Paris 1882. He is mentioned in: LJ Endtz : *La neurologie et l'illustration photographique du livre médical* in : *Revue neurologique*, 1983, 139 (6-7), 439-444 and G. Tilles : *La création du Musée de l'Hôpital Saint-Louis*. Repères chronologiques et éléments de significations. *Histoire des sciences médicales*, 1994, 28 (4), 351-357. JPW

Moon, Robert C. (1844-1914) British philanthropist, son of William Moon, inventor of an embossed script for the blind. Robert Charles Moon emigrated from England to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he was active in efforts to provide education for the blind. Albert

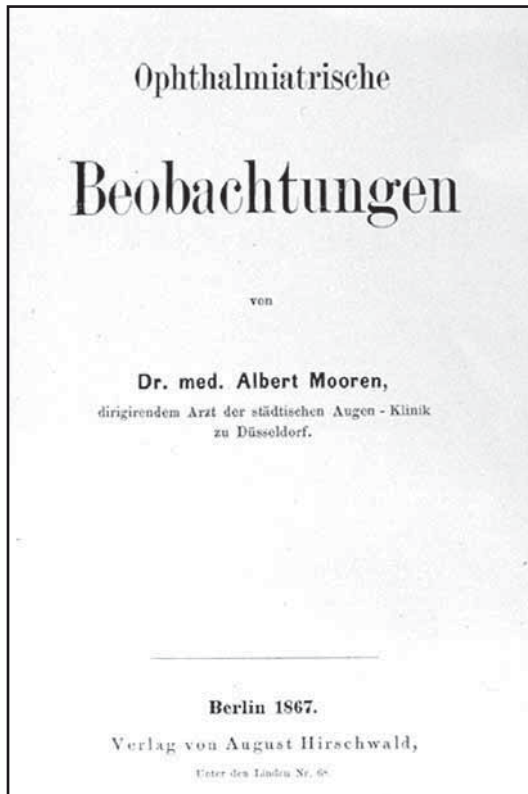
Moon, William (1818-1894) British, father of Robert C. Moon, inventor of an embossed type for the blind, born at Horsemonden, Kent, England. Moon gave up his plans for a career in the church when he became blind in 1840, and instead devoted himself to helping other blind persons to read and to study music and the sciences. He devised a system of embossed characters whose forms were simpler than those then in use; he raised funds for the printing and lending of embossed-type books and periodicals, maps, mathematical figures, literature and music. His philanthropic efforts have produced 80 schools in Great Britain and 14 in other countries. He published: *Light for the blind: a history of the origin and success of Moon's system of reading (embossed in various languages) for the blind*. London 1873; *The consequences & ameliorations of blindness (a brief sketch)*. London 1875. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10,p.7862 Albert.

Moore, Hugh Tate (1887-1918) American army ophthalmologist of Wilmington, N. C., who died as a result of poisoning by mercuric chlorid taken by mistake for calomel. Moore was born in Bolivar, Tens., in 1887, grew up in Bolivar, and studied at Tulane University, New Orleans, where he received the M.D. in 1900. For about two years he practiced general medicine in New Orleans. In 1912 he moved to Wilmington, where he practiced as ophthalmologist and otolaryngologist until, in August 1917, he entered the medical service of the army. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, and oculist and aurist to the *James Walker Memorial Hospital*. *AJO*,1:694-695.

Moore, Robert Foster (1878-1963) British ophthalmologist, formerly consulting eye surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and consulting surgeon to Moorfields Eye Hospital. His distinguished career began at Cambridge towards the end of the 19th century when he entered the university as a scholar of Christ's College. In 1900 he was placed in the first class in part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and in 1901 in the second class of part II. In the anthropological laboratories at Cambridge he did some valued research work on the head of an Australian native. While an undergraduate he saved two women from drowning in the frozen Cam, and for this courageous act was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. From Cambridge he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital as a scholar. He qualified in 1904 and became house-surgeon to Sir D'Arcy Power. In 1906 he became F.R.C.S. From 1907 to 1913 he was demonstrator of anatomy, and during this time won a well deserved reputation for lucid and incisive teaching, which endured throughout his hospital career. His sustained memory for the details of human and comparative anatomy was remarkable. In 1913 he gained the Lang Research Scholarship, and in 1914 the Middlemore Prize. The 1914-18 war came at a critical time in his early struggles in practice. As a Captain in the R.A.M.C. he was appointed officer in charge of the B.E.F. ophthalmic centre at Etaples. In moments of comparative tranquillity in France he acquired considerable skill as a water-colour artist. For his services in the Army he was appointed O.B.E. and was mentioned in despatches. His book on *Medical Ophthalmology*, first published in 1922, with a second edition in 1925, was a classic in its time. In 1927 he gave the Montgomery Lecture at Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1949 he chose proptosis as the subject of his Middlemore Lecture at Birmingham. He was President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom in 1936. After he retired from his hospital appointment in 1937, he acted as examiner for the Conjoint Board and the University of London; he served as a consultant to the Ministry of Supply; and he was a member of the Ministry of Health's committee on possible substitutes for cocaine. He was elected Justice of the Peace for Wiltshire in 1943, and during the 1939-45 war served in

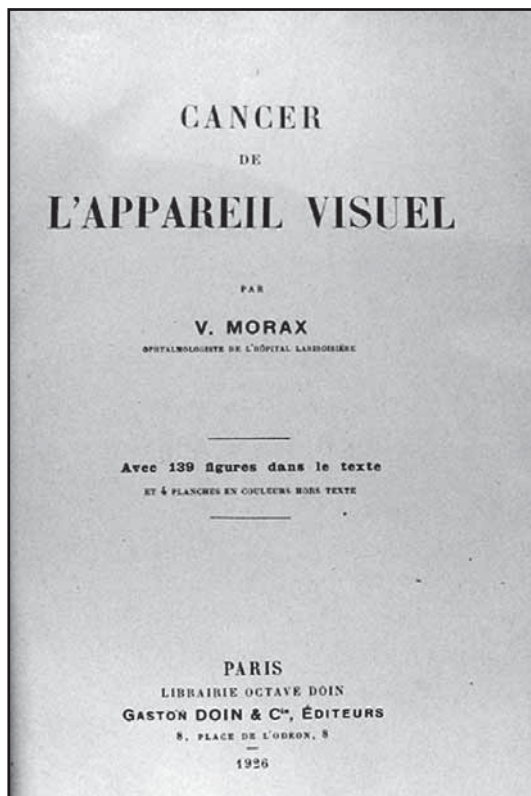
the Home Guard. Foster Moore's many contributions to ophthalmic medicine and surgery won him an international reputation. He had a wide interest in scientific advances in medicine, and other fields. BJO 1963,47:319-320

Moore, Robert Love (1872-1918), American ophthalmologist of Columbia, S. C. born at McConnelisville, York county, S. C. His medical degree was received at the University of Maryland Baltimore in 1896. He moved to Columbia in 1903. Moore was resident physician to the Presbyterian Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Baltimore, in 1894-95, and oculist to the University of South Carolina from 1903 until his death. AJO, 1:381



Mooren, Albert von (1828-1899). German ophthalmologist and privy medical councillor. Born at Oedt, near Kempen on the Nether Rhine, he studied medicine at Bonn and Berlin, at the latter institution receiving his degree in 1854. It was under the stimulus of A. v. Graefe that he decided to occupy himself with ophthalmology. From 1855 till 1862 he practised as a general physician in Oedt, then was called to the headship of the Ophthalmic Hospital at Düsseldorf. In addition to the numerous duties, of this position he also fulfilled those of the directorship of the Ophthalmic Institute at Liège (Belgium). He resigned the latter position in 1878, the former in 1883. He continued, however, to practise ophthalmology until his death, and with an ever-widening reputation. Numerous honors were conferred upon him in the course of the years. His life, however, was greatly saddened by an accident which occurred to a member of his family. His eldest son, at Marburg, saved a child from drowning, but, in so doing, lost his own life. "The most important of von Mooren's ophthalmologic writings, are as follows: 1. *Ueber Retinitis Pigmentosa*. (Düsseldorf, 1858.) 2. *Die Gehinderte Tränenleitung*. (Ibid., 1858.) 3. *Die Verminderten Gefahren einer Hornhautvereiterung bei der Staarextraction*. (Berlin, 1862.) 4. *Die Behandlung der Bindehauterkrankungen*. (Düsseldorf, 1865.) 5. *Ophthalmiatische Beobachtungen*. (Berlin, 1867.) 6. *Ueber Sympathische Gesichtsstörungen*. (Ibid., 1869.) 7. *Ophthalmologische Mittheilungen*. (Ibid., 1874.) 8. *Gesichtsstörungen und Uterinleiden*. (Ibid., 1881, 2d ed., 1898.) 9. *Zur Pathogenese der Sympathischen Gesichtsstörungen*, (Zehender's M.-Bl., XI.) 10. *Fünf Lustren Ophthalmologischer Thätigkeit*. (Wiesbaden, 1882.) 11. *Hauteinflüsse und Gesichtsstörungen*. (Ibid., 1884.) 12. *Einige Bemerkungen über Glaucomentwicklung*. (Arch. f. Augenhlk., XIII.) 13. *Die Sehstörungen und Entschädigungsansprüche der Arbeiter*. (1891.) 14. *Die Indicationen der Cataractdiscission*. (1893.) 15. *Die Operative Behandlung der Natürliche and Künstlich Gereiften Staarformen*. (1894.) American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10, p.7862-7863. JPW

Morand, Sauveur François (18th century). This surgeon was the son of Jean Morand, chief surgeon of the Hôtel des Invalides, Paris, he married a daughter of Maréchal and studied surgery at Paris. In 1724 he became Demonstrator of Surgery at the Garden of the King, in 1730 surgeon to the Charité and chief-staff-surgeon of the French garden. One of the founders of the French Academy of Surgery, he gave an immense impetus to his beloved art. He himself invented a number of operations, but was the means of introducing many others from foreign countries into France. He wrote a very large number of works and articles of a general character, which need not here be named. Ophthalmologically interesting are the Eulogy on Cheselden and the Eulogy on Daviel. In these two eulogies has been preserved much of the personal information we possess today about these two great masters. He was one of the first to show that membranous cataracts do not exist, except as opacifications in the capsule of the lens. He seems to have been a very friendly man and almost universally liked. He was, however, possessed of much vanity. Thus, Daremberg declares: ". . . his scientific baggage was neither considerable nor important, and he compromised his merit by his vanity." American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10, p.7863-7864



Morax, Victor (1866-1935) French ophthalmologist born at Morges, Switzerland. Morax received his M.D. in 1894 at Paris and settled in that city, where he was attached to the Hôpital Lariboisière (1903-1928). In 1930 he became a member of the Académie de Médecine. He was the editor of the *Annales d'oculistique*. Morax specialized in diseases of the conjunctiva and in blepharoplasty; together with Theodor Axenfeld (1867-1930), he isolated the bacillus that bears their names, a common cause of subacute conjunctivitis (*Annales d'Oculistique* 1892,108:393). Morax authored: *Recherches bactériologiques sur l'étiologie des conjonctives aiguës et sur l'asepsie dans la chirurgie oculaire*. Paris 1894; *Maladies de la conjonctive et de la cornée. Semiologie oculaire* (in Lagrange & Valude *Encyclopédie Française d'Ophthalmologie* Paris 1903-1910) ; with André F. Brun *Thérapeutique Oculaire* Paris 1899 ; *Précis d'Ophthalmologie* Paris 1907 ; *Pathologie Oculaire* Paris 1921 ; *Glaucome et Glaucomateux* Paris 1921 ; *Ophthalmologie du nouveau-né* Paris 1924 ; *Cancer de l'Appareil Visuel* Paris 1926 ; with P. Petit, *Le Trachome* Paris 1929. JPW

Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682-1771). One of the greatest anatomists of all time. He was born at Forli, Italy, and was professor of anatomy at Padua for fifty-nine years. His chief service was in the field of pathological anatomy. His most important works are: *Adversaria Anatomica* (Bologna, 1706-19) ; *De Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomiam Indicatis, Lib. V* (Venice, 1761). Ophthalmologically, Morgagni should be remembered because he was one of those who succeeded in securing the acceptance in Italy of "the new teaching about

cataract," which had originated in Germany. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7864-7865

Morgan, John (1797-1847). English surgeon, of considerable importance in ophthalmology because of his having founded Guy's Eye Infirmary and of having written *Lectures on Diseases of the Eye*, long a favorite work among ophthalmic students in England and America. Born at Stamford Hill, England, son of William Morgan, an actuary, he became an apprentice to Sir Astley Cooper in 1813, and received the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons either in 1818 or 1820. In 1824 he was elected surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and in 1843 to the Council of the College of Surgeons. Mr. Morgan, in his earlier years, was chiefly interested in comparative anatomy, later, however, he devoted himself almost exclusively to the surgery of the eye. His *Lectures on Diseases of the Eye* (not "Lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery" as given by the Medical Gazette, Vol. XL, p. 779) was published in 1839, a very large second edition appearing in 1848. Morgan was especially famous as an accurate observer, and the story is told of him that "when very young he was taken into his mother's bedroom, soon after one of her confinements, to be reproved for mischief and on coming out he remarked, 'How savage she is now she has got a little one!' thus proving his keen notice of one habit of the female animal." In later life his interest in comparative anatomy and physiology developed almost into mania as in the case of John Hunter-until he became a surgeon at Guy's Hospital. His house, like Hunter's, was full of beasts and birds, living, dead and in various stages of suspended animation. He kept for months a number of female kangaroos, "so as to be able daily to examine them, by the hand put into the pouch, to find out when, or how, the little immature creature came to hang attached, as if organically, to the first-used nipple." After his appointment as surgeon to Guy's, Mr. Morgan to some extent relinquished his comparative investigations, remarking that "he must either be a showman or a surgeon, and suspected that the latter would pay the best." He wrote also *Treatise on venereal and mercurial diseases* London 1829; *An Essay on the operations of poisonous agents upon the living body* London 1829; *Lectures on tetanus* London 1833. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7865-7866.Albert.JPW



Shinnosuke Mori

Mori, Shinnosuke (1884-1974) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1911, studied Ophthalmology under Prof. ASAYAMA Ikujiro and received the degree, Doctor of Medical Sciences in

1922 (thesis: Studies of glycogen in the retina and its relation with the pigment epithelium). He was appointed in 1930 as the successor of Prof. ICHIKAWA Kiyoshi, the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology of Kyoto University and he worked until his retirement in 1944. He was a pioneer in retinal detachment surgery and gave a special lecture "Treatment of Retinal Detachment" at the 41st Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society. The results of his long-term research of this subject were integrated into his book "Surgical Treatment of Retinal Detachment" Kanehara Publ. Co. 1950, Tokyo. He also served as the President of the 42nd Congress of the Society in 1938. (SM)

Morley, Edward (1838-1923) American chemist who collaborated with Michelson in elaborate experiments designed to detect the motion of the earth through the ether. All trials of the *Michelson-Morley Experiment* produced nil results, calling the ether hypothesis into serious question.(JPW)

Moron Salas, José (1918-) Spanish ophthalmologist, born in Sevilla. Moron was born into an ophthalmologists family and received his education in Sevilla. He earned his MD in 1941 in the last named town. His doctoral thesis was sustained in 1946: *Sobre etiología y patogenia de los fototraumatismos retinianos*. Madrid: Universidad Complutense. In 1946 he went to New York for one year at the invitation of Ramon Castroviejo. Moron is of particular interest to the history of ophthalmology, because, a few months before Meyer-Schwickerath, (see his doctoral thesis) he had already the idea of photocoagulation. However, he did not pursue it, and it and his work did not progress beyond experiments on rabbits. He wrote a paper on the same theme: Morón Salas J. *Obliteración de los desgarros retinianos por quemadura con luz*. Arch Soc Oftalmol Hispano-Americana 1950; 10/6: 566-578. Fernandez-Sabugal,J & Peral Pacheco,D *Los Principios de la coagulacion con Luz en Oftalmologia-Una Deuda Historica*; see also Olivella-Casals, A. *La Fotocoagulacion como Tratamiento en Oftalmologia* , p. 19-20, Barcelona 1968. Meyer-Schwickerath *Lichtkoagulation*, p.2, Stuttgart 1959. JPW.

Morris, Julian M. (1942-1993) American. Associate Director for Science Policy and Legislation at the National Eye Institute. He served the National Eye Institute with distinction and was a friend and colleague to many ophthalmologists and vision research scientists. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, Morris received his B.S. degree in journalism from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He began working at the National Institutes of Health as an intern in 1963, where he continued for almost 30 years in positions of increasing responsibility and authority. Committed to the development of national vision research plans and eye health education, Morris was instrumental in the development of the first Vision Research Plan, published by the National Advisory Eye Council in 1975. This plan served as the foundation for successive research plans, which culminated in the current national agenda, "Vision Research: A National Plan 1994-1998." In acknowledgment of his professional activities, Morris received the Public Health Service Superior Service award in 1979, which recognized his leadership and guidance in the development of the first national plan for vision research and for his contributions of an extraordinary nature. In 1991, Morris received a National Eye Institute Director's Award for his exceptional leadership and dedication. Morris was considered a pioneer in program planning. AJO1993,116:260

Morton, Andrew Stanford (1847-1927) British ophthalmologist, son of John Morton, M.D., educated at Edinburgh and University College, London. He qualified M.B. Edinburgh 1874 and took the F.R.C.S. England in 1888. He was House Surgeon at Moorfields where he was a colleague of Marcus →Gunn. He served for sixteen years as Clinical Assistant at Moorfields before he was elected Member of the Staff. Previously he had held the post of Surgeon to the Royal Eye Hospital, Southwark and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital and late in life the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Italian Hospital. Morton had excellent artistic abilities which can be seen among the beautiful coloured ophthalmoscopic drawings in the Transactions of the Ophthalmological Society. Morton wrote: *Refraction of the eye* 1881 (several editions, also one in America in 1881). He was a founding member of the Ophthalmological Society and at one time its Vice-President. After his time of service at Moorfields he was elected Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital and became „Chevalier of the Crown of Italy“ for his services in

connection with the Italian Hospital. Morton's name will always be remembered for his famous improvements of the ophthalmoscope. British Journal of Ophthalmology, 1927, vol.XI, p.319. Albert Source Book of Ophthalmology, p.233. Schett/Keeler The Ophthalmoscope, Vol.1, p.245,287,292,302, vol.2, p.3,117,119,121 & 123. JPW



Ernest Motais

Motais, Ernest (1846-1913) French ophthalmologist from Angers known for his anatomical researches and for a ptosis operation which bears his name. He received his M.D. at Paris 1870 with a thesis on *syptomatology of chronical liver congestion* and settled in Ingrandes-sur-Loire where he practiced a few years. Having the ambition to improve his situation, and the post of head of anatomical preparations being available at the medical school of Angers, he moved to that town to start a new medical career. While teaching his pupils, Motais used his laboratory sources to study the human eye, and particularly the eye muscles and the Tenon's capsule. He pursued this researches not only on humans, but also on animal eyes and published his results in 1881: *Contribution à l'étude de l'anatomie comparée des muscles de l'oeil et de la capsule de Tenon*. Taking advantage of his last years as head of the anatomical laboratory he publishes his book: *L'Anatomie de l'Appareil Moteur de l'Oeil de l'Homme et des Vertébrés. Déductions physiologiques et chirurgicales (strabisme)* Paris 1887. Before that he already had published: *Du Traitement du Strabisme* Paris 1881; *Hygiène Professionnelle* Paris 1883 and *Biographie Scientifique du Docteur Guépin de Nantes* Paris 1885. Motais now being much interested in ophthalmology moves to Paris to study under Panas, Galezowski and de Wecker. In 1886, he founded his private eye clinic, soon very popular in Western France. In 1891, Motais received from the ministry of health the authorization to hold free lectures at the ophthalmic clinic and at the Institute for applied Optics at the Angers University. In 1897 he published his observations about the cure of ptosis by graft for which he repeatedly claimed the priority at the French Society of Ophthalmology and at the Academy of Medicine. In 1901 he became a Member of the Academy of Medicine and from then fought for the creation of an ophthalmic chair at the Angers University which he succeeded in 1904, becoming its first chairman. He then tried hard, to obtain the creation of such chairs in other places of provincial France. Motais received, 1910, the Légion d'Honneur, he became, 1912, President of the commission to prevent blindness, President of the Association of Medical Professors of France and Secretary General of the Technical Committee for Natural and Artificial Lightning. In 1903 he also published *Anatomie et physiologie de l'appareil moteur de l'oeil de l'homme*. Motais was the founder and editor of *l'Ophthalmologie Provinciale*. The Ophthalmoscope, London 1913, p.504-505, Annales d'oculistique 1913,150:241-243. JPW



Akira Motegi

Motegi, Akira (1897-1970) Japanese ophthalmologist and the First Professor of Ophthalmology of Taipei Imperial University (presently National Taiwan University). He graduated from Chiba University in 1921, studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University from Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro and received Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1929 (thesis: *Hematological studies of keratitis interstitialis e lue congenita*). He was invited to Hokkaido University in 1929 as the Associate Professor and the following year he was appointed the Professor of Ophthalmology of Taipei Imperial University in 1930. He trained many Ophthalmologists in Taiwan. After the end of World War II, he continued to serve in Taiwan for 3 years; many Ophthalmologists trained by him were the nucleus for the development of Ophthalmology in the postwar era of Taiwan. He came home in 1948 as the Head at the Eye Clinic of the First National Hospital in Tokyo. (SM)



Koiti Motokawa

Motokawa, Koiti (1903 -1971) Professor of physiology, President of Tohoku University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1929, studied at the Department of Physiology and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1939. He was the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology of the Tohoku University from 1940 to 1965; he was then elected to the President of the Tohoku University and served until death. He was elected in 1962 to the Member of the Japan Science Committee and in 1968 he was made the Member of the Japan Academy. He was the pioneer in electroencephalography and electrophysiology of vision in Japan. He developed a new method of electrical stimulation of the human retina and approximately one hundred papers were published in this research field, e. g. "Retinal process and their role in color vision. J. Neurophysiol. 1 2: 291, 1949", "Physiological studies on mechanism of color

perception in normal and color blind subjects. J. Neurophysiol. 12: 465, 1949", "Midbrain response to electrical stimulation of the optic nerve. Tohoku J. exp. Med. 69: 79, 1958", "Studies of neuronal processes in the retina by antidromic stimulation. Jpn. J. Physiol. 7: 119, 1957" and "Receptor potential of vertebrate retina. J. Neurophysiol. 20: 180, 1957". Many problems of color vision and of other psychophysical phenomena such as optical illusion, figural after-effects stereoscopic vision, etc. were extensively studied by the method of electrical stimulation of the retina on human subject. All of these studies, together with related electrophysiological works, were organized and published in the monograph entitled "*Physiology of Color and Pattern Vision*" (Igakuchoin, 1970). In publishing the book, he hoped that the application of his method would help bridge the gap between physiology and psychophysics of vision. He was a recipient of Asahi Cultural Award in 1954 for his work "*Studies of Color sensation*" and also of the Japan Academy Award in 1954 for his work on Electroencephalography. In recognition of his service to the Japanese-German Cultural Exchange, the Government of Germany granted him the Philip Franz von Siebold Preis in 1966. The Government of Japan conferred on him the Posthumous Decoration of the First Order of the Sacred Treasures. [by TASAKI Kyoji].

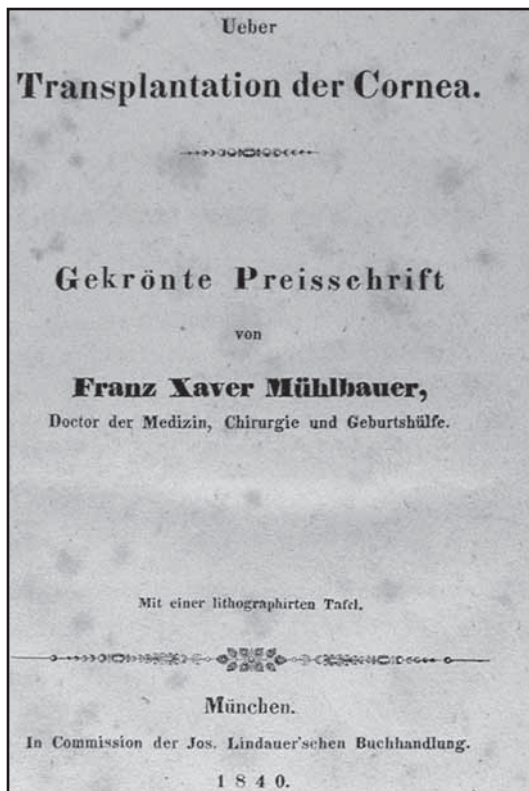
Mowat, Daniel (? –1910) British ophthalmologist. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh and a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom. He was an assistant at Moorfields for twenty years. The Ophthalmoscope, 1910, p.243.

Moyne, Giuseppe Damiano(1803-1873) Italian ophthalmologist. Born in Piedmont he studied at Turin, and settled in Naples in 1826. Here he became the successor of G. B. →Quadri. He was an excellent teacher, and a very celebrated operator, having an special reputation as an intracapsular cataract extractor. He was a very modest, unassuming man, pleasant and courteous to all, and was universally esteemed. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7871

Much, Victor (1898-1985) Austrian ophthalmologist. Much participated, from 1931 to 1932, with Heine, on the development of the grinded contact lenses of Carl Zeiss. After studies in Vienna under H.Lauber, he became assistant to Heine at the Kiel Eye Clinic, especially in charge of contact lenses. Of Jewish origins, Much left Germany for Lucern (Switzerland) and started, in 1937, an ophthalmic practice in Tel-Aviv, being at the same time head of the ophthalmic department in the French Hospital of Jaffa. Back in Europe, Much settled permanently in Vienna (Austria). Selection of his publications: *Der Gegenwärtige Stand des Haftglas Problems, sowie die Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Haftglasterapie*, Acta ophthalmologica (Kopenhagen), 9: 249-274, 1931; *Das Haftglas und seine Anwendung*, Aertzliche Korrespondenz 6, 1932; *Die optischen und therapeutischen Möglichkeiten des Haftglases*, Die medizinische Welt, 51:1932, 1822-1824; *Über Haftgläser – I/ Geschichtliches*, Archiv für Augenheilkunde, 105:1932, 390-414. *Über Haftgläser – II/ Haftglasterapie des Keratokonus, nebst Bemerkungen zur Kasuistik der Erkrankung*, Archiv für Augenheilkunde, 106:1932, 399-427. *Bemerkungen zur Haftglasfrage* (Erwiderung an Dr. Joseph Dallos, Budapest), Klinische Monatsblätter für Augenheilkunde, 93:1934, 515-521; Heitz Robert, Much Victor, *L'histoire des lentilles de contact cornéo-sclérales en verre*. Première partie (1886-1896), Contactologia 7:1985, 104-107. R.Heitz : *History of Contact Lenses*, in Hirschberg History of Ophthalmology, Vol.11/3b Wayenborgh 2002.

Mueller, Benjamin Carl Leopold (1824-1893) German Army Surgeon, a graduate of University of Bonn. He was invited by the Government of Japan as the First Teacher of Surgery at Tokyo University and served during 1871-1875. He began the first formal lecture of Ophthalmology in Japan at Tokyo University in 1871. (SM)

Mühlbauer, Franz Xaver (? - ?) German physician. From the title page of his booklet we learn that his was "*Doctor in medicine, in surgery and midwifery*". Life dates could not be obtained. His book is important to the history of corneal transplantation. In his experiments he used Reisinger's



technique that proved to be a failure. Mühlbauer laid the foundation for lamellar keratoplasty. The graft he used was of triangular shape. He wrote: *Ueber Transplantation der Cornea* München 1840. JPW

Muirhead, William Martin (?- 1952) British ophthalmologist. Muirhead was born in Sheffield and educated at Wesley College and Sheffield University, he graduated M.B., Ch.B. in 1911. He held a resident post at the Sheffield Royal Hospital in the Ophthalmic Department which, to-day, would be classed as a Registrarship. He served in the R.A.M.C. from 1916 to 1921, and for a good deal of that time was working as an eye specialist. On leaving the Army he turned seriously to the task of equipping himself as an ophthalmologist, and, being the meticulous person he was, decided to start at the beginning. He held Out-Patient and Resident posts at Moorfields. He took the D.O.M.S. of the Royal Colleges in 1927 and shortly afterwards was appointed Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital, and oculist to the Chesterfield Education Committee. In 1939 he was appointed Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Rotherham and Worksop hospitals. The immense amount of work resulting from these extra appointments was made possible only by his partnership with his brother, "H. C.", which began about that time. It was a remarkable partnership, founded on a deep mutual affection, and resulted in an efficient and much appreciated service. On the death of Percival Hay in 1943, he was selected as Secretary of the North of England Ophthalmological Society, and in this responsible task his amazing capacity for hard work and attention to detail found their proper scope. It would be correct to say that this was the activity nearest his heart; in managing its affairs he was remarkably successful in preserving harmony and maintaining a proper balance between the scientific, the political, and the social. His career was profoundly influenced by the exceptionally able group of ophthalmologists, mainly Scottish, whom he met in Salonika during the first world war. Anderson, Ballantyne, Sinclair, Edgar Smith, and, above all, Usher, were frequently quoted as exemplars to be followed in all things, both social and technical. It was from these men that he realized, more fully than he had done before, the need for a basic training built upon genuine observation and personal experience; and so it came about that in the early 1920s he came back to the study of anatomy and physiology although by that time he was over thirty years old. BJO 1952,36:335-336



Noritsugu Mukai

Mukai, Noritsugu (1926-1988) American Pathologist of Japanese origin. He graduated from the Tokyo Medical University in 1950 and received his postgraduate research training at the Department of Pathology and Institute of Brain Research of Tokyo University (1951-1957). He received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1957 (thesis: *An evaluation of gliomas derived from the ependymal anlage*. J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol. 15: 33, 1956). He extended his studies as a Research Fellow at the Pathology Division of the Institute of Ophthalmology London (1964-1965), and also as Special Fellow at the Oncogene Division, of the National Cancer Center Tokyo (1985-1987). While he was Associate Professor of Neuroscience of Nihon Medical School, he was invited in 1964 to the Retina Foundation (now Schepens Eye Research Institute) by Dr. Charles Schepens to work as Head of the Pathology Division. After having spent 2 years (1965-1967) at McGill University, Montreal as Senior Research Associate in Experimental Surgical Pathology, he rejoined the Schepens Eye Research Institute in 1968, and he was appointed Assistant Professor (1976-1982) and Associate Professor (1982-) of Harvard Medical School. He was an expert in neuropathology. Before he came to Boston he published more than 60 original papers of neuropathology and wrote a chapter: "Neuropathology, in: *Textbook of Clinical Pathology*, Kyorin Book Co. Tokyo 1963. At the Schepens Eye Research Institute, he vigorously conducted works on Eye Pathology and trained many research workers. In 1972, he discovered that Adenovirus Type 12 can cause undifferentiated tumor in Hamster (*Undifferentiated intraperitoneal tumors induced by Human Adenovirus Type 12 in Hamsters*. Am. J. Pathol. 69: 331, 1972). He further discovered that this virus cause various tumors in the nervous system (*Primary brain and spinal cord tumors induced by Human Adenovirus Type 12 in Hamsters*. J. Neuropathol. Exp. Neurol. 332: 523, 1973; *Retinoblastoma-like tumors induced in rats by Human Adenovirus*. Invest. Ophthalmol. 12: 853, 1973; *human Adenovirus-induced medulloepitheliomatous neoplasms in Sprague-Dawley rats*. Am. J. Pathol. 73: 671, 1973;

Retinal tumor induced in the baboon by human Adenovirus 12. Science 210: 1023, 1980). He published more than 40 papers on the virus and nerve tumors before his death (*A highly predictable animal model of retinoblastoma*, Acta Neuropathol. 57: 203, 1982). He also worked on diabetic retinopathy (*Course of diabetic retinopathy affected by early application of photocoagulation*. J. Curr. Ther. Surg. 4: 67, 1985). He served as Visiting Professor to many Japanese and American Universities and engaged in teaching. For the excellence of his Research, he received many Awards, e.g. Special Award of the Prime Minister Nakasone's 10-Year Anti-Cancer National Project, and many others. Unfortunately, he died in the midst of his zenith of research activities at the age of 62 years. His son became an Ophthalmologist and works at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, Harvard Medical School. (SM)

Mules, Philip Henry (1843-1905). English ophthalmologist. Born in 1843, he was for many years surgeon to the Royal Eye Hospital in Manchester. He invented Mules's sphere (Trans. ophthalm. Soc. 1885, p.200) and Mules's wire operation for ptosis (Ophthalm.Rev. 1897, S. 396). Late in life he moved to Gresford, Denbighshire, where he became ophthalmic surgeon to the Wrexham Infirmary. Biographisches Lexikon hervorragender Ärzte 1880-1930, 2:1089-1090; American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7874

Mullen, Carroll R. (1900-1961) American professor of ophthalmology and head of the Department of Ophthalmology at Jefferson Medical College, and executive and attending surgeon at Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, the eldest son of a physician, took his premedical degree at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1926. He was an intern and resident at the Philadelphia General Hospital. A charter staff member of the Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital, he was also attending ophthalmologist-in-chief at Jefferson Hospital and a consultant at Philadelphia General, the Veterans Hospital, Philadelphia, and Lewis Crozier Hospital, Chester. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, the Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology, and the Philadelphia College of Physicians; a diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology, and a member of the Association for Research in Ophthalmology, the Pennsylvania Academy of Ophthalmology, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and the Pennsylvania Medical Society. Mullen was elected chairman of the Section of Ophthalmology of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1959 and re-elected in 1960. He was chairman of the first Wills Eye Hospital conference and chairman of the conference scheduled for the month he died. Mullen was a life trustee and a director of the Free Library of Philadelphia, succeeding the late A. S. W. Rosenbach as chairman of the committee on exhibits; a member of the Board of City Trusts, and a lay trustee of Villanova University. AJO 1961

Müller, August (1864-1943) German physician. Müller was born in Mönchen-Gladbach. He studied medicine at Bonn, Berlin, Leipzig and Kiel. At the last named he submitted 1889 his medical thesis *Brillengläser und Hornhautlinsen* in which he describes the sclero-corneal lenses made by the optician Otto Himmler from Berlin that helped him to correct his strong myopia (these lenses, first described and checked by R. Heitz, are now at the Deutsche Museum in Munich). The description and comparison of these lenses with those described by Müller in his thesis was undertaken by Robert Heitz (see his *History of Contact Lenses*, Vol.2, in: Hirschberg *History of ophthalmology*, vol.XI/3b, Wayenborgh 2002). Müller settled in Dornap and Düsseldorf, later , 1891 in Forbach. Finally, in 1899 he settled in Mönchen-Gladbach. Because of his myopia he did not orient himself to ophthalmology, but to orthopedics (from there his German surname "Knochen-Müller" meaning "Bone-Müller"). He had a professional success and wrote three books: *Der muskuläre Kopfschmerz* (1911); *Lehrbuch der Massage* (1915) and, in 1926 *Der Kreuzschmerz*. He left Mönchen-Gladbach and married in Rostock. Because of religious conflicts, later on, on his return to Mönchen-Gladbach he had difficulties in getting accepted and became finally a physician for the poor. see Richard M. Pearson and Nathan Efron, *Hundredth anniversary of August Müller's inaugural dissertation on contact lenses*. Survey of ophthalmology, 34, 1989, 123-141 and Robert Heitz: *L'invention des lentilles de contact par August Müller (1889)*, Contactologia, 3, 1981, 46-53.

Müller, Hans-Karl (1899-1977) German ophthalmologist born in Würzburg, Germany. Müller studied medicine in Erlangen, Würzburg and Munich, making his practical year 1923-1924 in Nürnberg at the City Hospital. He received his medical degree in 1925 in Marburg with the thesis *Embolie der Bauchorta*. Müller was assistant at the physiological institute of Marburg under Dittler from 1925 to 1928, went to Basle in 1928 to work under Brückner, becoming there, in 1933 lecturer. Müller moved in 1936 to Berlin to work as first assistant at the Berlin University Eye Clinic under Löhlein, becoming, 1940, professor extraordinarius. During the Second World War he was employed in different lazarets in Russia as advising ophthalmologist. In 1945 he became interim director of the Bonn University Eye Clinic and from 1947 to his retirement in 1967, professor and director of the Bonn University Eye Clinic. Müller was at the begin of his career more interested in the physiology of the senses, of biochemical problems in corneal sensibility, lens metabolism etc. Later he switched to glaucoma and its medicinal treatment, measurement methods of intraocular pressure and their possibilities of mistakes and devised two small instruments, the *ophthalmodynamometer* and the *lidpowermeter*. With Franceschetti, he developed a special Gullstrand-Ophthalmoscope for ophthalmochromoscopy (examination of the retina with coloured light). In the field of surgery he made improvements in the cutting technic of tissues in keratoplasty and improvement of the surgical treatment of eye injuries which last named he had experienced during the war. These experiences were published 1944 in part three of R. Thiel's *Ophthalmologischen Operationslehre* under the title *Die Behandlung der Verletzungen des Auges im Felde*. He also contributed a chapter titled *Theorie des Dämmersehens* in volume 2 of Schieck & Brückner's *Kurzen Handbuch der Ophthalmologie* (1931) and the chapters *Die Verletzungen des Auges* and *Die sympathische Ophthalmie* in Axenfeld-Serr's *Atlas der Augenheilkunde* (1949). Müller authored in 1947 the monograph *Grundriss der Augenheilkunde*. In 1953 he founded the still existing Klinisches Institut für experimentelle Ophthalmologie, the first of its kind in Germany. The idea was to have an institute which would not be burdened by personal or financial problems, allowing a total focusing of ophthalmic research. Müller was co-editor of the *Graefe's Archiv für klinische und experimentelle Ophthalmologie* and of the *Zentralblatt für die gesamte Ophthalmologie und ihre Grenzgebiete*. Graefe Archiv 1978, 205: 71 ff. JPW.

Müller, Heinrich (1820-1864) German anatomist and physiologist, born at Castell, Unterfranken, studied medicine in various German cities and Vienna; from 1852 until his death he was professor of anatomy at Würzburg. Müller was especially interested in the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the eye in general and the retina in particular. Müller also gave instruction in the use of the ophthalmoscope. His writings were published posthumously: *Gesammelte und hinterlassene Schriften zur Anatomie und Physiologie des Auges*. Leipzig 1872. Albert.JPW

Müller, Johannes (1801-1858) German anatomist and physiologist. Müller was the founder of modern physiology. He was born in Coblenz. Müller received his M.D. in 1822 at Bonn with the thesis: *Diss. Inaug. Physiologica sistens commentarios de phoronomia animalium*. After a period of anatomical study under Rudolphi in Berlin, he became professor of anatomy, physiology, and pathology (1826-1833) in Bonn. In 1833 he succeeded Rudolphi as professor of anatomy, physiology, and pathology at Berlin, holding this post until his death; his pupils include Schwann, Henle, Kölliker, Virchow, DuBois-Raymond, Helmholtz, and Brücke. Müller achieved eminence in biology, embryology, comparative anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and psychology; his major contributions include the formulation of the *Law of Specific Nerve Energies*, studies of color sensation produced by pressure on the retina, the development of a theory of color contrast, studies of the vocal cords and the voice, the discovery of the lymph heart in the frog, the discovery of the Müllerian duct, the isolation of chondrin and gluten, a complete description of the finer anatomy of the glandular and cartilaginous tissues, and comparative studies of the microscopic anatomy of various tumors. In 1834 Müller took over from J.Fr.Meckel the edition of the famous *Archiv für anatomie und Physiologie*, soon known as *Müllers Archiv*. He wrote a monumental treatise: *Handbuch der Physiologie des Menschen* (1833-1840, 4th.ed.1841-44) that provided a critical

examination of existing knowledge of the subject and a wealth of new findings. Müller also wrote: *Ueber die phantastischen Gesichterscheinungen: Eine physiologische Untersuchung mit einer physiologischen Urkunde des Aristoteles über den Traum, den Philosophen und Aerzten gewidmet* Coblenz 1826; *Zur vergleichenden Physiologie des Gesichtssinnes des Menschen und der Thiere nebst einem Versuch über die Bewegungen der Augen und über dem menschlichen Blick.* Leipzig 1826; *The physiology of the senses* London 1848. He wrote more than 200 papers about physiology, anatomy, biology etc.etc. Albert. JPW

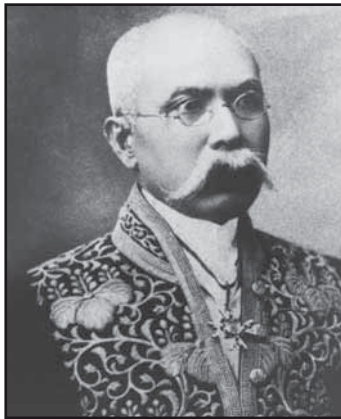
Müller, Leopold (1862- ?) Austrian ophthalmologist born in Ledec nad Sazava, Bohemia. Received his M.D. in 1887 at the University of Vienna, where he became lecturer in ophthalmology (1897) and director of the outpatient eye clinic at the Kaiserin Elisabeth Hospital. He was an authority on myopia and on advancement procedures for strabismus. He wrote: *Über Ruptur der Corneo-Scleralkapsel durch stumpfe Verletzung.* Leipzig 1895.

Müller, Wilhelm (1832-1909) German pathologist. Müller was born in Nürnberg, Germany. He received his M.D. in 1855 at Erlangen, where he lectured on pathology anatomy (1857-1863) before becoming professor at Kiel (1863-1864) and Jena (1864-1909). He investigated the anatomy and pathology of the kidneys, spleen, lymphatics, and central nervous system, and the evolution of the visual organs in vertebrates: *Ueber die Stammesentwicklung des Sehorgans der Wirbelthiere* Leipzig 1874.

Mumtaz, Raja (1924-) Pakistani ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology. Mumtaz has obtained his B.Sc degree (Pb) in 1943, M.B.B.S. (Pb) 1948, DO (London) 1951, F.R.C.S. (Ed) 1953, FCPS (Pak) 1972, FRCOphth (London) 1990. His current appointments are honorary medical Director Layton Rahmatullah Benevolent Trust Eye Hospital, Lahore since August 1990 to date, honorary Chief Consultant Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital, Rawalpindi since November 1990 to date. His teaching appointments are honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon, Mayo Hospital, Lahore (1955-1956), Assistant Prof., K.E Medical College, Lahore (1956-1967), Chief Coordinator Trachoma Control Project, West Pakistan (1965-1971), Prof. F.J Medical College, Lahore (1967-1973), Prof. K.E Medical College, Lahore (1973- 1984), Prof. Postgraduate Medical Institute and Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore (1984- 1986), Prof. Emeritus Pakistan Institute of Ophthalmology, Rawalpindi 1997. His professional assignments are Nuffield Foundation Travelling fellow October 1963-1964 for special training in Corneal grafting, eye banking, contact lenses and orthoptics at East Grinstead Hospital, England & Institute of Ophthalmology, London, elected member of Oxford Ophthalmological Congress February 1964, participated in 80 different international and national Medical Congress mostly on eye diseases, initiated Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan on 19th December 1957 and remained its Secretary for 15 years, later President of the North Zone and finally President of the center, patron of the North zone branch since 1981 to date, Vice President of the Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology for 8 years (1976-1984) , got the second chair of Professor of Ophthalmology created at King Edward Medical College, Lahore (1976), President of the 7th Congress of Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology, Karachi 7th March 1979, Participated in the seminar on Medical Education at Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad (19-11 April 1981), established Institute of Ophthalmology at Mayo Hospital, Lahore with blessings of the President of Pakistan in 1984, assisted the *first* ever corneal graft operation performed in Indo-Pakistan sub continent by Prof. Ramzan Ali Syed in 1949 at Mayo Hospital, Lahore, Life member of Pakistan Medical Association, in England helped Mr. P.D Trevor Roper in editing his book " *Text Book of Ophthalmology for Diploma Students*", life member of Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science, Life member of Pakistan Association of Surgeons of Lahore, Life member of Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan and Patron of the North Zone branch, Lahore. Led the Pakistan delegation during Ist SAARC Ophthalmic Congress at Nepal in September 1991, Initiated Ist SAARC Gold Medal for services to Ophthalmology, participated in golden jubilee of all India Ophthalmology Society, New Delhi, India from 2nd February to 5th Feb. 1990, I.C.O. Coordinator for Pakistan since January 1996 till to date, attended the 1st , 3rd , and 4th SAARC conferences, attended the APA.O. meetings since 1974 in Sri Lanka, has built two wards of 12 beds each in his village Gadari, District Jhelum at the cost of Rs. 1500000 and has instituted a trust with Rs. 1700000/ (Raja Mumtaz Trust), has

donated Rs. 125000/ for Pakistan Medical Association Library at Rawalpindi ,has donated a scholarship for 3 months for postgraduate training for a doctor in Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London at cost of Rs. 650000/ . He has donated Rs. 350000 to the Ophthalmological Society of Pakistan Research Foundation, an organization of which he is the Chief Patron. He is also Chairman of the Ophthalmic Society Gold Medal Awards Committee. His editorial assignments are the First Chief Editor, "*Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology*" 1984 to date, published 20 papers in international and national journals. He obtained the Ramazan Ali Syed, President of Pakistan Gold Medal in 1986, donated Gold Medal for a DO student who stands 1st in MBBS in Eye diseases in Bolan Medical College, Quetta. (Address: 8-A, Education Town, Post Box, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore - 18, Postal code 54570, Pakistan. Phone:+92- 5413130; +92- 7840082, e-mail: Irbteye@hotmail.com.) (SM)

Munk, Christoph (?-?) German physician. Life dates were not obtainable. He wrote: *Die Ueberpflanzung der Hornhaut (Keratoplastik): Eine Operationsmethode, um Blinden, die am unheilbaren Central-Leukome oder am globösen HornhautStaphylome leiden, das Sehvermögen wieder zu geben.* Bamberg 1840 (Submitted as prize work. The prize, actually, was won by →Mühlbauer). He also developed a semi-circular corneal knife. Albert.JPW



Anzo Murakami

Murakami, Anzo (1862-1927) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor of Ophthalmology and Dean of Nagasaki University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1886 and the following year he was appointed the Professor of Nagasaki Medical School (presently Nagasaki University). During 1899-1901, he studied at the University of Breslau under Prof. W.→Uthoff. After his homecoming, he received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University (thesis: *Ein Beitrag zu den Netzhautgefäss-Veränderungen bei Leukaemie.* Klin. Mbl. Augenheilkd. 39:136,1901. He served as the Dean of the University in 1917-1922 and retired from the University; he then practiced in the City of Nagasaki. (SM)

Murakami, Shyuntai (1886-1964) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor Emeritus of Jikei University. He graduated from Tokyo University in 1909, studied Ophthalmology from Prof. KOMOTO Jujiro, and received Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1924 (thesis: Serological studies of the specificity of the vitreous, uvea and crystalline lens). He was the Professor at Jikei University School of Medicine 1922-1947. (SM)



Shyuntai Murakami

Murdoch, Russell (? – 1905) American ophthalmologist of Baltimore, Md., renowned for his researches in comparative ophthalmology, especially of the ophthalmology of the larger carnivora. A graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, he was a surgeon in the Confederate army through the civil war, and one of the founders of the Baltimore Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, after returning to civil life. For a time he was lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear at the University of Maryland, and professor of diseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the Woman's Medical College, at Baltimore, Md. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of the American Ophthalmological and the American Otological Societies. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 10,p.7879

Murray, William R. (1869-1926) American ophthalmologist. Murray was born at Marquette, Mich. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy at the University of Michigan in 1892, and the Doctor in Medicine at Rush Medical College in 1897. He was interne for a time in the Illinois Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary. The following year was spent in practice with Harry V. Wurdemann, at Milwaukee. In 1899 he studied the eye, ear, nose and throat at Philadelphia, in 1909 at Vienna, and in 1914 at London. In 1902 he settled in Minneapolis, where, for a number of years, he was associated with Frank Todd. The following year he became connected with the medical school of the University of Minnesota, in which institution he taught regularly until his death. In 1919 he was made chief of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat department. In 1921 he became a member of the Nicollet Clinic, of which institution he was, at his death, medical director. Murray was a member of the Minneapolis Academy of Medicine and of the Minnesota Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, also of the American Academy of

Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and of the American College of Surgeons. He was at one time President of the Minnesota Academy and at another time vice chairman and secretary of the section on his specialty in the American Medical Association. He was on the staff of the University and Abbott Hospitals. *AJO* 1926,9:300

Murrell, Thomas E. (1850-1898) American ophthalmologist, professor of ophthalmology at the Barnes Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo. He received his medical degree at the University of Maryland in 1873. After two or three years of graduate study and hospital work he settled at Little Rock, Ark. In 1890 he became the Secretary of the Ophthalmic Section of the American Medical Association, and in 1893 one of the vice-presidents of the association. In 1894 he removed to St. Louis, that he might occupy the chair of ophthalmology at Barnes Medical College. In 1896, however, he retired, because of ill health, and died at Denver, Colorado. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10,p.7879

Mursinna, Christian Ludwig (1744-1823) Prussian surgeon of especial renown in the extraction of cataract. Born at Stolp, in Pomerania, he became a military physician, and saw much active service in both field and hospital. He later (in 1799) received his diploma from the University of Jena, returning shortly afterward to his duties as a military surgeon. He finally settled in Berlin, where he became professor of surgery and a prolific writer on surgical and medical subjects. He is said to have performed the cataract operation (extraction) 908 times, with only 41 complete failures. A man of robust health and great physical strength and endurance, he was also remarkable in the matter of longevity, dying almost 90 years of age. *American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology* 10,p.7879-7880

Murube del Castillo, Juan (1944-) Spanish ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman, Department of Ophthalmology, University of Alcalá-Madrid. He received his Doctor degree from the University of Sevilla. He was a fellow of Castroviejo's Clinic, in New York. Later on, he practiced ophthalmology for a number of years as a military doctor in the Spanish Sahara, until he was elected Professor of Ophthalmology at the University of the Canary Islands. Since 1981, he is the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Alcalá-Madrid, where he directs the Rizal Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology. His main research and innovations have been in the field of dacryology: for dry-eye conditions he introduced the diagnosis of lacunar sulci, the occlusion of the canaliculi by patching the lacrimal puncta with autologous conjunctiva, the salivary gland transplantation to the eye, and the subcutaneous dacryo-pump-tanks for severe dry-eye. For watery-eye conditions he introduced the carunculo-canalicular vent to diagnose and treat canalicular occlusions, the bicanalicular ring intubation, the dacryo-fornix-rhinostomy, and the contralateral nasal occlusion to avoid the inflammation of an operated eye. In other fields of ophthalmology, he performed the first surgical restrictions of the paralytic pupil (coremeiosis), the treatment of iridodialysis through a single piercing of the cornea, the juxtaciliar excision of the chalazia, the intraocular penetration of retrobulbar drugs after ocular compression, etc. He is the author of 5 books (amongst those: Murube,J (Edit) *Ojo Seco-Dry Eye* Granada 1997) and over 300 scientific articles on ophthalmology: some examples are "Murube J.: *Dacryologia Basica*. Edit. ASEO, Madrid. 1981", "Murube J, Murube E. : *Treatment of dry eye by blocking the lacrimal canaliculi*. *Surv. Ophthalmol.* 1996; 40:463-480" , "Murube J, Manyari A, ChenZhuo L et al. Labial: *Salivary gland transplantation in severe dry eye. Oper. Techn. Oculoplast. Reconstr. Surg.* 1998; 1:104-110" and "Murube J, Murube L, Murube A.: *Origin and types of emotional tearing*. *Europ. J. Ophthalmol.* 1999; 9: 77-84". He is also a philologist and a historian. As a philologist, he has carried out research on the origin of the names of colors, the influence of American English on International Ophthalmology, and has introduced many neologisms in the Ophthalmological lexicon, such as dacryology, bicanalicular, amphimetropia, lacunar sulci, conjunctival trigoni, cisterna lacrimalis, etc. As a historian, he has studied the life of several outstanding ophthalmologists (Rizal, De Roeth, Castroviejo, his professor, whose corneas he transplanted, etc), the history of spectacles, saharian ophthalmology, etc. In psychosciences, he posed a novel classification of emotional tearing in two groups: requiring-help and offering-help tears, and afforded a new theory for each one of these groups. He is a member of the Academia Ophthalmologica Internationalis (Chair XLIX), recipient of Golden medal of the

Trachoma Society, member emeritus of numerous universities and Ophthalmological Societies especially from Latin America and the Philippines. He has served as an editor of the Spanish *Archives of Ophthalmology*, and currently is a member of the editorial board of many international journals of ophthalmology. (Rizal Foundation for Research in Ophthalmology, University of Alcalá, San Modesto 44, 1st Floor, 28034-Madrid, Spain. Phone: (34) 917290055; Fax : (34) 917340956; e-mail: jmd00007@teleline.es)

Muys, Johannes (1654- ?) Dutch surgeon, born in Arnhem, Holland. He received his M.D. in 1679 at Utrecht and practiced surgery with great success at Steenwijk for many years. He published numerous works on surgery. He published the first book containing a correct depiction of the optic chiasm: *Praxis medico-chirurgica rationalis, seu observationes medico-chirurgicae secundum. solida verae philosophiae fundamenta resolutae* ... Lugdani Batavorum 1685 (which was translated one year later into English: *A rational practice of chyrurgery* London 1686). Albert

Muzzy, Arthur T. (1852- ?) American ophthalmologist and otologist of New York City, who was born in India, the son of a missionary. He graduated from Amherst College in 1874, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York in 1879. He was assistant surgeon at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and consulting oculist and aurist to the Gabella Heimat. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8256

Mydorge, Claude (1585-1647) French mathematician and physicist of Paris. He was a wealthy aristocrat with a passion for science, who made valuable contributions to the study of dioptrics and of conic sections. A friend of Descartes, he aided the latter in his vision studies by having lenses of various shapes made for him. Mydorge's writings on conic sections contain numerous original and ingenious solutions and methods that inspired later mathematicians: *Prodromi catoptrorum et dioptrorum* Paris 1639. This was the author's most important work in which he originated the term parameter of a conic, and also set forth a number of new theorems. Albert

Mylius, Karl (1896-1991) German ophthalmologist born in Goslar, Germany. Mylius received his medical degree with the thesis *Traumatod durch Starkstrom* in Hamburg 1922. He was first employed as physician in the Harbour Clinic (Hafenklinik) in Hamburg becoming, in 1923, assistant at the Institute for Experimental Therapy at the University Clinics of the Hamburg University under professor Much. From 1923 he was assistant at the University Eye Clinic under Wilbrand and Behr. Mylius became first assistant 1926, lecturer in ophthalmology in 1928 and 1931, Head of the eye clinic at the Hamburg General Hospital in Hamburg-Barmbeck. Mylius was named professor extraordinarius in 1934. Under professor Behr's influence Mylius found a great interest in the relationship between eye diseases and general diseases and focused his energy on this special topic, publishing about 75 papers on this special field. He authored *Netzhautablösung (Amotio Retinae)* Berlin 1938 and a chapter in *Entwicklung und Fortschritt der Augenheilkunde* Stuttgart 1963. He was a member of the Deutsche Ophthalmologische Gesellschaft and for a time its President *Ophthalmologen Verzeichnis* 294-296. JPW

Nafis ad-din, b. Zobeir. Indo-Arabian oculist, who practised officially as ocular surgeon in the Hospital at Cairo, Egypt, for many years in the 12th and 13th centuries. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8285

Nagata, Makoto (1925-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Director of Nagata Eye Hospital. He graduated from Kyoto University in 1948, studied Ophthalmology at the University under Prof. →IMACHI Ken and Prof. →ASAYAMA Roji and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1959 (thesis: *Studies of the effects of pituitary hormones and vitamin B1 on the electroretinogram (ERG)*). J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 59, 809, 1955; *ibid.* 60: 690, 1956 ; *ibid.* 63: 613, 1959; *ibid.* 63: 1030, 1959). He spent a year as a Research Fellow at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary (1963). In the early period of his career, he extended his works on the ERG (*Photopic flicker ERG in cases of congenital night blindness and total color blindness*, in Ed. Henkes H.E. et al. Flicker. *Proc. Symp. on Physiol. Flicker Electroretinography*. p. 352, Dr.W. Junk, The Hague, 1964). He served as the Head of the Eye Department of Tenri Hospital, Nara, in 1966-1989. In 1968, he founded together with



SUGITA S., KOGURE F. and others a Research Group of Ophthalmic Microsurgery, which evolved later to the Japanese Society of Ophthalmic Surgeons. He also found in 1968 (*Photocoagulation for the treatment of the retinopathy of prematurity*, Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 22:419, 1968) that progressive changes of the retinopathy of prematurity can be arrested by photocoagulation (Special Report to the 80th Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (JOS). *Indication and limitation of photocoagulation for the retinopathy of prematurity*. J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 80: 1453, 1976; *Treatment of acute proliferative retrolental fibroplasia with xenon-arc photocoagulation*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 21: 436, 1977). This work instigated intensive investigations on the retinopathy of prematurity in Japan, and the Joint Committee supported by the Ministry of Health and Welfare established a new Classification of this disease that offered a basis for the current International Classification (*Current status of retrolental fibroplasia*. Jpn. J. Ophthalmol. 21:366, 1977). He received the Shimizu Prize of the JOS (Retinopathy of Prematurity. Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. 24: 1327, 1970) and also Award of the JOS (*Cataract Surgery, Its Indications and Prognosis*. Acta. Soc. Ophthalmol. Jpn. 89: 1, 1985). He was also honored at the 2nd International Conference on the retinopathy of prematurity in Chicago (1996) as the pioneer of the treatment of this condition. As an expert in Ophthalmic Microsurgery, he developed his own method of glaucoma surgery. He has been invited as guest lecturer at many National and International Congresses. He has served as Councillor of the JOS, Japan Glaucoma Society, Japanese Society of Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision and many other Societies, and he is an Honorary Member of these Societies. He is also a recipient of the Highest Honor Award of the Japan Medical Association (1995). (Nagata Eye Hospital: 1147, Hourai-cho, Kitayamada, Nara-city, 631-0844, Japan, phone: 0742-45-2230, fax: 0742-45-0801, and e-mail: mnagata@ns0.mahoroba.ne.jp) (SM)

Nagel, Albrecht (1833-1895) German ophthalmologist born in Danzig, Germany. Nagel received his M.D. in 1855 at Berlin, where he studied under von Graefe. From 1867 until his death Nagel was professor of ophthalmology at Tübingen University, where, from 1875, he was also director of the University Ophthalmic Hospital. Nagel wrote important treatises on binocular vision, anomalies of refraction and accommodation, amaurosis and amblyopia; in 1872 he founded the *Jahresbericht über die Leistungen und Fortschritte im Gebiete der Ophthalmologie* (which later merged with the *Zentralblatt für die gesamte Ophthalmologie*) and from 1881 he also edited the *Mittheilungen aus der ophthalmologischen Klinik in Tübingen*. He wrote: *Das Sehen mit zwei Augen und die Lehre von den identischen Netzhautstellen* Leipzig 1861; *Die Refraktions- und Accommodations-Anomalien des Auges* 1866; *Der Farbensinn* Berlin 1869; *Die Behandlung der Amaurosen und Amblyopieen mit Strychnin*. Tübingen 1871. Nagel contributed a 250-pages chapter on *Anomalies of refraction and accommodation of the eye* in Graefe-Saemisch's *Handbuch der gesammten Augenheilkunde*, first edition, vol.6, part 4 (Leipzig 1880). American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8286.Albert.JPW

Nagel, Willibald A. (1870-1911) German physiologist. Nagel was born in Tübingen and received his M.D. there in 1893; after working for several years as von Kries' assistant in Freiburg, he became director of research in sensory physiology at the Berlin Physiologic Institute (1902-1908) and professor of physiology at Rostock (1908-1911). Nagel wrote extensively on sensory physiology and physiological optics; for some years he edited the *Zeitschrift für Physiologie de Sinnesorgane*. He edited an important treatise on physiology: *Handbuch der Physiologie*, 4 volumes and a supplement Braunschweig 1904-1910. He also wrote: *Die Lehre vom spezifischen Sinnerenergien*; *Die Wirkung des Lichtes auf die Netzhaut* and authored *Der Lichtsinn augenloser Tiere* Jena 1896; *Die Diagnose der praktisch wichtigen angeborenen Störungen des Farbensinnes*. Wiesbaden 1899. He was editor of the third edition of →Helmholtz's „*Handbuch der physiologischen Optik*“ which edition he did not survive. American Encyclopedia of Ophthalmology 11,p.8285-8286.Albert.JPW

Nai, Cu Nhan (1930 -) Vietnamese ophthalmologist Professor. He graduated from Medical College in China in 1959. He worked at National Institute of Ophthalmology from 1962. He was head of traditional medical department, as Vice-Director of National Institute of Ophthalmology from 1978 to 1998. He was Vice-President of Vietnamese Ophthalmological Society. He wrote articles on applying the traditional medicine in the treatment keratoconjunctival diseases caused by bacteriae, pseudomonas aeruginosa,



Ryuichi Naito

herpes and vitreous haemorrhage, retinal haemorrhage, retinitis, choroidosis and optic neuritis. He also wrote on applying the procedure of acupuncture to the treatment of stye, paralysis of nerve III, VII. He is awarded the title "Peoples doctor". He attended international prevention of blindness conferences in Sydney and Milano. (SM)

Naito, Ryuichi (1883-1943) Japanese ophthalmologist and a student of Prof. →KOMOTO Jujiro. He developed an electric direct ophthalmoscope in 1913 (J. Jpn Ophthalmol. Soc. Vol 17). The Naito Ophthalmoscope is used throughout Japan even today. (SM)

Nakagawa, Junichi (1903-1991) Japanese ophthalmologist and Professor of Ophthalmology of Nihon University. He was a graduate from Tokyo University in 1927, and he studied Ophthalmology under Prof. ISHIHARA Shinobu and received the degree Doctor of Medical Sciences from Tokyo University in 1937. He was the Professor of Ophthalmology of Nihon University during 1938-1945. After the World War II, he moved to the Head of the Eye Clinic of Sapporo City Hospital and then served as the Director of the Hospital during 1961-1968. He was a leading specialist in strabismology, and at the 62nd Congress of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society held in 1958, he gave a lecture "Treatment of non-comitant strabismus – with particular attention to the surgery of oblique muscles" as one of the symposists. (SM)



Junichi Nakagawa

Nakagawa, Takashi (1935-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Ophthalmology, Sapporo Medical University. Born as the son NAKAGAWA Junichi, he graduated from Sapporo Medical College in 1961, studied Ophthalmology at the College under Prof.SUEYOSHI Toshizo and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1966 (thesis: *Topographic anatomy of the orbit and its contents*, J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 69: 2155, 1965). He extended his studies as a Fellow at the Department of Ophthalmology, State University of New York, Down State Medical Center (1966-1967) and also at the Cider-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles (1967-1968). He was promoted to Assistant Professor at Sapporo Medical College in 1971, and then appointed to the present position in 1986. His research interest has been in strabismus, paediatric Ophthalmology, and some example of his many publications are „Deteriorated accommodative esotropia”. Reinecke, R.D. (ed.): *Strabismus*, p.149-156, Grune & Stratton, New York, 1982 and *Esotropia*, in *System of Ophthalmology*, Vol. 6: 263-272, Nakayama Shoten, Tokyo, 1994. He serves as a Councillor to the Japanese Ophthalmological Society (1986-), to the Japanese Society of Neuro-ophthalmology (1986-), to the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia (1975). He has also served as the Chairman of the Hokkaido Eye Bank Association since 1999. He is the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the Japanese Society of Strabismus and Amblyopia in 1995, for the excellence of his contributions. (Department of Ophthalmology, Sapporo Medical University, S-1, W-16, Chuo-ku, Sapporo, 060-8543, Japan, phone:+81-11-611-2111, (ext. 3440) fax: +81-11-611-1189, e-mail: tnakagaw@sapmed.ac.jp)(SM)



Yukifumi Nakaizumi

Nakaizumi, Yukifumi (1932-) Japanese ophthalmologist, Board Member of the Trustees of Kenikai Institute (Institute for History of Ophthalmology) and of the Japan Society for the Prevention of Blindness (JNSPB). Born into an Ophthalmology family as the 5th generation (son of NAKAIZUMI Yukimasa), he graduated from Yokohama City University, Medical School, in 1955, and studied Ophthalmology at Tokyo University under Prof. HAGIWARA Hogara and received his Doctor of Medical Sciences in 1964 (thesis: *Electron microscopic studies of the cornea*, No. 1: J. Jpn. Ophthalmol. Soc. 64: 1066, 1960, No.2: *ibid.* 65, 79, 1961). He extended his study at the Proctor Foundation, University of California, San Francisco (1961-1963) and conducted research with Dr. Michael Hogan (*Ultrastructure of Bruch's membrane*. Arch. of Ophthalmol. 72:380, 1964). He has been in the present position at Kenikai since 1977 and at the JNSPB since 1986. He also served as an editor to the Jpn. J. Clin. Ophthalmol. (1987-1999). He is in charge of the Kenikai Institute and is interested in the History of Ophthalmology. He wrote "*History of the Japan Society for Prevention of Trachoma* (present JNSPB), 1985" and is a co-author of "*History of Ophthalmology in Japan*, Centennial Publication of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, 1997". (Kenikai Institute; 5-3-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104-0061. phone:81-3-3571-0194; fax: 81-3-3571-0294)(SM)

Nakaizumi, Yukimasa (1897-1978) Japanese ophthalmologist, founder of the Japanese Society of Clinical Ophthalmology and the Japanese Journal of Clinical Ophthalmology.