

DECEMBER 1957

VOLUME 24 • NUMBER 4



JOURNAL

American College of Dentists



*Published Quarterly for General Circulation
by The American College of Dentists*

\$5.00 a year • \$1.50 a copy

Journal American College of Dentists

Presents the proceedings of the American College of Dentists and such additional papers and comment from responsible sources as may be useful for the promotion of oral health service or the advancement of the dental profession. The JOURNAL disclaims responsibility for opinions expressed by authors.

Published four times a year—in March, June, September and December—at 1201-05 Bluff Street, Fulton, Missouri. Editor: Alfred E. Seyler, 18557 East Warren Avenue, Detroit 36, Michigan. Business Manager: O. W. Brandhorst, 4221 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Missouri.

Second-class mailing privilege authorized at the post office at Fulton, Missouri.

Entered in the *Index to Dental Literature*.

Objects

The American College of Dentists was established to promote the ideals of the dental profession; to advance the standards of efficiency of dentistry; to stimulate graduate study and effort by dentists; to confer Fellowship in recognition of meritorious achievement, especially in dental science, art, education and literature; and to improve public understanding and appreciation of oral health service.

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Volume XXIV

December, 1957

Number 4

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The Professional Man and His Education*

MILLARD E. GLADFELTER, Ph.D.**
Philadelphia, Pa.

For many years I have felt a particular kinship with those who have labored and who continue to labor in behalf of dental education. This began a quarter of a century ago through an association with men whose names are well known to this assembly. Of these I name four, Dr. I. Norman Broomell, Dr. Harlan Horner, Dr. J. Ben Robinson, and Dr. Gerald Timmons. Their devotion to the profession, the energy with which they strove for scholarship and standards, and the skill with which they established the profession in the university orbit of educational offerings has made me a comfortable lay worker in their vineyard. I am joined to another of your distinguished company, Mr. William J. Gies, a fellow alumnus of Gettysburg College, who made his first significant report to the profession during the year of my graduation. The fidelity of his scholarship and research, the aggressiveness of his mind and spirit and the distinctiveness of his bearing, easily marked him a teacher and scholar to be remembered.

Today it is my privilege to address a distinguished company of the dental profession. I come with no formal training in your discipline. This suggests that all disciplines and areas of specialization are interdependent and that the dental profession recognizes that interdependence. This assignment might have been visited upon me to discover how dependent or confused some administrators are in the advancement of interdependence.

A discussion of the Professional Man and His Education is in fact a statement of all the influences that come to bear upon him and his work and the extent to which these influences have prospect for wholesome growth and development within the society of which they are a part. In many ways, then, what one says of the dentist and dental education, he could say of most other professional groups

* Presented before the American College of Dentists, Miami Beach, Florida, November 3, 1957.

** Provost, Temple University.

and their colleges. The patterns for education and the regulations with respect to licensure for dentists, physicians, attorneys, veterinarians, and probably engineers, are not too dissimilar. This paper is intended to examine from a limited point of view the educational and economic environment in which the professional man finds himself, the influences which this environment is exerting upon the institution from which he obtains his training and outlook, and areas which need to be shored up if the advancement of the professional man and his education is to be assured.

The first and most impressive fact rises from the importance our society has attached to education. In it we find the most sought-after and least contested medium through which our people hope for the democratic ideal to be expressed. In less than two decades, we have accelerated the desire and rate of enrolling so that now we are literally a "society of students." Approximately one quarter of the population in the U. S., forty million persons, are now enrolled in some form of formal education. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported in August that one third of all Canadians are under fifteen years of age, an increase of 28 per cent since 1951. The surge in the United States promises an increase of 75 per cent in college population from 1955 to 1965. The effect of these population increases upon the demand for the services of the professional man and increased applications for admission to professional schools are now demanding the attention of committees and commissions of the American Dental Association and the American College of Dentists. The purpose for stating them here is to describe the educational environment in which the professional man will live and work. For, in addition to those of school age in formal educational programs, millions are enrolled in a complexity of educational offerings. The armed forces conduct training programs and a variety of correspondence and extension courses for college credit; industry has extensive offerings in an in-service and continuing education character; and in every section of the continent adults participate in organized educational activity of a vocational, recreational, or cultural nature.

All of this sounds very exciting. It would suggest teaching, publishing, editing, and book salesmanship as careers with promise. This is, however, contrary to predictions. At present, and it appears likely for the future, the economy's demand for specialized and technical

personnel is having a depressing influence upon the learned professions. If predictions concerning our national income and employment levels hold, this search for talent will be unabated. A 1955 report of the Department of Labor predicted a gross national product of \$569 billion in 1965 which would require the employment of 74 million people. An earlier report predicted a labor force of 90 million men and women in the U. S. by 1975, an increase of 25 million over the 1950 figure.

A considerable change is predicted for the 1955-1965 decade with respect to the distribution of workers in major occupational groups. The highly educated group, which includes scientists, engineers, teachers, and those engaged in health services, will be in great demand. An increase of one third appears likely by 1965. There will be substantial but proportionately fewer increases in all other groups with the exception of laborers and farm workers. The latter two groups will decrease.

It is predicted further that women will account for half of the total 10 million increase in the labor force. Accompanying the continued employment of high numbers of the middle age groups will be a declining trend in gainful employment among youth of college age. This will contribute to an increase in enrollment at college and postgraduate levels.

These few observations gathered from the reports and findings of careful and reliable researchers foretell a continued competition for the youth talent of the nation. Already we have felt the effect of high employment and the extensive need for scientific manpower upon the learned and health professions. This condition prevails *now*, only a few years before we are about to enter the most crucial decade in our history with respect to the need for specialized manpower.

In these few facts are indeed many important considerations for the future of dental education. They are evident in the literature and discussions of dental societies and associations. Most encouraging is the careful, thorough and effective thought and attention they have received from many of the Fellows at this meeting and leaders in the profession generally.

I could conclude this paper with quotes from your own writings and research. They would amply develop the thesis I wish to discuss. But then I would have no basis for the justification of my trip to

Florida. Only a few professional groups have company with you in the recognition of problems that relate to professional growth and security and in their efforts to solve them. Everywhere in dental publications and journals one finds recognition of values in interdisciplinary relationships, a striving for understanding of the science and art of teaching, and a professional conscience.

With regard to the profession of dentistry, what are the implications of these circumstances of education and employment we are about to encounter? Their impact will first be felt in the College of Dentistry. This is where one is first introduced to the practice, where the art and science of the profession are taught, and where the reservoir of library, research, and inspiration is maintained. Central to this operation is the teacher. With him we begin. If for a single decade we graduated no dentists, the conscience of the profession would corrode. If with each generation of students the quality of instruction did not advance along some new line of investigation or research, sterility would set in. In teachers, we recognize the first and foremost support for professional strength, advancement, and leadership. And yet there are likely to be our shortest commodity within but a few years. The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School in its recent second report names the "mounting shortage of excellent teachers the most critical bottleneck to the expansion and improvement of education in the U. S." The report says further, "Unless enough of the Nation's ablest manpower is reinvested in the educational enterprise, its human resources will remain underdeveloped and specialized manpower shortages in every field will compound. Unwittingly, the U. S. is right now pursuing precisely the opposite course. Demands for high quality manpower have everywhere been mounting, but colleges and universities have found themselves at a growing competitive disadvantage in the professional manpower market."

In extending a discussion of what this means for dental education, one must identify the growing symptoms of the problem. First is the study of our projected need and the prospects for meeting that need. What will we face in our attempts to staff non-clinical areas? The conservative estimates call for somewhere between 180,000 and 270,000 new college teachers within the next dozen years. This means that nationally we will need, *in addition* to what might now be ac-

cepted as normal demands, from 15,000 to 22,500 teachers annually. The graduate schools of the country are currently awarding fewer than 9000 doctoral degrees annually. If this rate continues and *all* go into teaching, we shall still have an annual deficit in our teaching need for candidates holding doctorates, of more than 6000. But several variables make this figure even more frightening in its implications. The first of these is the declining quality of those who enter the teaching profession. Army classification tests and graduate school records place prospective teachers in the low ability group among other professions. Add this concern to that of the aging population of college teachers and one readily detects the need for shoring up the profession. More than 35 per cent of the college teachers in the country are 45 years of age or over. The group under 45 is not only relatively small, but not improving in quality.

To add to the acuteness of the problem is the extreme competition for manpower of every sort. The annual need for the humanities and social sciences until 1960 is reported at 3100 to 3700 new teachers, and for the five subsequent years an annual need of from 5700 to 7000. The annual supply of doctorates in these fields is approximately half the need.

One must then consider the bidding that will come from these academic areas for the same talent that might be recruited for pre-clinical and basic science areas in professional education. In addition, at every corner, stand representatives from the industrial world bidding for and buying talent. Professional publications, newspapers, government reports, learned societies and paid commercials all speak and write about the dearth in scientific manpower. The ablest of our youth respond to their call and thus is sold much of the seed corn that should be reinvested in future harvests for the teaching profession. According to one report, nine large industrial concerns announced in 1956 that they each needed on the average of 620 additional engineers and scientists. Each conducted 5500 interviews, made 2100 offers and came out with 550 graduates. This was in 1956. What can one expect in 1965 and 1970 when estimates predict a half million shortage of scientific and technical personnel?

There is sparse information about the employment distribution of those who complete doctorates in the natural sciences. Some trends, however, are apparent. The National Science Foundation study of

1951 indicated that of the 53 per cent of the high-ability high school student population that enters college, 64 per cent will graduate and 1.7 per cent will obtain Ph.D. degrees. The report states further that the ratio of doctoral degrees conferred in the natural sciences and engineering to doctoral degrees in all other fields has remained relatively constant during the past half century. In the period of 1911-15, for example, 46.2 per cent of all doctoral degrees were in science and engineering as compared with 49 per cent in the period 1951-53. Certainly the demand for scientific personnel from industry, government, and research agencies is greater now than in 1915 but still the output of doctorates in this area has not improved its relative position.

No recent figures exist on the number of new doctoral personnel that enter industry as compared to teaching. As early as 1941 a University of California study on the employment of physicists holding Ph.D. degrees indicated that 60 per cent were in college and university teaching against 40 per cent in full-time non-academic research.

Here we witness the growing demands made by industry and private research agencies not only for college seniors but for the Ph.D. candidate as well. In the absence of recent figures on the trend of employment of Ph.D.'s in non-academic work, we can only surmise the dimension of the problem when a count is taken of the few holders of Ph.D.'s among the new faculty members each September.

Why have we a concern over these figures and trends? Because the basic sciences are an integral part of any dental curriculum and unless we can continue to attract strong and well-trained teachers, the level of instruction will suffer, research will lag, and retrogression in dental education will set in.

These then are in broad strokes the implications of the present situation for dental education. In order to meet the problem educators must address themselves to two major needs. First, they must help to encourage and recruit personnel for the teaching profession and second, they must assess the present nature of graduate programs. It is not easy to attract a man from practice into teaching. He chose the profession because he was intrigued by some aspect of the practice. During college days one experience was built upon another to be climaxed ultimately by the independence of decision and investi-

gation. Then when practice began he found the satisfaction that comes from independent ownership and ministrations to human needs. The hold which these have on the practitioner is exhibited in all studies for the U. S. and Canada pertaining to persistence in practice. All studies show two figures to be constant over almost a half century—first the number of men graduated into dentistry per thousand of the population, and second, the number who leave the practice for full-time teaching and graduate study. The latter group is small indeed, but fortunately increasing.

It is significant to observe that even though the number of first degrees graduated by dental schools from 1944 to 1953 did not grow materially—from 2470 to 2954—the number of graduate students increased from 54 to 332. We have begun to nibble at the problem, but these were somewhat normal years and there is no likelihood that we will ever return to normalcy. Population pressures will bring increased enrollments in dental schools and more teaching chairs must be filled to accommodate them. The splendid opportunities offered through the College's teacher training fellowships and the efforts of several foundations have pointed the way. Colleges and universities must now begin to invest more venture capital in future teachers. Internships, assistantships and subsidized study years will be needed to compete with advantages of practice and the attractive subsidy industry extends selected personnel during training years.

The emphasis in the preceding paragraphs is upon the normal needs for full-time teachers for the basic sciences and professional specialties. It presumes that opportunities for clinicians will continue as heretofore.

What then is our responsibility in providing opportunity for graduate study? What form should the graduate study assume? Unfortunately, the insignia and apprenticeship requirements for the American college teacher are not subject to easy change and experimentation. The sacred catalog announcements of preliminary examinations, language requirements, admission to candidacy and dissertations have not come under the influence of a swept-wing and power-steering era. As Dean Barzun of Columbia observed in his first annual report—"The time spent in making professional scholars is too long for the results achieved. . . . The research done for the master of arts and doctor of philosophy degrees is too often research;

it adds little or nothing to knowledge—hence it is both pretentious and wasteful.”

Dental education is an enviable position. Without doubt graduate study for prospective dental teachers will be extended and most certainly the profession is free to set its own pattern. The *major* considerations for this development have been voiced by persons present in this assembly. I refer briefly to three sources in the literature only to emphasize and underscore their observations. In 1948 Dean Roy Ellis expressed the hope to “see the day when a dental teacher with the necessary fundamental knowledge and clinical ability, will teach applied biochemistry, applied physiology, applied anatomy, etc., and correlate these subjects with clinical practice.” This at once places new demands on dental teachers.

In the same year the Kellogg Foundation sponsored a very significant conference at the University of Michigan. The significant statement in this conference summary reads thusly: “It is unfortunate that some dental educators have shown a tendency to establish an isolated graduate curriculum. This phase of the dental program should be integrated with and conform to the standards of the graduate school of the university, where it may utilize all of the university’s facilities available at the graduate level.

“Emphasis in graduate education should be on preparation for teaching and research and should provide the opportunity for some practical experience in each. A breadth of experience is most desirable and the student should be encouraged to take courses outside his special field. Integration with the curricula of the other biological, physical and health sciences of the university is essential to the development of the dental graduate curriculum.”

It is possible that some of the hopes expressed in these writings will be tested in the five year post-doctoral study program which is being undertaken at Harvard under a grant from the U. S. Public Health Service. It is “designed to enable young dental graduates to broaden their professional experience by developing competence in research, gaining teaching experience, and increasing their proficiency in the care of patients.”

One cannot arrive at conclusions on trends and needs of graduate study without attention to evolving patterns in regard to research. In the American pattern of higher education advanced degrees, par-

ticularly those on the doctoral level, are concerned with a familiarity with the techniques of research and the discovery of new knowledge. Indeed the three most accepted aims of higher education are (a) the extension of the boundaries of knowledge, (b) the conservation of knowledge already acquired, and (c) the diffusion of knowledge through teaching, publication, and other accepted methods of dissemination. The successful involvement of the teacher in these aims requires talent, training and tools.

For most of our normal doctoral life we have listened to complaints and jibes from unsuccessful doctoral candidates concerning the unreality of the claims made by graduate schools for the importance of the research-dissertation requirement. One described much of our educational research like a large hound sniffing excitedly at a series of rat holes in an abandoned house. Dean Gaus once admonished a student to be careful how he conducted his research or he might find what he was looking for!

No longer can we view the research adventures of students and professors as puny efforts to meet the requirements of dissertation and examining committees. Historically colleges and universities have been the institutions to which all segments of our society turned for basic accomplishments in research. And now during this era of phenomenal development these venerable institutions are struggling to maintain position in the research aspect of our cultural and industrial life. *Is it possible that federal dollars and industrial production have overshadowed faculty participation in significant research?* As early as 1945 one report asserted that the growing contest between government and private enterprise for the control of research is shaping graduate education. "Each party," said Dr. Hollis, "has come to see in research a national asset of greater ultimate value than the natural resources it is currently developing. The issue is clear: power over the means of scientific research and technological progress offers the surest of all ways of regulating modern business—especially big business whose monopoly or competitive status depends on trade secrets, patents, and cartels. Since the graduate school is the primary agency through which research workers are trained, it is in the nature of things of interest to both contending parties."

This statement was made over a decade ago. Since then there has been considerable acceleration in the direction described.

It is estimated that the present total national expenditures for research and development of five and one half billion dollars will rise to more than 8 billion in 1970. The rate of growth for Canada will not be too dissimilar because of population trends and a rapidly expanding economy in the mineral, science, and engineering industries. This rapid expansion has placed the initiative for total expenditures for research and development in government and industry. One observer estimated in 1953 that "government pays for 55 per cent, industry 40 per cent, and the universities 5 per cent. Ten years ago industry paid for 60 per cent, government 35 per cent, and the universities again 5 per cent. These figures do not include funds provided by the foundations. Although foundation funds are of great significance for colleges and universities in a qualitative sense, they form an extremely small proportion of the total sponsored research."

"On the basis of these figures the government has become the principal agent in the sponsorship of research. It accounts for approximately \$2 billion of the total, of which it allocates \$150 million to the colleges and universities and an additional \$150 million to research laboratories which they manage."

Between 1940 and 1952 the tremendous expenditure for military research and development increased forty fold.

It is clear that three chief sources of support for research will probably continue, namely governments, industry, and non-profit institutions, including dental associations.

There are herein three major observations for the profession, particularly as they touch upon the relationship of research to the education of the professional man. The first is that aside from matters related to the national defense, the greatest proportionate growth of funds available for basic research in institutions of higher learning has been in the field of health. The 84th Congress authorized an annual appropriation of 30 million dollars for each of three succeeding years for making grants-in-aid for the construction of facilities for research in the sciences related to health. Each year the support from all sources for research and development in health fields increases. This augurs well for our future in public support.

Secondly, the dental profession is by its very nature built upon research. The 1956 workshop reported \$200,000 spent by the Ameri-

can Dental Association on research. There is now the formation of the Dental Education Fund for the support of research, and the maintenance or responsibility for research within the College. These are in themselves factors favorable to growth. But the distance still to be traveled, if research is to assume its rightful place in our educational endeavor, is indeed great.

In the third place the dental college faces a decade within which it must minister to the needs of an increased population and at the same time develop programs in graduate education for the prospective teacher as well as the practitioner.

It is in the area of graduate programs that the need for careful thought and a daring hand is greatest.

I know that I am unable to design or describe graduate curricula in dentistry. I know only the present problem and the prospects for dealing with it in the presence of the circumstances in the next decade.

The population increase has been more rapid than the number of dentists graduated annually. This has increased the opportunities in practice and will affect adversely the number of professionals who can afford to return for graduate study and teaching assignments even though at present the number of graduate students is on the increase.

To maintain and strengthen our position we need first to concentrate graduate work in selected institutions. We have the assistance of many graduate schools in the preparation of men and women for basic science areas. But the development of graduate programs in specialized professional areas rests with a small number of dental colleges. Not every college can afford formalized graduate education and indeed not every one should attempt it. Selecting candidates who should be encouraged to study, and recruiting faculty from other regions of the country, will protect the college from provincialism and provide a cooperative strength in recruitment. Regional support like that now operative in several southern states and proposed recently for New England by the Governor of Massachusetts, will enable some schools to afford graduate study. These colleges must then concentrate on research projects so that the mature and experienced practitioner will be *challenged* to return for a research assignment for which his talents are not only needed but well compensated.

For clinical and specialized fields the dental and other professional

colleges need to reorganize the graduate program in consideration of the fact that the dental graduate has already had at least six years of formal education on the higher level and in most instances the prospective graduate student will have had more. For him the title of the advanced degree is not as important as is the nature of the program. He possesses a doctorate. He now desires depth in a specialty but beyond that the curriculum designers should experiment with interdisciplinary relations with the basic and medical sciences, psychology and education, research and writing. Such a program could lead to a form of recognition not bearing a graduate degree but rather a citation which would be the preferred recognition for those who comprise the professional faculty of a dental school.

In summary, what are the prospects for dealing adequately with some of the problems presented herein? We have a heretofore favorable record, as a people, for meeting emergencies and crises when the demand for machines and personnel is accelerated. This, however, was mostly in time of war. We hope that peace will continue to be with us. If so, these problems will confront us during a time when there might not appear an immediate urgency for their solution. And yet I am firmly of the opinion that we are about to enter into a golden decade for dental education. As I read the literature, listen to addresses, study legislation, and assess the possibilities, I can come to no other conclusion.

You have received from society and the institution of higher education therein, three invaluable strengths. First is their confidence in your worth. The Dental College is among the prestige group of any cluster of university professional schools. Certainly this is a necessary position of respect and regard which precedes significant accomplishments within the educational community. It is a long distance from the bottom to the top of the totem pole. Dentistry, a young profession, has climbed rapidly when one reflects that others such as law and medicine claim reference passages in the Old Testament. Secondly, you now receive from society some of the ablest of her youth. For most of them, dentistry is a first choice profession. When one weighs the possibility for securing promising teachers and researchers from today's student population, he is screening from the upper rather than the middle and lower groups. These are not qualities of scholarship alone, but of personality and professional dedication as well.

Thirdly, we have witnessed a steady increase in the flow of resources into the improvement of facilities and budgets for dental colleges. Certainly no one would consider present support adequate. But that a growing subsidy is coming from many sources, parent institutions, governments, alumni, and private enterprise is in itself a guarantee for future strength.

These confidences from the society and its member institutions are only part of the power you now possess. *Other* great strengths and predictors of progress *are now within you*. They are qualities which have prepared the profession for a receptive attitude toward the bold curricular and graduate study advances educational leaders will undertake.

First among these is the liberal and progressive attitude dental educators are taking toward the improvement of instruction. Many graduate and professional schools continue past practices as though they were truths in themselves. Interdepartmental and inter-college relations are difficult to establish because of the entrenchment of scholars within specialties. This is not true of dentistry. Many years ago, teachers of the liberal arts withdrew from participation in the development of a profession devoted to the art and science of teaching, and a separate institution developed for the education of teachers. While the separation between the liberal arts and teachers colleges continues, dental education recognizes the place of the professional educator in the process of education and employs his services. In the cluster of professional schools none has given as much recognition to the learning process as the dental college. The seminars at Michigan, Pennsylvania, Temple, Tufts and other schools led by professors of education represent a progressive and significant step toward faculty development. In these facilities one can now find the attitudes and understandings necessary for the construction of curricula that will utilize the wisdom and experience of scientists, clinicians, educators, and humanists.

Of the many assets you possess for the accomplishment of the tasks described in this paper I name a last and most important one. It is a realization of the *strengths* of the profession among the practitioners and the college. This is one essential for growth. Dentistry is among the few of the health professions that has not isolated itself from the society it serves and yet remains highly professionalized within its organized body.

This strength exhibits itself in several ways. The clinician who serves on the faculty of the dental college cannot hope to realize the material gain from that association that comes to physicians from hospital and medical college connections. Indeed, this clinical association encourages some to sacrifice personal funds for investigations and experiments in practice that benefit the profession more than self. This unselfish service continues daily among thousands of men and women whose love is dentistry. The second exhibit of strength is the rapidly growing attendance at informal postgraduate courses. The determination of the local society to take dental education to the practitioner is counterpart to that which is happening at other educational levels. The rapid growth of attendance at seminars and postgraduate courses gives encouragement to any dental educator's efforts for improving dental education.

But now we return to the concern with which this paper began. To lead the practitioner to new areas of investigation and experimentation, we need teachers. To inspire the young student to enter the area of service within the profession for which he is best equipped we need wise and able counsellors. To design curricula that will attract the most gifted of our students and alumni to graduate study and the profession of teaching we need educational statesmen. Your profession has demonstrated in a very singular way the presence of such persons in its company. It is our task to design the program we wish to have accomplished and they, I am sure, will find ways for doing it.

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President's Address

GERALD D. TIMMONS, D.D.S.
Philadelphia, Pa.

As we gather in this Convocation today, we are celebrating the thirty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the American College of Dentists. Thirty-seven years ago, in 1920, a small group of men, seeing the need for an organization which would provide the means whereby they, and the others who later were to join them, could make a contribution above and beyond that which could be made in the normal course of their activities, created the College and established the objectives which have been the guide for all College activities since that date.

Many things have happened since that founding date. You will recall that the founding of the College came at a time when we had just emerged from the war to end all wars. Our country and its allies had defeated those countries which would dominate the world and we and our allies had made this world safe for democracy. Since then we have been through another two wars and in the minds of many we are facing another which, if it should come, would make the others appear to be but minor by comparison. During that same period, we have been through a depression which left an indelible stamp on the minds of those who experienced it, and since that depression we have seen governmental changes made which but few would have thought possible in what was then acknowledged to be the American way of life.

Although many dire things have happened during the almost four decades, the other side of the coin shows that great advances have been made and our way of life has almost completely changed because of these advances. Picture, if you will, the lives we led in the early 20's and then contrast that with the lives we lead today in this era of electronics. There are some who decry these changes—claiming that with the change in living modes there also came a change in the attitudes of our people. Whether we bless or curse the changes, we must admit that these years have brought more changes than any other within our history.

Great changes have taken place in our profession as well. These

changes are manifest in every area of the profession and here, as in our mode of living, has come a change in attitudes and understanding.

As an example in the 37 years which have elapsed, there have been great changes in our educational program. It seems difficult to believe, but we now have the same number of dental schools we had then but there has been a great change in the character of the schools. Proprietary education has disappeared from the scene and in its place has come an educational program which is now obtaining financial aid from many sources. We have seen the requirements for admission raised from but a high school education, or its equivalent, to a minimum requirement of two years in college, in most schools, and a three-year requirement in three existent schools. We have seen the responsibility for dental education brought under the guidance of the American Dental Association through its Council on Dental Education. We have seen the institution of aptitude tests as a means to select better students for the profession. We have seen an expansion of the curriculum to include more sound basic teaching in the biological sciences. We have seen the faculties improve by the addition of many persons dedicated to their task and trained in the art of teaching. We have seen a great expansion in the post-graduate and graduate courses which are offered in the schools of today, many of which are under the direction of the Graduate Divisions of our universities and are recognized for graduate degrees.

We have seen a great expansion of our intern and residency programs even to the point that some states are now requiring an internship for licensure. We have seen three dental educational societies merged into one, which for the last 34 years has dedicated its programs to the advancement of dental teaching. We have seen the program of dental hygiene education come under the guidance of the dental profession and thus bring about a more thorough understanding of that whole program. Many other instances of change could be mentioned, but these few will tend to make us aware that what has transpired has been a steady evolutionary process rather than one of revolution.

In practice we have experienced this same evolution. Difficult as it is to believe, we have within this period seen the common acceptance of local anesthesia for the execution of all types of dental

operations. We have seen the introduction of many new types of impression materials which in turn have permitted the introduction of many restorative processes heretofore thought impossible. We have seen the expanded use of new restorative materials. We have seen the death of vulcanite and with it the advent of new base materials which have greatly raised the standards of service rendered to the patients. We have seen the introduction of antibiotics. We have seen a refinement of the casting process. We have seen and are now seeing the use of high speeds to reduce discomfort for the patient and at the same time reduce the time needed for an operation. We have seen the adaptation of many new techniques which were begun in order to render a higher quality of service in a shorter period of time. We have seen new ideas introduced in the administration of a practice; the pre-payment plan; the post-payment plan; the cooperative plan, and the group practice plan. Again, these are but a few of the changes we have seen since the College was founded.

In research, we have seen perhaps the most amazing change of all. In 1920 the International Association for Dental Research was founded. In those early days there were but few persons who could meet the qualifications for membership; hence, their meetings were held as an appendage to the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools. However, last year the annual meeting of that organization was held separate from the schools' meeting and there was no worry or fear of lack of attendance. We have seen the results of what is very probably dentistry's greatest contribution to the dental health of the people—the fluoridation program. We have seen research blossom in every dental school in the country. We have finally seen the Federal Government recognize the need for support for dental research by appropriating large sums of money so that this program may advance. We have seen our dental manufacturers annually spending larger sums of money to provide the profession with better things which which to work and above all we have seen the results of research permeate the practice procedures in order to take advantage of this new learning.

In our organizations, we also have seen a great metamorphosis. The American Dental Association has continued to grow until now the membership approaches the 90,000 mark. Fifteen or more years ago the membership was but two-thirds of this figure. We have seen

a complete reorganization of that body to the point that it now speaks for the profession with a very authoritative voice. We have seen an extension of the services it renders to its members in practically every area of the profession. We have seen the organization of the American Association of Dental Editors, a body dedicated to the improvement of our literature. We have seen the American Association of Dental Examiners become a potent factor in the promulgation and enforcement of our dental laws. These again are but a few examples, but they serve to alert us to what has gone on, but what so frequently we take for granted.

I could go on reciting instances and factors which have had marked effect upon our profession, but I am sure you, by now, are beginning to wonder what all of this may lead to. To set your mind at ease, I shall tell you now that it leads to our future.

In recounting the events which have occurred since 1920, I had no intention of intimating that the American College of Dentists was responsible for all of the changes. It is true that many Fellows of the College have had a great part to play in the drama which unfolded during those years and it is true that in many instances the College provided funds and manpower to do preliminary studies, the results of which were used as the springboard for more and greater things.

Since the College does not direct its efforts toward the true clinical aspect of our profession, how, you may rightfully ask, can the College make its greatest contribution? This question can be answered, I believe, by quoting the man who served as the third President of the College, Dr. C. N. Johnson. In an editorial Dr. Johnson once wrote: "The greatest need of the hour in dentistry is not so much the consummation of a better technique, better fillings, inlays, crowns, bridges or dentures. The fundamental need is to save the soul of dentistry, to preserve the ideals and ethics of our profession, to stand four square to the world in the establishment of those principles that gave us professional status at the beginning, to prove the faith that is in us for the maintenance of a high ethical concept that shall create a sharp distinction between our policies as a profession and the practices of the market place. The worship of mammon has no part in the scheme of real professional life. The exaltation of an ethical faith, the consecration of our energies to the service of the poor and rich alike—these things are the need of the hour in our profession.

All else will be added unto us if we but stand fast and proclaim our conviction before the world."

It is my opinion that these stated truths are more true today than they were at the time Dr. Johnson wrote them, and it is also my opinion that the thoughts expressed are the very essence of the purposes and objectives of the American College of Dentists.

How then, if the above be true, can we so direct our thoughts and energies to vitalize what we accept as the stated credo of the College? In my opinion, we have the established basis for doing just that. The contributions the College has already made are indelible examples. We have the past as our heritage, now it behooves us to clearly write the history of the present and to plan carefully for the future.

A fine start has been made. The election of each of you to Fellowship in the College serves as an example of that. You were not elected in order to put the "cap sheaf" on your career. You were not elected in order to present you with a final reward for the service you have given. Instead you have been selected because of your own potentiality for doing greater things in the future. I urge that each Fellow re-examine his attachment to the College in the light of the future.

How can you serve? Here are some of the projects the Committees of the College have before them at the present time. Appraise your interests and determine wherein your interests lie. Having determined your desires then offer to help, because it is only through the pooling of our potentials that the greatest good can be accomplished.

The first important area I shall bring to your attention is that of student recruitment. We have all heard tales of the great difficulty encountered in gaining admission to a dental school. Just why it is believed that tales of hordes of applicants adds glamour to the profession is difficult to understand. The statistics tell us that currently the applicants for admission are falling. The last published figures indicated that we had but 2.7 applicants for each place in the freshman classes in the dental schools, and it is not at all certain that each person who made application was qualified to be admitted. There currently is great competition for brains. Industry is recruiting as never before. College graduates are being sought in a hotly contested race. We must enter this competition if we are to continue to attract to our profession the type of person we want as our successors. We must make studies as to the motivation which lies behind the selec-

tion of dentistry as a profession. We must begin below the college level to bring to the attention of youth the fact that dentistry has attractive features. We must prepare suitable material and make suitable presentations which will direct the type of person we would like to have. Where better can this be done than through the work of our committee on recruitment? If this sounds attractive to you as a Fellow, then here is *your* chance to demonstrate the potential which caused your election. There is much work to be done and it is later than you think.

But, you say, I am not interested in that phase of the College activity. My interest lies in doing something about the improvement of our literature. If this be true, what a splendid opportunity awaits you in working with one of the projects being carried on by the Committee on Journalism. Last year, for the first time, the College sponsored a national essay contest. This committee selected a topic and each dental school was asked to have senior students write essays on the chosen subject. Each school which participated selected its winner and these essays were submitted for final judging and the grand award. The contest was won by a senior in Emory University, but each school winner received a plaque rewarding him for his efforts. Again this year the topic has been chosen. It is "Ethics in Dental Practice." No estimate can be made of the impact this may have on the thinking of those who participate.

There is yet another opportunity for you as an interested Fellow to assist in furthering its purposes and objectives. In nearly every instance, the Sections of the College are located in the immediate vicinity of a dental school. This fortunate circumstance provides an opportunity not only for the Sections, but for individuals as well to begin to inculcate the dental students with the ideals of the profession. The committee on human relations is currently considering the development of the "Big Brother" idea in order that the graduating student may enter the profession with an understanding of it which he otherwise might not have. There are probably but very few of you who in your early professional lives were not influenced by some older person in the profession. Your counsel could well alter the mistaken ideas held by a neophyte and, if this be true, you would gain more than he.

The Regents are now considering this matter on a large scale. It

has been proposed that each year in each school there could be delivered the College lecture. It is proposed that these lectures be given by carefully selected Fellows of the College, and through them the student may gain an insight as to the responsibilities he accepts when he enters our profession. He can be informed as to his responsibilities as a citizen in his community as well as his responsibilities to the profession. I can tell you that this was tried this year in Philadelphia where the lecture was delivered by our esteemed Treasurer, Dr. William N. Hodgkin, and, if the comments of the students are a criterion, it was a signal success.

If your interest lies in the area of public relations, there are vast areas to cover. On what basis does a patient select a dentist, what causes a patient to remain steadfast within a practice; or to state it another way, what are the reasons which prompt a patient to leave one practice and seek another. Preliminary studies have already been made, the results of which could well point the way for more comprehensive study. This in turn could set the pattern for a new approach to our relations with the people we serve. Surely this is a stimulating challenge to us all.

Again, you may be interested in continuing education for the dentist, the theme around which our program for this morning is built. If you are, there are many areas to be explored and the answers obtained could well lead toward a more reasonable solution to the specialty problem which is currently causing great concern in the profession.

These are but a few of the areas in which we as Fellows have a great opportunity to serve. Time precludes a detailed discussion of each committee and its activities, but I can assure you that each committee is dealing with living vibrant problems which, if they could all be solved, would create immeasurable good for our profession. In an attempt to inform the Fellowship of the responsibilities and the opportunities which exist, the Board of Regents has decided to try something new this year. For the first time all newly elected Fellows are asked to attend this morning session; and, if possible, to have with them their sponsors. This was done so that each newly inducted Fellow could be indoctrinated with certain facts concerning the College which are essential to its continued successful operation. Dr. Eshleman consented to accept this assignment and I am sure that

our new Fellows will leave this meeting with a better understanding of the College than many of their predecessors have had. If this is repeated in the years ahead, we cannot help but have a better informed Fellowship than we have had heretofore.

At the outset I spoke of that which has happened since the founding of the College. The progress which was made was in a large measure due to the foundation which had been laid on which the profession could build. Eighty years had elapsed since the founding of the first dental school and the founding of the College, and during that time our predecessors had toiled continuously in order to pass on to us the heritage which is ours. It, I am sure, is the desire of all of us to improve on that which we inherited so that our successors can say of us that we too build well. In the College, we have approximately 2500 persons who have demonstrated their worth. Where is there a better place to begin to answer the need so eloquently stated by Dr. Johnson? It is a challenge which we must accept; and, if we dedicate ourselves to the task, we can make those who follow us as proud of our work as we are of that of our predecessors.

I cannot close without extending my sincere thanks to all who have worked so diligently during the period I have held this high office. To the Officers, the Regents, the Committees, and the Sections, I express my gratitude for the sacrifices you have made in order to further insure the life of the College. To the Secretary, Dr. Brandhorst, and to his able assistant, Miss Crawford, I owe a great debt. Without them there would have been no tomorrow or even a today!

American College Indoctrination—1957*

JAY H. ESHLEMAN, D.D.S.
Philadelphia, Pa.

In the spring of 1920, Doctors J. V. Conzett, President of the American Dental Association, H. E. Friesell, President-elect of the Association, and A. D. Black, President of the American Institute of Dental Teachers, conferred regarding the advisability of organizing the American College of Dentists. The Purpose: to cover a field, and to conduct work in the dental profession that could not be carried out adequately by existing organizations.

A number of outstanding leaders in the dental profession, chosen from various sections of the country were apprised of the purposes of the College and invited to become its founders. Though education, integrity, unselfishness, personality, professional ideals, and past performance were considerations upon which the original selection was made, of ever greater importance was the potential of each man as related to future contributions for the common good of the profession and the people it serves.

Formal organization of the American College of Dentists was accomplished August 20, 1920, in Boston, Mass., under the direction of Doctors J. V. Conzett, H. E. Friesell, and A. D. Black.

A statement of objects and of requirements for Fellowship in the College was adopted the following year.

Since then, hundreds of like-minded professional men have shared together the joy of working under the distinguished banner of the American College of Dentists, to promote the ideals of the dental profession; to advance the standards and efficiency of dentistry; to encourage graduate studies and continuing educational effort by dentists; to encourage, stimulate and promote research; to improve public understanding and appreciation of oral health service; to encourage the development and use of measures for prevention and control of oral disorders; to cooperate with other groups for the advancement of professional relationships in the public interest; and to recognize meritorious achievement, especially in dental science,

* Presented at the Convocation, Miami Beach, Florida.

art, education, literature, and human relations, by conferring Fellowship in the College on those persons properly selected to receive such honor.

President Timmons in his inaugural address pointed out "Membership in the College all too frequently is looked upon as the final compensation for professional contribution. On the contrary," he said, "membership comes only as a recognition of one's potentiality for greater things."

The potential for doing greater things under organized leadership of the College is unlimited, for what we accede to individually for the benefit of the profession, can be more easily and effectively accomplished collectively.

The American College label is a noble mark of distinction, shared alike by all Fellows. The dignity and honor with which the label is worn by the individual largely determines the character it assumes for the entire organization. An ancient proverb cautions, "The reputation of a thousand years may be determined by the conduct of one hour."

Fellows of the College, past and present, have conformed to a strict, self-imposed discipline to which it is trusted new Fellows will cling. We believe that sound basic concepts governed by a strong inner discipline will serve as an example to younger members of our profession, who may otherwise be tempted to embrace a philosophy of competence without conscience.

Although the Secretary of the College has supplied each candidate with important literature pertaining thereto, I should like to amplify briefly several areas of vital importance.

With respect to journalism, in order to insure the scientific quality and professional excellence of dental journalism, it is necessary that dental periodicals be published under the authority and control of recognized dental organizations.

This method of control is not designed to restrict freedom of speech. The chief purpose is protection of the health interests of the public.

The policy is not new. From the very beginning, the American College of Dentists has looked with disfavor upon ventures in proprietary journalism that might be made by private and/or commercial interests for the main purpose of profit. Such ventures depend for success mainly on income from uncensored advertise-

ments of dental products, the use of which may not be in the interest of the profession or the public it serves.

The printed word on occasion connotes a degree of importance out of proportion to its real worth.

Accepted standards of quality are those established by the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association, the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government, non-profit and scientific agencies whose chief purpose is establishing the true merits of the products.

Recognition of achievement beyond the average level of your colleagues is one reason you have been chosen to join with us to-day. Of even greater importance is the firm conviction that by attitude and action you can and will further the objectives of the College by actively participating in its affairs.

This can be demonstrated best by willingly accepting and diligently completing assignments which will be forthcoming from both Section and National levels. Problems facing the profession are many and the opportunity to extend professional and social contributions is unlimited.

A review of the policies of the American Dental Association should serve as a challenge when thinking of professional and social responsibilities. The American Dental Association policy expressed in "A Dental Health Program for the Community, State and Nation" states: "Dental care should be available to all regardless of income or geographic location as rapidly as resources permit. Private and community programs should provide for priority treatment, prevention and control of dental disease in children, and for the elimination of pain and infection in adults. The community in all cases shall determine its methods for providing services."

The solution to the problem of making more dental care available to more people will involve (1) an expansion of dental health education programs in order that the public develop a better understanding of, and appreciation for the benefits of sound dental health, (2) an increase in the capacity of dental practice to meet the demand for dental care, and (3) an improvement in the methods of meeting the costs of dental care.

The interrelated problems at once become apparent. Ever changing socio-economic influences affect the dental profession and the people it serves. Problems related to recruitment, dental education,

research, ancillary personnel, institutional, private and group practices, the chronically ill and aged, human relations and public relations, communications and professional ethics are but a few areas which tax the most competent minds of our profession today, and in the years ahead.

The future strength and value of the College will depend largely upon you, who with us are charged with the responsibility of selecting the ablest and best qualified men to help in the solution of these problems. The responsibility is great and we dare not fail.

Fellowship in the College is not doled out on a patronage basis, nor should local political animosities be permitted to blight the future health and growth of the College by denying membership to those who rightly qualify. Membership in the College is accomplished by invitation rather than by solicitation or application. Nominations are made on the local level by individuals, and cannot be made by Sections of the College. Neither is it proper for a Section to vote on a name or list of names and then suggest them for Fellowship.

Fellows of the College should ever be mindful, when making nomination, of the serious responsibility of maintaining absolute secrecy. Nominations must be made without the knowledge of the nominee and must be kept inviolate by the nominators, the Secretary, the Board of Censors, the Board of Regents, as well as the local consultants until action is formally announced. The reason is obvious. Though hundreds of nominees are screened annually, the percentage of men who do qualify is rather small, and there is no advanced assurance that nomination insures election until the invitation to Fellowship is extended by the Board of Regents through the Secretary of the College.

If any man here was informed of consideration, nomination or election in advance of official notice from the Secretary of the College, it was due to an unfortunate error by an indiscreet Fellow.

The *modus operandi* as applied to nominations is very simple. Nomination blanks may be secured upon request from the Secretary. The necessary information requested must be obtained without revealing the purpose. Answers should always be in the third person, and must be complete in every detail in order to do justice to the nominee and enable the Board of Censors to make a fair evaluation. The nomination must be signed by two Fellows in good standing

who reside in the same state as the nominee. If the nominee is attached to one of the federal services, as a regular officer, he must be nominated by Fellows in his branch of service.

Upon receipt of the completed nomination, the Secretary of the College supplies each member of the Board of Censors with a copy for study and evaluation. The Board of Censors does not elect to Fellowship. It merely considers qualifications and recommends the qualified persons to the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents receives and reviews the recommendation. If it approves the recommendation, the Secretary extends the invitation to Fellowship for the Board of Regents. Local consultants, selected by the Board of Regents from a list of names submitted periodically by Section Officers may supply information to the Board of Censors and Board of Regents when considering nominations. Their assignment is a confidential one.

This then is the procedure which you will employ to choose the best qualified Fellows from year to year.

No doubt those of you who will receive Fellowship in the College today, recognize at once the magnificent opportunity of joining together with men of like mind and heart to extend professional and social contributions to all mankind.

The American College milestone is labeled "OPPORTUNITY FOR GREATER SERVICE." There is work to be done. The challenge is formidable, the fellowship stimulating, the result rewarding.

Second Annual

Writing Award Competition

Sponsored by
The American College of Dentists

The American College of Dentists again is promoting a competition in the writing of papers and essays, and the preparation of manuscripts, for graduating students in the dental schools of the United States and Canada.

The purpose of the competition is to create reader interest, to stimulate the more wide-spread use of libraries and to develop competent dental writers.

A prize of \$500.00 and a plaque will be awarded the national winner. In addition, an appropriate plaque will be given the winner of each school entry.

RULES AND PROCEDURES

- 1) The competition is open to all senior students in the dental schools of the United States and Canada.
- 2) Students will be notified of the competition in the spring of their junior year, and manuscripts must be received by the Secretary of the American College of Dentists by February 1 of their senior year. This will allow ten months for preparation. Announcement of the winner will be made not later than April 1. The time and occasion of awarding the prize and the plaques shall be determined by the schools, but it is suggested that this take place prior to the graduation of the recipients.
- 3) Deans will be asked to designate a faculty member to promote the competition, to decide how the competition will be conducted, and to determine the manner in which the winner is selected, in each school. Only one essay may be submitted from each school in the National competition.
- 4) Manuscripts submitted shall be accompanied by a letter from either the faculty member designated to conduct the competition, or from the dean of the school from which they originate, assuring the authenticity of the manuscript submitted.
- 5) For each annual competition, the American College of Dentists will select and announce a topic.

- 6) The topic will be in a non-technical aspect of dentistry. The ethical, social, historical, or cultural relationships of dental practice, education, research, organization and journalism will be the areas from which the topic will be selected.
- 7) No hard and fast rule concerning length of the manuscript will be established. However, it is suggested that the manuscript not exceed ten double-spaced typewritten pages, exclusive of bibliography, tables and charts and illustrations. White bond paper, 8½ x 11 inches must be used.
- 8) The original and five (5) copies must be submitted; this is for judging purposes. Manuscripts must be sent either flat, or folded once in the center. Pages must be held together by clips or fasteners. Footnotes must be designated by placing them at the bottom of the appropriate manuscript page, separated from the text by a line. References and bibliography must be on separate pages and must conform to the style adopted by the American Association of Dental Editors and the American Dental Association. Tables, charts and illustrations also must be on separate pages. Good compositional form must be followed.
- 9) Manuscripts will become the property of the American College of Dentists. None will be returned. The winning manuscript will be published in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTS.
- 10) The Committee on Journalism of the American College of Dentists will assume the responsibility of determining the winner. Its decision will be final.
- 11) Manuscripts will be judged as they reflect these general qualities: purpose, scholarships, accuracy, impartiality, neatness, objectivity, and as a contribution to the periodical literature of the profession.
- 12) The topic selected for the 1958 competition is: "*Ethics in Dental Practice.*"

For details concerning this competition consult your dean, your faculty advisor or write to:

DR. O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*
 American College of Dentists
 4221 Lindell Blvd.
 St. Louis 8, Missouri

Some Early History of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons*

Harold L. Faggart, D.D.S.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons in its 110th year is the oldest dental organization in continuous existence in America. This organization was an outgrowth of the great dental educational impulse originating in Baltimore and New York. This same impulse also resulted in the founding of the first dental school, journal and society in 1839-40.

During this period the dentists in Philadelphia were not idle but had taken an active part in the first publication, *The American Journal of Dental Science* and the organization of the first national association, namely, "The American Society of Dental Surgeons."

At this time a group of the more progressive practitioners in Philadelphia met occasionally at each other's office or laboratory where they discussed their individual problems as well as those facing the new profession. They recognized the entrance door to the practice of dentistry was not as clearly defined nor as well guarded as it should be.¹

As an illustration, the Philadelphia directory for 1845 listed 100 men in practice, not including 14 cuppers, blood-letters and leechers who also included the practice of dentistry with their other activities.

There were no laws regulating the profession and only two schools in operation for teaching dentistry—the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

It was difficult for the public to know who was qualified, and this condition soon led to the organization of "The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons"; it is the activities of the first twenty-five years of this association that I wish to record, for it was in those early years the association made its greatest contributions.

It was at one of these informal meetings that fifteen men began discussing the possibility of calling into convention all who were known to be legitimate practitioners of dentistry in the State. The

* Presented before the Academy of the History of Dentistry, Atlantic City, N. J., 1956.



DR. GUSTAVUS A. PLANTOU, *the first President of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons.*

This is to certify
THAT
THE PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION
OF
DENTAL Surgeons

Instituted for the improvement of the Dental Science the
promotion of social intercourse among Dental Practitioners,
and supporting the character of the Dental Profession reposing
confidence in the knowledge, skill and integrity of

Mr John Gomes

have associated him as an Honorary Member thereof

In Witness whereof we have hereunto annexed the Names
of the proper Officers, and the Seal of the association.

this 7th day of October 1858

Livia P. Overton President
J. H. M. Deussen Secretary

following circular letter was drawn up, signed and sent out to 98 men whom they believed to be qualified dentists in Pennsylvania.

"The undersigned gentlemen, practicing the Dental Art, believing that a proper organized State Society of Dental Surgeons would contribute much, socially as well as scientifically, to the mutual improvement of its members, they therefore, most respectfully invite you to meet them personally, or by proxy, in convention, at the Museum Lecture Room on Ninth Street, Philadelphia, on the second Monday of November, at 10:00 o'clock a.m. to aid them by your influence and counsel in discussing the best mode of promoting so desirable an object."

Lewis Roper, M.D.

J. M. Harris

Robert McGrath, M.D.

G. A. Plantou

J. D. Moore

Ely Parry, M.D.

A. R. Stouch, M.D.

Robert Arthur, D.D.S.

J. D. White, M.D.

C. C. Williams

Charles C. Moore

William R. White

F. Reinstein

S. S. White

E. Wildman, M.D.

In response to this call, December 15, 1845, a convention composed of members of the profession assembled in the lecture room of the Philadelphia Museum, a building which then stood at the southeast corner of Ninth and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, and proceeded to organize a dental society by calling Dr. Ely Parry to preside over its deliberations, and Dr. J. M. Harris to act as Secretary. It was immediately decided the organization should be known as The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons. It was stated in Article 2 of the Constitution, "The object of this Society should be, to cultivate the science of dentistry, and all its collateral branches, to elevate and sustain the professional character of dentists, and promote amongst them mutual improvement, social intercourse, and good feeling." A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: President, Gustavus A. Plantou, Philadelphia; First Vice President, Ely Parry, Lancaster, Pa.; Second Vice President, Stephen T. Beale; Recording Secretary, C. C. William; Corresponding Secretary, Robert Arthur; Treasurer, F. Reinstein, all from Philadelphia.

The following were then elected members: James M. Harris, J. D. Moore, A. R. Johnson, A. M. Asay, T. L. Buckingham, S. J. Dickey, Charles Moore, William R. White, S. S. White, E. M. Neal, Thomas W. Evans, W. I. Mullen, W. H. Clark, James O. Ely, J. D. White, Thomas Wardle, H. S. Porter, Samuel Mintzer, James O'Neal, C. I. Muns, all from Philadelphia; James Locke, Charles H. Bressler of

Bellfonte; James Parry, Lancaster; C. Robert Dickson, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

Drs. James M. Harris, Ely Parry and John D. White were appointed a committee to draft a code of By-laws. The preliminary organization having been completed, the society adjourned, *sine die*. On December 16, the society again met and accepted the report of the committee on By-laws and immediately adopted them.

An examining committee was elected at this meeting whose duties were stated in the By-laws, Article VII.

"Any person, applying for membership, shall be twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and have received a liberal English education. Such candidate shall apply, in writing, to the chairman of the Examining Committee, who shall have power to call the committee together, at such time and place as may suit the convenience of the parties, when the candidate shall submit to an examination by said committee, on the following branches of science: Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, General Anatomy, and Special Dental Pathology, Dental Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Theoretical Chemistry and Dental Hygiene, and if his qualifications, upon such examination, be satisfactory to a majority of said committee, they shall propose him to the society as worthy of membership, which proposition shall lie over till the next stated meeting, at which he shall be balloted for; two-thirds of all the votes given shall be necessary for his election. Those who have received diplomas, or certificates from a respectable Dental College or Association (recognized as such by this society) may be admitted to membership without an examination. No person elected shall have membership until he shall have paid his initiation fee, and subscribed to the constitution, and if he should omit the payment and signing above mentioned, for one year, his election shall be void."

Soon after the society was organized, it went on record prohibiting members from taking students for a period of less than two years unless the student had studied with some other qualified practitioner so as to make his time of pupilage equal two years. Provision was made also to accept dental students as junior members of the society so that during their pupilage they should have the educational advantage of the association.

Almost immediately after the Pennsylvania Association was organized, the following committee was appointed: Drs. J. D. White,

Stephen T. Beale of Philadelphia and Ely Parry of Lancaster to petition the State Legislature for a charter for a dental school in Philadelphia. The committee was not familiar with political procedure or method of preparing a bill for Legislature and a great deal of time was lost before the application was acted upon. The following news item appeared in the *Dental News Letter* for April, 1848: "There was an application before our Legislature for a charter for a Dental College in this city (Philadelphia). It was referred to the committee on charters, who reported the bill to the House, with the recommendation that it be negatived, which of course, killed it; so we are not to have a college here." The records show the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons was not so easily defeated and not inclined to accept the statement made in the last line of the above news item, "So we are not to have a college here." It would appear that the refusal of the State Legislature spurred them on to greater efforts. Reference was made on several occasions in the proceedings of the Association in 1850 regarding the founding of a dental school in Philadelphia. The Association as a body was united and keenly interested in establishing a dental school, but there was a group who believed dentistry could best be taught in medical schools and were opposed to the idea of autonomous dental education being advanced by the Association. While in the minority, they were men of standing and influence and had to be reckoned with.

A carefully prepared bill providing for a dental college stating its powers and privileges, signed by a number of petitioners, was presented and read before the State Legislature at the session of 1851, but it went no further. The committee in charge of the bill was greatly surprised to learn that a charter for a dental college had already been granted to the Hon. Jesse R. Burden, a member of the Legislature and influential political leader from Philadelphia. In presenting the petition to the Legislature, it was sandwiched in between two other unrelated requests for incorporation which no doubt went by the law makers unnoticed.² Burden's political influence at Harrisburg was so great that further action on the part of the committee appointed by the Association was believed inadvisable. Thus ironically the first dental school in Philadelphia received its charter not through the devoted efforts of a group of concerned dentists but through the political "know-how" and selfish foresight of a politician. Accordingly, the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons then

appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Burden and to arrange plans by which the desired dental college could be established. After considerable negotiation, an agreement was reached whereby the Association was to select the faculty and Mr. Burden the corporators. The Association named as the faculty, Drs. J. D. White, Ely Parry, Robert Arthur, Elisha Townsend, and T. L. Buckingham. During the summer of 1852, rooms over Jones, White & McCurdy's Dental Depot, No. 116 (now 528) Arch Street, were secured, fitted up, and furnished as lecture room, operating room, and laboratory. On organization of the Faculty, Dr. Elisha Townsend was elected dean. Four members of the faculty had M.D. degrees earned at different medical schools, three members had honorary D.D.S. degrees, and Robert Arthur was the only member of the faculty with an earned D.D.S. degree. How some members of the faculty acquired the D.D.S. is not quite clear.³

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons had in part accomplished their objective and the first dental college in Pennsylvania, "The Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery," was now organized and the faculty composed of active members of their organization.

In 1848, three years after the organization of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, they began to build a library. S. S. White was appointed librarian. It was reported at the meeting, December 3, 1850, a cabinet had been purchased for the collection of books, and by 1861 the library had acquired practically all the then popular works on dentistry in the English language as well as a few foreign publications. The Association had subscribed to all the then published dental journals: *American Journal of Dental Science*, *Dental Register of the West* and the *Dental News Letter*. It was reported at the meeting of December 6, 1853 that the Association had spent \$115 for the purchase of a microscope.

One of the original members, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, a native of Philadelphia best known as the American dentist who accumulated a fortune in France and aided Empress Eugenie to escape from France to England at the end of the Franco-Prussian War, left his fortune to found a dental school in Philadelphia bearing his name. The following excerpts are from his letter from Paris, dated December 1, 1848, addressed to the President of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons and published in the *Dental News Letter*.

"Gentlemen: Although I am far removed from you, yet I often think of the members of my own profession and of that society of dental surgeons in my native city in whose welfare I feel a lively interest. Although I may have but little to impart, yet that little is at the service of each and all the members of my profession.

"In a recent visit to London, I was not only greatly gratified, but derived much valuable information in visiting several of our London professional brethren. The American Society of Dental Surgeons was founded with special reference to the advantages of association and the improvement to be derived from discussion; the anticipation of the most sanguine of its founders has been fully realized.

"The same motive prompted the few members of the profession, who met in convention in Philadelphia in 1845 for the purpose of organizing a State Society under the name and title of 'The Pennsylvania Society of Dental Surgeons.' It was formed and has succeeded admirably notwithstanding the fact that many members of the profession thought the formation of such a society impractical.

"While in London, I called on Mr. Leonard Koecker, one of the oldest dentists in that city and who formerly practiced in Philadelphia. He has devoted himself to his profession with great energy and attained much skill in the treatment of dental maxillary diseases, and as a dental pathologist and practitioner he ranks among the first in Europe.

"Wishing you gentlemen, both in your individual and associated capacities, every success. I remain, very respectfully your obedient servant."⁴

Thomas W. Evans

The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons was not the first dental society founded in this country; chronologically it was the fourth: American Society of Dental Surgeons in 1840, then the Virginia Society of Surgeon Dentists in 1842, and the Mississippi Valley Association of Dental Surgeons in 1844.⁵ All of these societies came into existence at the time of the amalgam controversy, sometimes referred to in dental history as the "amalgam war." The Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons differs from the other organizations in that it took a more liberal attitude towards all controversial subjects including amalgam; in fact, its whole constitution and By-laws breathed a spirit of tolerance. The society appointed committees to examine new materials and instruments and report to the society on their findings. It awarded medals for outstanding contributions to the profession.

You will recall, amalgam was introduced into this country by two of the most colorful quacks, the Crawcour brothers. After accumulating a considerable fortune, they found it expedient to leave America between sunset and sunrise, but they left with us many disappointed and unhappy patients and Royal Mineral Succedanium and with it a

stigma for amalgam that only time and death would erase. There were many men of high standing in the profession who were bitter and condemned the material in no uncertain terms, believing it unworthy of any consideration whatsoever and would not even give it a trial. As an illustration, Chapin A. Harris in his *Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery* eighth edition, page 271, wrote, "That it is a very convenient material; can be put where gold cannot; becomes very hard and may last for many years, we doubt not; but nothing we have seen, read or heard, can persuade us that the profession would not have been benefited if mercurial amalgam had never been known."

Dr. Thomas W. Evans of Paris and Dr. Elisha Townsend of Philadelphia, active members of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons, had experimented and produced formulas for making an alloy for amalgam and published an account of their findings in the *Dental News Letter*. Both of these men believed they had produced a material that would overcome some of the objections to its use as a filling material. At a special meeting of the Association held at the Dental College, October 16, 1856, the principle interest was the consideration of the amalgam question, as presented in the *Dental News Letter* by Dr. Elisha Townsend. The doctor, at the desire of the members present, arose and said he was glad to have the opportunity of defining his position in this matter, as he felt that he had been misunderstood and wished his views be made very clear and the sincerity of his sentiments appreciated. He further stated that there were few bodies of men ever joined together for a common good or who individually labored more honestly with more singleness of heart for the good of the whole than the members of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons. Dr. Townsend said, "If, in what I now say to you, you deem me in error, do not hastily condemn the suggestion I make, but let me ask you, each and all, to experiment in the article of amalgam, with an eye singly and sincerely desirous of eliciting the truth, whatever that may be—be careful in your experiments and in all your manipulations; do not take anything upon trust from me, or use it blindly and indiscriminately because I do, but see for yourselves. "Mark, learn and inwardly digest," before you add your weight or sanction to mine in giving character that after all may not belong of right to the article of which I speak. By thus

doing you will strengthen and aid me if I am right, and will deserve the thanks of the profession and the public as well as mine. If I am wrong, and you convince me of it, you shall have my sincere heartfelt thanks. I wish the greatest good of the profession, and that through its increasing knowledge, its usefulness may be so increased that it shall be an honor and privilege to be ranked among its cultivators. You are aware, from my article in the "News Letter," that I have occasionally used the article of amalgam in my practice, and I think my duty to my patients compels me to do so. I know there are some prodigies who never are baffled, who never see a tooth they cannot fill with gold. I am not a prodigy, and I do often see teeth my patients will thank me for saving, if even for a few months."⁶

At a meeting of the Association held on April 2, 1861, the subject for discussion, stated by the President, Dr. Dillingham, was amalgam. The discussion was opened by Dr. C. N. Pierce, who said he was not unmindful of the liability to misrepresentation one incurred in speaking favorably of amalgam. First, on the part of those who, purposely ignorant of the material so far as their own experience is concerned, are constantly attributing results to it that are not due to the amalgam, but to its improper use. Second, by those who, unable to perform a successful operation with gold, are eager to seize upon any remark in favor of a plastic material as an apology for their own empirical conduct. He fully indorsed a remark made some weeks since by Dr. J. Foster Flagg, "that the mission of the true dentist is not merely to be able to put in a solid filling, regardless of consequences, but to operate in such away as would best serve the interest of the patient, all things being considered." He was willing to give it such defense as it deserved.

Doctor John H. McQuillen remarked that no material employed for filling teeth has been a more prolific cause of controversy among dental practitioners than the subject under consideration this evening. In former days controversialists of an hour on both sides gained for themselves an unenviable reputation by the manner in which they opposed or defended the use of this agent. In the heat of controversy, personalities which no man of sense would employ or respond to, and which, when used, are ever the surest test by which to judge not only the breeding of scribblers, but also the shallow pretensions of the charlatans of science, were used in the most liberal

manner. Introduced into the American Association of Surgeon Dentists, the controversy was carried on with so much spirit and animosity that a majority of the members forced a resolution upon that body, making it obligatory upon all, either to sign a pledge promising never to use the material or else tender their resignation. Many of the members preferred the latter alternative, and the Association emerged from the struggle weakened rather than strengthened by the conflict.⁷

The April meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons with its free discussion of the use of amalgam evidently aroused the ire of the editor of the *Dental Register of the West* and prompted him to write the very uncomplimentary editorial for the June issue of the *Register* for 1861, regarding the members of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons. Drs. Jonathan Taft and George W. Watt were editors of this journal at the time. The editorial was perhaps written by Dr. Watt as it was signed with the letter "W."

WHOLLY GIVEN TO IDOLATRY

EPHRAIM was joined to his idols; and he was let alone. In like manner, the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons seems to be joined to "Amalgam"; and as far as the Society and its members are concerned, we are disposed to let them alone. We would let them alone, if we could; but we can't. They are not alone, for all the drones in the profession, all the lazy, and all the stupid members and appendixes of our profession are with them. The Pennsylvania Association are clever fellows—all; but shade of Crawcour brethren, what company you keep! While leaving their brethren to enjoy the society of these comrades of their own choosing, we may sometime when we feel like it say a little about some of the positions advanced at the Association. If we say nothing, it will be from a sense of duty to our younger professional brethren and not certainly from a desire for controversy on this hackneyed subject. Signed "W."

As Mr. James E. Dexter points out in his *History of Dental and Oral Science in America* published in 1876, referring to the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons: "This Association has never obtruded its merits and position on the profession; but has nevertheless, always kept in the front rank of scientific progress. It has probably done more real work, quietly and without ostentation than any

other dental society; for from its organization until 1864 its meetings were quarterly and since that time have been monthly, a record which no other similar organization in dentistry can exhibit."⁸

Thus the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons may feel justly proud of its great early meetings when the popular and modern historian Struthers Burt in his book *Philadelphia Holy Experiment* remarks:

"All those who have ever had trouble with their teeth should each evening at dusk take out their prayer rugs and kneel down reverently in the direction of Philadelphia."

REFERENCES

1. Historical Sketch of the Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, by William L. J. Griffin, D.D.S. Published in a program of the Golden Jubilee of the class of 1854. Page 10, 15.
2. Pennsylvania Pamphlet Laws, 1851.
3. The Dental News Letter, October 1849. Page 16.
4. History of Dental and Oral Science in America, by James E. Dexter.
5. The Dental News Letter, January 1856. Page 82-83.
6. Dental Cosmos, May 1861. Page 548.
7. Dental Register, June 1861. Page 387. Editorial.
8. History of Dental and Oral Science in America, by James E. Dexter. Page 153.

Inaugural Address*

DR. ALFRED C. YOUNG

Many who are present tonight were no doubt at the 1956 College dinner at Atlantic City. You will remember that my predecessor in this position startled and surprised his "captive audience," as he named it, by breaking tradition and departing from the usual lengthy Inaugural Address. Dr. Timmons used three hundred and eighty-three words to tell us in his usual entertaining way, why he was not making a long speech. He then relented and in two hundred and forty more words promised to do his best to give us a good year and to try to contribute toward advancing the objectives of the American College of Dentists. That he has kept this promise, I am here to testify.

The reaction to Dr. Timmon's short address was so favorable that I intend to follow the trend. However, I would be remiss if I did not express my appreciation of the honor you have given me by advancing me to this office, the greatest honor, I believe that I have ever had. I consider it, however, more of a privilege to serve you, rather than an honor, and in serving you as College members, possibly to be of some service to our profession.

It is exactly thirty years since I became a member of the American College of Dentists. I think that I can safely say that in those thirty years, more than in any like period of history, we have witnessed more changes in political events, more new concepts in social relationships, and more advancement in scientific achievements, than any like period in history.

In steering a course through the turmoil created by these changes, dentistry has done quite well, and the American College, with its ideal approach, has aided a great deal. The program presented today has been evidence of this fact, and I am sure that we all join in our appreciation of the efforts of those of our members who are responsible for its success.

* EDITOR'S NOTE: *The accompanying address was prepared by Dr. Young for presentation at the Convocation of the American College of Dentists, Miami Beach, Florida, November 3, 1957. Due to Dr. Young's sudden and untimely passing, it was delivered by Dr. Thomas Hill, who succeeded to the Presidency of the College.*

A.E.S.

In striving to continue the high calibre of the programs of the College in recent years, our theme for next year will be "The Activities of the American College of Dentists."

It is important that the Fellows of the College know more about the many activities of the College and it is our hope that the presentation of this type of program will help to bring about a broader understanding of the objectives and purposes of the College.

Another project which will be activated during the coming year is the National Lectureship program which was mentioned by our President this morning. This Lectureship, proposed by our Vice-president, Thomas J. Hill, will send lecturers into every dental school of the United States and Canada, to present the ideals and objectives of the College and the profession to the dental students. You will hear more about this during the coming year.

Over the years the profession has become more and more aware of a need for a continuing educational program to enable the professional man to keep abreast of developments.

Again, the College steps forward to offer suggestions. The morning program today points up this need in a very definite way.

The committees which contribute so much year after year to the progress of our profession through their many studies are to be commended for their efforts. Their greatest rewards can come from the knowledge and assurance that the Fellows of the College, generally, appreciate and benefit from the contributions they are making.

Fellowship in the College is no empty honor. The College honors those who merit recognition for what they have done and it exacts from each one continuing efforts and contributions toward professional advancement in our service to humanity.

I bespeak the cooperation of each of you in the work ahead.

MINUTES OF CONVOCATION

November 3, 1957, Miami Beach, Fla.

Summarized by O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*

The American College of Dentists met in annual session at Miami Beach, Fla., on Sunday, November 3, 1957, with President Timmons presiding. All meetings, except the luncheon meeting, were held in the Eden Roc Hotel. The session consisted of morning, luncheon, afternoon and evening meetings.

MORNING MEETING

Meeting called to order at 9:00 o'clock by President Timmons. The Rev. R. Wiley Scott pronounced the invocation.

Minutes of the Atlantic City, N. J. (1956) meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was as follows:

As of September 30, 1957, the funds of the American College of Dentists on deposit with the Fauquier National Bank, Warrenton, Virginia, are represented by balances and safety-deposit box holdings as follows:

General Fund:

Bank statement balance of Sept. 30, 1957	\$21,598.00	
Less checks outstanding	24.50	
Actual check book balance	21,573.50	
U. S. Saving Bonds, Series G and K	38,000.00	
U. S. Treasury Note, Series EI (due 1960)	10,000.00	\$69,573.50

American Dental Association Centennial Fund:

Savings Account	6,000.00	
Accrued Interest	134.53	6,134.53
Total		\$75,708.03

That the surety bonds for the Secretary and the Treasurer were in effect;

That insurance policies on supplies and equipment in the Central Office, and a floater policy on the stage equipment when in storage and in transit were also in effect as of June 30, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM N. HODGKIN, *Treasurer*

Report received.

Vice-President Hill presided while Dr. Timmons presented his President's Address. (See page 233.)

Dr. Henry A. Swanson, Chairman, presented the final totals on the balloting on the Constitution and By-laws which was:

Total number of verified votes cast		1630
Number of affirmative votes	1611	
Number of negative votes	14	
Number of defective votes	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1630	1630

President Timmons declared the proposed Constitution and By-Laws passed and now in effect.

Dr. Coleman T. Brown, Chairman of the Necrology Committee, presented the following report:

Kipling said:

*"When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried,
When the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two,
Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work anew!"*

*And those that were good will be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;
They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comet's hair;
They shall find real saints to draw from—Magdalene, Peter, and Paul;
They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!*

*And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame;
And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame;
But each for the joy of the working, and each, in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it for the God of Things as They Are!"*

Longfellow in his "Psalm of Life" said:

*"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."*

Lamentable is a most inadequate term to apply to the loss of our Fellow members during the past year. However, no eulogy or biography relative to any of our departed Fellows would be appropriate or necessary at this time. Dentistry shall forever be grateful for their contributions towards its professional advancement and service to humanity.

In their memory, the committee has placed flowers as a silent, yet visual tribute to their Fellowship. We mourn the loss of the following Fellows who have passed away during the past year:

Cecil O. Booth
Walter J. Boydston

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fairmont, W. Va.

October 13, 1957
March 24, 1957

Lee Brown, Jr.	Corpus Christi, Tex.	July 15, 1957
Ira C. Brownlie	Denver, Colo.	December 8, 1956
Walter J. Bryans	Lee, Mass.	August 13, 1957
M. Edward Coberth	Baltimore, Md.	February 7, 1957
Warren S. P. Combs	Middleton, Del.	January 18, 1957
Milton Cruse	Chicago, Ill.	February 17, 1957
William R. Dinham	Portland, Ore.	July 6, 1957
John B. Falls	Houston, Tex.	December 26, 1956
Paul Fitzgerald	Greenville, N. C.	June 21, 1957
Allan T. Haran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	November 2, 1956
Roscoe Duane Hayes	Columbus, Ga.	December 13, 1956
Ashley M. Hewett	Chicago, Ill.	November 28, 1956
Burt B. Ide	Baltimore, Md.	August 24, 1957
Oscar Jacobson	New York, N. Y.	November 25, 1956
Elbridge H. Johnson	Pine Bluff, Ark.	October 22, 1956
Ervin A. Johnson	Vero Beach, Fla.	January 21, 1957
George G. Kimball	Mitchell, S. D.	July 6, 1957
Howard B. Kirtland	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	November 15, 1956
George A. LeSage	Superior, Wis.	January 22, 1957
Ewing C. McBeath	New York, N. Y.	November 13, 1956
Edward C. Mills	Columbus, Ohio	January 22, 1957
Willard Ogle	Dallas, Tex.	April 11, 1957
Olaf J. Olafsson	Chicago, Ill.	February 17, 1957
Joseph W. Outlaw	Beaumont, Tex.	October 4, 1956
Fred B. Owen	Corsicana, Tex.	April 27, 1957
Mark O. Pattridge	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 27, 1957
James Gestie Perkin	Toronto, Canada	November 6, 1956
J. Rue Plater	San Francisco, Calif. (Navy)	October 26, 1957
Ernest C. Reock	Belleville, N. J.	May 10, 1957
Roy J. Rinehart	Kansas City, Mo.	March 22, 1957
Malcolm Robb	St. Louis, Mo.	June 30, 1957
John H. Rossman	Portland, Ore.	December 23, 1956
Raymond J. Sauer	Chicago, Ill.	May 13, 1957
Hilmar F. Sommers	Baltimore, Md.	April 2, 1957
William B. Spotts	St. Louis, Mo.	March 4, 1957
H. Hayward Street	Baltimore, Md.	July 27, 1957
Charles W. Strosnider	Columbus, Ohio	October 2, 1956
Robert F. Sullivan	Savana, Ga.	October 19, 1957
John J. Travis	Ann Arbor, Mich.	December 21, 1956
Ralph Waldron	Summit, N. J.	July 24, 1957
Benjamin S. Wells	Baltimore, Md.	August 19, 1957
Sylvan E. West	San Francisco, Calif.	February 14, 1957
Alfred C. Young	Pittsburgh, Pa.	October 16, 1957

President Timmons asked the audience to rise in silent tribute to the departed Fellows.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Dr. Willard C. Fleming, the Secretary read the report of the Committee.

This report recommended the following persons for the offices indicated:

President	Dr. Thomas J. Hill, Brecksville, Ohio
President-elect	Dr. Harold J. Noyes, Portland, Ore.
Vice-President	Dr. Samuel R. Parks, Dallas, Texas
Treasurer	Dr. William N. Hodgkin, Warrenton, Va.
Regents (4 years)	Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., Battle Creek, Mich.
	Dr. Crawford A. McMurray, Ennis, Texas

There being no other nominations from the floor, the President declared these Fellows duly elected to the respective offices.

President Timmons then called upon Dr. Jay H. Eshleman of Philadelphia, Pa., to deliver the Indoctrination Address to the new members and Fellows present. (See page 241.)

The following program was then presented:

PANEL DISCUSSION

Topic: "Continuing Educational Efforts and Opportunities for Professional Advancement"

MODERATORS

Cyril F. Strife, D.D.S., New York, N. Y.

Chairman, Committee on Continuing Educational Effort

Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., D.D.S., Battle Creek, Mich.

Chairman, Committee on Education

PANELISTS

Francis J. Conley, D.D.S., Los Angeles, Calif.

Vice-Chairman, Committee on Education

George W. Redpath, D.D.S., Portland, Ore.

Vice-Chairman, Committee on Continuing Educational Effort

Charles S. Kurz, D.D.S., Carlyle, Ill.

Chairman, Council on Scientific Sessions, American Dental Association

Thomas F. McBride, D.D.S., Columbus, Ohio

Chairman, Committee on Journalism

"The Philosophy of the Profession in the Sharing of Knowledge and the Basic Principles to Be Considered in a Continuing Educational Program"

Cyril F. Strife, New York, N. Y.

"The Need for Continuing Educational Effort by the Professional Man and Opportunities Available"

Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Continuing Educational Opportunities at the University or Dental School Level"

Francis J. Conley, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Opportunities Through Study Clubs, Seminars, Etc."

George W. Redpath, Portland, Ore.

"Scientific Lecture Programs: Their Contribution to Continuing Educational Effort"

Charles S. Kurz, Carlyle, Ill.

"The Predominant Role of Literature"

Thomas F. McBride, Columbus, Ohio. (This was presented by Dr. Isaac Sissman of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the Committee on Journalism.)

Adjournment was at 12:15 p.m.

LUNCHEON MEETING

The luncheon meeting was held in the Fontainebleau Hotel, under the auspices of the Florida Section, with Dr. Rupert H. Gillespie, their chairman, presiding.

Dr. Kenneth C. Pruden, immediate Past-President of the College, was the guest speaker, presenting an interesting story under the title, "A Flying Trip to India. Object: Tiger Hunt."

AFTERNOON MEETING

The afternoon meeting convened at 3:15 p.m., Dr. Millard E. Gladfelter of Philadelphia, Pa., was the speaker on the subject "The Professional Man and His Education."

Fellowship was conferred upon the following persons:

Active Fellowship

Clemens Rudolph Aita	Nashville, Tenn.
Albert L. Anderson	San Diego, Calif.
Martin Eden Aronson	Bridgeport, Conn.
Arthur Edward Aull	Huntington Park, Calif.
Edward L. Ball, Jr.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Percy Widdowson Bash	Niagara Falls, N. Y.
James Ernest Bauerle	San Antonio, Tex.
Stanley J. Behrman	New York, N. Y.
Charles M. Belting	Veterans Administration
Julian Saul Bernhard	Shreveport, La.
Harry H. Bleecker	San Marino, Calif.
Leroy Robb Boling	St. Louis, Mo.
Raymond Eugene Boudreaux	Army
Paul Edmund Boyle	Cleveland, Ohio
Raymond Doyle Brough	Syracuse, N. Y.
Jack Budowsky	New York, N. Y.
Edward John Buechel	Louisville, Ky.
Winston C. Bushell	Montreal, Can.
Abram I. Chasens	Plainfield, N. J.
Peter Broman Christensen	Chicago, Ill.
F. Robert Christopher	Evanston, Ill.

Merritt Judd Crawford
John William Creech
Carlos A. Criner
Joseph Anthony Cuttita
Paul Theodore Dawson
Robert E. DeRevere
Joseph A. Deslauriers
William Diamond
Benjamin Walter Dunn
George John Dwire
Eugene H. Dyer
Walter L. Eckardt
John Sylbert Eilar
Arthur L. Fern
Leo John Fogel
Ogden Marlin Frank
Harry Herbert Fridley
Calvin O. Fritz
Michael Frost
Elbert C. Geiger
William M. German
Carl A. Gibbe
Morris Michael Glasser
Max Goldstein
J. Bardin Goodman
Fred H. Graber
George W. Greene, Jr.
Clifford C. Gregory
Thomas James Hagen
Floyd Eugene Hamstrom
George Stafford Harris
Jack Leroy Hartley
Robert Berkley Hedges
John William Helton
Frederick A. Hohlt
Thomas D. Holder
Stanley Joseph Honsa
R. Donald Hooper
Charles L. Howell
Herman L. Hubinger
Milton Hyman
Verda Elizabeth James
James R. Jensen
George Everette Jones
Max R. Kadesky
Howard Noel Kaho
Ellsworth K. Kelly
John James Kelly
Joseph Vincent Kirby
Ray M. Knapp

Navy
Berkeley, Calif.
Havana, Cuba
New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicopee Falls, Mass.
New York, N. Y.
Air Force
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Hollywood, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Hartford, Conn.
Santa Monica, Calif.
Army
Navy
Cleveland, Ohio
Clifton, N. J.
Miami, Fla.
Seattle, Wash.
Ft. Worth, Tex.
Boston, Mass.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brenham, Tex.
Veterans Administration
Oneonta, N. Y.
Army
Burlington, Wash.
Detroit, Mich.
Air Force
Jenkintown, Pa.
San Antonio, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Portland, Ore.
Omaha, Neb.
St. Paul, Minn.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Saginaw, Mich.
New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Paul, Minn.
U. S. Public Health Service
Dubuque, Ia.
Claremore, Okla.
Army
Franklin, Ky.
St. Louis, Mo.
Lincoln, Neb.

- John Anton Kollar, Jr.
Sidney M. Kronfeld
Daniel M. Laskin
Alfred L. Lopez
Edward W. Luebke
Pat H. Lyddan
Duncan MacMillan
H. Harrison McAllister
Frank M. McCarthy
James McCutcheon
Maury Massler
Charles George Maurice
Robert Curtis Millard
Horace M. Miller
Marion Lawrence Mills
John Michael Morgan, Jr.
Frank J. Orland
Ralph W. Phillips
Robert L. Platner
Max A. Pleasure
Samuel Pruzansky
Lowell M. Quiggle
Charles Albert Resch
Richard James Reynolds, Jr.
Robert Dudley Robinson
James S. Rogers
Louis Julius Rosen
Dillon Marquis Routt
Harold Edward Russell
Louis A. Saporito
Patrick R. Savino
Clarence John Schweikhardt
Melvin J. Sherman
Erwin John Shields
Gilbert P. Smith
William Bole Smith, Jr.
Harvey Matthew Spears
Frank Stein
Lawrence D. Sullivan
Gustav A. Svetlik
John H. Swindle, Jr.
Herbert L. Taub
Kurt H. Thoma
William E. Thurman
Albert H. Trithart
Robert Lawrence Twible
Irwin Valentine Uhler
Kenneth Lee Urban
George L. Vandewall
Homer Cree Vaughan
Chicago, Ill.
New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Albuquerque, N. M.
Chicago, Ill.
Louisville, Ky.
Binghamton, N. Y.
Wilmington, Del.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Montreal, Canada
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.
Navy
Portland, Ore.
Army
Spartanburg, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Grants Pass, Ore.
Bronx, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Liberty, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Memphis, Tenn.
Atlanta, Ga.
Amarillo, Tex.
Montreal, Canada
Cincinnati, Ohio
Endicott, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Maplewood, N. J.
Oakland, Calif.
Veterans Administration
New York, N. Y.
Canton, Miss.
Santa Ana, Calif.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Carson City, Nev.
Cleveland, Ohio
Waco, Tex.
Jamaica, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.
San Angelo, Tex.
Jackson, Tenn.
Toronto, Canada
Lancaster, Pa.
Navy
Seattle, Wash.
New York, N. Y.

James P. Verneti	Coronado, Calif.
Kimber E. Vought	Lansdowne, Pa.
Raymond W. Walmoth	Detroit, Mich.
Chester Dean Ward	Utica, N. Y.
Robert J. Wells	Chicago, Ill.
Frank M. Wentz	Chicago, Ill.
John J. White	Bakersfield, Calif.
James H. Wick	Iowa City, Ia.
Morris J. Wilson	Greenville, Ky.
Leslie A. Wingfield	Hollywood, Calif.
Arthur Henry Wuehrmann	Birmingham, Ala.
Robert D. Wyckoff	Navy

In Absentia

Ivan M. Lemley	Ottumwa, Ia.
James Patrick Molony	London, England

Honorary Fellowship

Millard E. Gladfelter	Philadelphia, Pa.
Irl C. Schoonover	Washington, D. C.

EVENING MEETING

The evening meeting was preceded with a dinner at 7:00 o'clock. After the dinner, President Timmons introduced the guests and duly installed the new officers, to wit:

President	Dr. Thomas J. Hill
President-elect	Dr. Harold J. Noyes
Vice-President	Dr. Samuel R. Parks
Treasurer	Dr. William N. Hodgkin
Regents	Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, Jr.
	Dr. Crawford A. McMurray

In presenting his Inaugural Address, Dr. Hill used the manuscript prepared by Dr. Alfred C. Young, who had been serving as President-elect during the past year, but who passed away on October 16, 1957. Dr. Hill added his appreciation for the opportunity to serve. He presented the following committee appointments:

Auxiliary Dental Service

Edmond A. Willis, Owensboro, Ky.

By-Laws

William N. Hodgkin, Chairman, Warrenton, Va.
 Ernest B. Penn, Vice-Chairman, Miami, Fla.
 Henry A. Swanson, Washington, D. C.
 Wiley F. Schultz, Cleveland, Ohio
 Gerald D. Timmons, Philadelphia, Pa.

Conduct

William F. Swanson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Carlos H. Schott, Cincinnati, Ohio

Continuing Educational Effort

Edward J. Cooksey, Houston, Tex.

Dental Prosthetic Service

L. Wood Swaggart, Denver, Colo.

Education

Donald A. Keys, Lincoln, Neb.

Financial Aid to Dental Education

John B. Wilson, San Marino, Calif.

Health Relations

Maurice J. Hickey, Seattle, Wash.

Human Relations

John B. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.

Journalism

Wm. P. Schoen, Jr., Chicago, Ill.

Preventive Service

Robert E. DeRevere, Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Relations

Robert Jordan, Atlanta, Ga.

Recruitment

Denton J. Rees, Portland, Ore.

Research

Seymour J. Kreshover, Bethesda, Md.

Socio-Economics

Henry D. Cossitt, Toledo, Ohio

World Relations

Donald W. Gullett, Chairman, Toronto, Can.
Stephen G. Applegate, Vice-Chairman, Detroit, Mich.
Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., Battle Creek, Mich.
Carl L. Sebelius, WHO, Geneva, Switzerland
Paul E. Boyle, Cleveland, Ohio

Necrology

Robert P. Dressel, Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio
Clarence W. Hagan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edward F. Mimmack, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nominating

Lee Roy Main, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
H. Royster Chambee, Raleigh, N. C.
Holly C. Jarvis, Cincinnati, Ohio

Donald R. Mackay, St. Paul, Minn.

John J. Tocchini, San Francisco, Calif.

President Hill then presented Mr. James Symington, of St. Louis, Mo., who entertained the audience with songs and ballads.

Adjournment was at 10:30 p.m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

Miami Beach, Florida, Nov. 1, 2 and 4, 1957

Summarized by O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*

The Board of Regents of the American College of Dentists held four meetings in the Eden Roc Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, as follows:

Friday, November 1, 1957	From 2:00 p.m. to 6:45 p.m.
Saturday, November 2, 1957	From 9:00 a.m. to Noon
	From 1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Monday, November 4, 1957	From 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

(First meeting of new Board)

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD MEETINGS

The following were present: Drs. Brandhorst, Davenport, Gullett, Gurley, Hill, Hodgkin, Noyes, Parks, Rounds, Seyler, E. W. Swanson, H. A. Swanson, Timmons, Williams. President Timmons presided.

The minutes of the meeting of February 3, 1957, in Chicago, Ill., were approved as presented by mail.

Dr. Timmons reported on his year as President and his visits to a number of the Sections—Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Illinois, Colorado and the Carolinas. He expressed appreciation for the opportunity of serving.

The Regents stood in silence for a brief period in memory of Dr. Alfred C. Young, the President-elect, who passed away October 16, 1957.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS Alfred C. Young departed this life
on October 16, 1957 and,

WHEREAS he was serving as President-elect and was expected to assume
the office of President on November 3, 1957, and

WHEREAS he has served the College in many capacities since his election to Fellowship in 1929,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we record in the official records of the American College of Dentists the great loss sustained through his death, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we record our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of sorrow, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Fellow and leader.

Vice-President Hill stated that he had attended the Ohio Section meeting where Dr. Young was the speaker.

The Treasurer reported as follows:

Balance in bank as of September 30, 1957	\$21,573.50
U. S. Treasury and Savings Bonds	48,000.00
Centennial Fund	6,134.53
Total	<hr/> \$75,708.03

The accounts of the College were audited by James C. Thompson & Company of St. Louis, Mo., at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. In addition to verifying the then current balances, the auditors reported the fidelity bonds of the Secretary and Treasurer in effect and insurance covering office equipment and supplies and a floater insurance policy of \$2,400.00 was in effect on the stage equipment while in transit and in storage.

The Secretary reported:

- (a) On the ad-interim actions taken by the Board of Regents,
- (b) The passing of 33 Fellows since the February, 1957 meeting. (See list of deceased Fellows in Convocation minutes—p. 263.)
- (c) He reported that 137 regular fellowships and two honorary fellowships would be conferred on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1957.
- (d) Section and other meetings attended by the Secretary since the February meeting:

Section meetings:

Illinois, Oregon and Washington-British Columbia

Other meetings:

International Association for Dental Research

American Association of Dental Schools

Workshop on Hospital Dentistry

Workshop on Training of Dental Assistants

Commission on Survey of Dentistry

- (e) That Dr. Claude Baril of Montreal, Canada was the recipient of the 1957-1958 Teacher Training Fellowship.

The Editor reported on the JOURNAL of the College, indicating that the regular issues had been published.

Historian Gurley reported that he had nearly completed the history of the Dental Education Council and related activities.

The Regents reported on activities in their areas.

Reports received.

The Board had the honor of having Dr. Gerald H. Leatherman of London, England as a guest at its meeting. Dr. Leatherman brought greetings from Europe and spoke on how the American College of Dentists could increase its usefulness in the European area.

From 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., with recess for lunch, the Board heard reports from the following committees.

Auxiliary Dental Service	Dr. Merritte M. Maxwell, Chairman
Conduct	Dr. J. Ben Robinson, Chairman
Continuing Educational Effort	Dr. Cyril F. Strife, Chairman
Dental Prosthetic Service	Dr. Luzerne G. Jordan, Chairman
Education	Dr. Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., Chairman
Financial Aid to Dental Education	Dr. Lester W. Burket, Chairman
Health Relations	Dr. Willis R. Osmun, Chairman
Human Relations	Dr. Harry S. Thomson, Chairman
Journalism	Dr. Thos. F. McBride, Chairman
Preventive Service	Dr. D. Robert Swinehart, Chairman
Public Relations	Dr. Marion F. Jarrell, Chairman
Recruitment	Dr. Frank P. Bowyer, Jr., Chairman
Research	Dr. Myron S. Aisenberg, Chairman
Socio-Economics	Dr. Donald H. Miller, Chairman

Action on the various committee recommendations will be recorded with the committee reports when published.

The Secretary presented an outline of new plans for the College in the promotion of professional standards. This is to be discussed further at the February, 1958, meeting of the Board.

A budget for 1957-1958 was adopted.

The Secretary reported that the register of membership would be printed and sent to the membership early in 1958.

THE FOURTH MEETING

The new Board of Regents met at 3:00 p.m., on Monday, Nov. 4, 1957, with President Hill presiding. The following were present: Drs. Blackerby, Brandhorst, Davenport, Gullett, Gurley, McMurray, Noyes, Parks, Rounds, E. W. Swanson, H. A. Swanson and Williams.

It was voted to make the By-Laws Committee a standing committee.

A new standing committee on World Relations was created.

The Ovid Bell Press, Inc., of Fulton, Missouri, was awarded the printing contract of the JOURNAL for 1958.

Drs. Floyd D. Ostrander and Walter J. Pelton were elected Contributing Editors of the JOURNAL.

Dr. Alfred E. Seyler was elected editor for 1958 and 1959.

Dr. John E. Gurley was again elected Historian.

President Hill announced the appointment of the committees of the Board of Regents.

Adjournment at 6:00 p.m.

Standing Committees—1957-1958

Auxiliary Dental Service

PAUL L. CHEVALIER, *Chairman* '58
11 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
ALLISON M. STINSOM, *Vice-Chairman* '59
Stewartstown, Pa.
FRANCIS B. VEDDER '60
2033 Norway Road, Ann Arbor,
Mich.
BERTON E. ANDERSON '61
4552 51st St. N.E., Seattle, Wash.
EDMOND A. WILLIS '62
1221 Frederica St., Owensboro, Ky.

By-Laws

WILLIAM N. HODGKIN, *Chairman* '58
Warrington, Va.
ERNEST B. PENN, *Vice-Chairman* '59
901 Huntington Bldg., Miami, Fla.
HENRY A. SWANSON '60
1726 Eye St. N.W., Washington,
D. C.
WILEY F. SCHULTZ '61
624 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
GERALD D. TIMMONS '62
3223 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Conduct

FRITZ A. PIERSON, *Chairman* '58
1112 Federal Securities Bldg., Lin-
coln, Neb.
WILLARD C. FLEMING, *Vice-Chairman*
'59
Univ. of California, College of Den-
tistry, San Francisco, Calif.
KENNETH C. PRUDEN '60
44 Church St., Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM F. SWANSON '61
University of Pittsburgh, School of
Dentistry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARLOS H. SCHOTT '62
Forest Hills Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio

Continuing Educational Effort

GEORGE W. REDPATH, *Chairman* '58
318 Medical Dental Bldg., Portland,
Ore.

LESTER E. MYERS, *Vice-Chairman* '59
729 Medical Arts Bldg., Omaha,
Neb.

AMBERT B. HALL '60
1171 Tiller Lane, St. Paul, Minn.
ALTON W. MOORE '61
Univ. of Washington, School of
Dentistry, Seattle, Wash.
EDWARD J. COOKSEY '62
1101 Hermann Professional Bldg.,
Houston, Tex.

Dental Prosthetic Service

ALLISON GALE JAMES, *Chairman* '58
409 N. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills,
Calif.
VICTOR L. STEFFEL, *Vice-Chairman* '59
19 West 5th Ave., Columbus, Ohio
ALBIN W. RAUCH '60
551 S. Orange Ave., South Orange,
N. J.
WALTER E. DUNDON '61
111 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
L. WOOD SWAGGART '62
1132 Republic Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Education

FRANCIS J. CONLEY, *Chairman* '58
1052 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
HARRY B. MCCARTHY, *Vice-Chairman*
'59
Baylor Univ. School of Dentistry,
Dallas, Tex.
WALTER A. WILSON '60
Fairleigh Dickinson University,
School of Dentistry, Teaneck Cam-
pus, N. J.
WILLIAM J. SIMON '61
State University of Iowa, College of
Dentistry, Iowa City, Ia.
DONALD A. KEYS '62
College of Dentistry, University of
Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Financial Aid to Dental Education

DOYLE J. SMITH, *Chairman* '58
1399 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

CLEMENS V. RAULT, *Vice-Chairman* '59
3900 Reservoir Road N. W., Wash-
ington, D. C.

WILLIAM DWIGHT CURTIS '60
1726 Eye St. N. W., Washington,
D. C.

RAYMOND J. NAGLE '61
209 E. 23rd St., New York, N. Y.

JOHN B. WILSON '62
1427 San Marino Ave., San Marino,
Calif.

Health Relations

JAMES E. JOHN, *Chairman* '58
804 Medical Arts Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

DAVID W. BROCK, *Vice-Chairman* '59
6026 Enright Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

STANLEY A. LOVESTEDT '60
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

FREDERICK H. BROPHY '61
200 West 59th St., New York, N. Y.

MAURICE J. HICKEY '62
School of Dentistry, Univ. of Wash-
ington, Seattle, Wash.

Human Relations

HAROLD H. HAYES, *Chairman* '58
2376 E. 71st St., Chicago, Ill.

PERCY G. ANDERSON, *Vice-Chairman* '59
230 College St., Toronto, Can.

FORREST O. MEACHAM '60
911 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

BYRON W. BAILEY '61
14 South Main St., Hanover, N. H.

JOHN B. MACDONALD '62
Forsyth Dental Infirmary, 140 The
Fenway, Boston, Mass.

Journalism

HARRY LYONS, *Chairman* '58
Medical College of Virginia School
of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.

WESLEY W. MACQUEEN, *Vice-Chairman*
'59

804 Physicians and Surgeons Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

CHAS. A. SCRIVENER '60
344 Fourteenth St., San Francisco
Calif.

ISAAC SISSMAN '61
4041 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILLIAM P. SCHOEN, JR. '62
Loyola University, School of Dentist-
ry, Chicago College of Dental Sur-
gery, 1757 W. Harrison St., Chicago,
Ill.

Preventive Service

DOROTHEA F. RADUSCH, *Chairman* '58
832 Marquette Bank Bldg., Minne-
apolis, Minn.

RUPERT H. GILLESPIE, *Vice-Chairman*
'59
609 Citizens Bldg., W. Palm Beach,
Fla.

ALVA S. APPLEBY '60
Water St., Skowhegan, Maine

CARL J. STARK '61
1238 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

ROBERT E. DEREVERE '62
4001 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Relations

JAY H. ESHLEMAN, *Chairman* '58
531 E. Wadsworth St., Philadelphia,
Pa.

LEON J. GAUCHAT, *Vice-Chairman* '59
21 Landers Road, Kenmore, N. Y.

ELMER EBERT '60
10058 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LELAND D. JONES '61
906 Bank of America Bldg., San Di-
ego, Calif.

ROBERT JORDAN '62
310 Medical Arts Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Recruitment

J. WALLACE FORBES, *Chairman* '58
1420 Medical Arts Bldg., Philadel-
phia, Pa.

FRANK J. HOUGHTON, *Vice-Chairman* '59
6363 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

DREXEL A. BOYD '60
1050 Collingwood Drive, Indianap-
olis, Ind.

L. WALTER BROWN, JR. '61
136 Harrison St., Boston, Mass.

DENTON J. REES '62
1033 S. W. Yamhill, Portland, Ore.

Research

WILLIAM G. MCINTOSH, *Chairman* '58
170 St. George St., Toronto, Can.

MAYNARD K. HINE, *Vice-Chairman* '59
1121 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis,
Ind.

THEODORE E. FISCHER '60
1405 USAF Hospital, Scott Field, Ill.

HOLMES T. KNIGHTON '61
Medical College of Virginia School
of Dentistry, Richmond, Va.

SEYMOUR J. KRESHOVER '62
National Institute of Dental Re-
search, Bethesda, Md.

Socio-Economics

WILLIAM B. RYDER, JR., *Chairman* '58
2000 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco,
Calif.

RICHARD C. LEONARD, *Vice-Chairman*
'59
2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

OBED H. MOEN '60
6 Main St., Watertown, Wis.

J. CLAUDE EARNEST '61
611 Bernhardt Bldg., Monroe, La.

HENRY D. COSSITT '62
684 National Bank Bldg., Toledo,
Ohio

World Relations

DONALD W. GULLETT, *Chairman* '58
94 Coldstream Ave., Toronto, Can.

STEPHEN G. APPLGATE, *Vice-Chairman*
'59
630 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR., '60
W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle
Creek Mich.

CARL L. SEBELIUS '61
WHO, Palais De Nations, Geneva,
Switzerland

PAUL E. BOYLE '62
Western Reserve University, School
of Dentistry, Cleveland, Ohio

Necrology (one year appointment)

ROBERT P. DRESSEL, *Chairman*
2165 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio

CLARENCE W. HAGAN
7528 Graymore Road, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDWARD F. MIMMACK
266 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Nominating (one year appointment)

LEE ROY MAIN, *Chairman*
3556 Caroline St., St. Louis, Mo.

H. ROYSTER CHAMBLEE
818 Professional Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

HOLLY C. JARVIS
716 Mercantile Library Bldg., Cin-
cinnati, Ohio

DONALD R. MACKAY
925 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN J. TOCCHINI
344 Fourteenth St., San Francisco,
Calif.

Special Committees

Ad Interim

THOMAS J. HILL, *President*
HAROLD J. NOYES, *President-elect*
SAM R. PARKS, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM N. HODGKIN, *Treasurer*
O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*

Section Activities

THOMAS J. HILL, *President*
HAROLD J. NOYES, *President-elect*
O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*
AUSTIN T. WILLIAMS, *Regent*

ADA Centennial

O. W. BRANDHORST, *Chairman*
S. ELLSWORTH DAVENPORT, JR.
HAROLD J. NOYES

Development

HAROLD J. NOYES, *President-elect*
HENRY A. SWANSON, *Regent*
JACK S. ROUNDS, *Regent*

Finance and Budget

HAROLD J. NOYES, *President-elect*
WILLIAM N. HODGKIN, *Treasurer*
O. W. BRANDHORST, *Secretary*

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

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November 9, 1958, Dallas, Texas

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October 16, 1960, Los Angeles, Calif.

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