

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTS

1963 Convocation—Proceedings

Arnold

Blackerby, Rounds

Minutes, Reports



JANUARY 1964

The Objectives of the American College of Dentists

The American College of Dentists, in order to promote the highest ideals of the dental profession, advance the standards and efficiency, develop good human relations and understanding with our patients, and extend the benefits of dental health services to the greatest numbers, declare and adopt the following principles and ideals as ways and means for the attainment of these goals:

(a) To encourage qualified persons to consider a career in dentistry so that the public may be assured of the availability of dental health services now and in the future;

(b) To urge broad preparation for such a career at all educational levels;

(c) To encourage graduate studies and continuing educational efforts by dentists;

(d) To encourage, stimulate, and promote research;

(e) To urge the development and use of measures for the control and prevention of oral disorders;

(f) To improve the public understanding and appreciation of oral health service and its importance to the optimum health of the patient through sound public dental health education;

(g) To encourage the free exchange of ideas and experiences in the interest of better service to the patient;

(h) To cooperate with other groups for the advancement of interprofessional relationships in the interest of the public; and

(i) To urge upon the professional man the recognition of his responsibilities in the community as a citizen as well as a contributor in the field of health service;

(j) In order to give encouragement to individuals to further these objectives, and to recognize meritorious achievements and potentials for contributions in dental science, art, education, literature, human relations and all the other areas that contribute to the human welfare and the promotion of these objectives—to confer Fellowship in the College on such persons properly selected to receive such honor.

This is the Preamble in the Constitution and Bylaws of the American College of Dentists.

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JANUARY, 1964

There Is a Challenge in the Air

As I see it, there are three broad highways on which we should drive in the coming year. One leads to improvement of the image of dentistry; another to further promotion of continuing education in dentistry; and a third to additional study and discussion of the recommendations of the American Council on Education's Commission on the Survey of Dentistry in the United States.

Our *image*—how people look at and appraise us—needs much bolstering. Men and women from other professions and disciplines have pointed out the rather poor view the public has of us as a group. In December of last year, the JOURNAL published the considered reflections of an educator, an editor, and a consumer from the ranks of labor, on how we appear in the public eye. Their observations were disturbing. Earlier last year, in the March *Journal of the American Dental Association*, another newspaperman looked at us—and what he saw left much to be desired. Lately, as the above reports indicate, we have been asking—like the Brothers Grimm—“Looking-glass upon the wall, Who is fairest of us all?” The picture is not pretty. Much of the comment that has followed seems to be—if the image in the mirror is not what we like, let us break the mirror. We should approach this growing development with all the resources and determination that we can muster to better this image.

The crux of *continuing education* is to insure the competency of dentists practicing a health service. At the 1963 Convocation at Atlantic City, the College devoted most of the Sunday morning program to a discussion of this matter from several points of view. The five papers appeared in the December JOURNAL. Last month at Chicago, the American Association of Dental Schools and the American Dental Association conducted a workshop on this same problem. The need is now, and the need is pressing, to speed up progress in this area. The desire to learn should not burn out when a degree is conferred. Learning is not quitted at a Commencement. This truly is an urgent matter.

And then, the *Survey of Dentistry*. It should be remembered that this College was the first dental organization to present (October 16,

1960, Los Angeles Convocation) and to publish (December 1960 JOURNAL) the studies and recommendations of the Commission on the Survey of Dentistry in the United States. Ours is no little responsibility in discussing the *Survey*. Arthur S. Adams, President, American Council on Education, has stated that: "This willingness of dentistry to expose itself to inspection indicates a maturity and conscientiousness deserving high praise."

Yet, as Blackerby notes in his presidential address to the College (in this issue):

The reasoned conclusions and thoughtful recommendations of the recent Survey of Dentistry—eloquent testimonial to a profession dedicated to self-evaluation and improvement in the public interest—have been pointed to as tokens of intellectual dishonesty and ideological conspiracy, instead of being welcomed, analysed, evaluated, and used as guidelines around which to formulate sound plans for the long-range advancement of dentistry and dental health services for the people.

Our public image, continuing education, the *Survey*: there are the three main avenues of achievement along which we can march.

Where do we go from here?

T.McB.

Pinpoint the Purpose

The reports of the Committees of the American College of Dentists at Atlantic City last October, the recommendations of President Blackerby, and the deliberations of the Board of Regents all indicate that the year ahead presents challenges to the College. Each successive year brings to our attention new courses to follow and new activities which invite action; the year 1962-63 was no exception.

The Institute for Advanced Education in Research was successfully initiated and offers great promise. Operation Bookshelf has shown progress: eight Sections have chosen it as an activity.

Special emphasis has been placed upon the recruitment of qualified dental students, the importance of which must continue to be stressed and projected by the College membership.

The Committee on Social Characteristics has reported that it is prepared to carry out a program "to improve the public image of dentistry, using resources and membership of the College in all ways

that are in keeping with its broad purposes and ideals." This plan was based upon several steps previously considered by the Committee. The Board of Regents has given the "go ahead" on formulating these plans immediately.

Other areas needing action by the College, as suggested by the Committee on Health Services, are:

1. Newer concepts of aid to elderly persons.
2. The need for study and help in practice administration or management. The thought here being to stimulate an understanding of social and public relations, *not* from the standpoint of financial gain.

One of the aims of the American College of Dentists is to point out explored and unexplored areas in dentistry where a need exists which is not now being covered by other organizations. Usually these projects and activities are stimulated and furthered by the College only until some other organization or group willing and capable, takes over the responsibilities. These and other activities which have been and will be stimulated are discussed and reported to the membership periodically through the publications of the College.

Accomplishments and goals in the areas to be covered require more than reams of words and lip service. Reaching goals ahead will require tenacity of purpose. It is possible to achieve goals only if there is a *purpose* established in achieving them. Objectives, without a motivating purpose, leaves the talent known to exist in the membership of the College, inert and useless.

It is hoped in the year ahead that activities may be streamlined toward greater accomplishments in fewer fields. One of the astute men of the College went so far as to say that if all efforts of the College were pointed toward increasing public interest and understanding for dentistry, the College's achievements for the year would be fulfilled.

There are conflicting views and suggestions each year submitted to the Regents by individual Fellows. This is a good and healthy condition within our membership. Although all of these thoughts of the Fellows cannot be carried out, most are given careful consideration and many are utilized.

Several years ago a private college alumni association, after careful consideration, appointed an exceptionally energetic and forceful chairman to head its fund committee. The fund had lagged in many previous years. The new chairman emphasized that unless the com-

mittee established first a *vital purpose*, the campaign would be of little use. By setting a realistic goal the purpose is vitalized. Such an objective *can* be achieved. With *purpose* the key stimulus in the scheme and efforts of each committee member the percentage growth of the fund was increased to a new record.

PURPOSE has been established as the theme of the American College of Dentists for 1963-64. May every Fellow, in whatever capacity he may serve the College, be motivated by establishing a *purpose* for his every action.

JACK S. ROUNDS

The College and the Training Of Dental Researchers

Last year the American College of Dentists, aided by a grant from the National Institute of Dental Research, initiated and sponsored the *Institute for Advanced Education in Dental Research* at the Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Virginia. The first session was conducted August 12-24; the second, November 11-23. The purposes and plans were outlined in the June 1963 JOURNAL.

Basically, this unique training program is to acquaint promising young dental investigators with the concepts, methodologies, and newer techniques in dental research. The senior scientists directing the Institute hope to broaden and deepen the understanding of these workers in vital and pressing dental problems so that they may apply these generalities, resources, and methods to their own research and thus make more significant their individual studies. The problems last year were concentrated on growth and development, and biophysics related to the study of living matter.

The sessions were eminently successful; they forecast another productive year. Based on the experience derived from the 1963 Institute, there will be changes in the format, in the approach to subject matter, and in the selection of participating personnel that have related and over-lapping interests—although they may be in various disciplines representing wide ranges of interests.

In a project of this nature it will take more time, more experimen-

tation, and more sympathetic introspection before the Institute will formulate a curriculum that will achieve its primary objectives. It is expected that the 1964 Institute will accomplish—or at least prepare the groundwork for, much of this. More will be reported concerning the Institute during the year.

In the meantime: Those investigators interested in this project are urged to turn to page 62 of this issue for more pertinent information.

T.McB.

Change in Schedule of Publication

The first issue of THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTS appeared 30 years ago this month. It was stated therein that the periodical would be "Issued quarterly, beginning January, 1934." During that year there followed issues in April, July, and October.

In the next year there was a January issue, a combined April-July issue, and then, in a *December* issue, there was this editorial note—and, by a strange striking occurrence, with the *same* title as *this* editorial note:

Heretofore we have issued quarterly numbers of this *Journal* for the months of January, April, July and October. During the past year a variety of practical conditions, connected especially with the publication of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the College, have indicated that the numbers could be issued more advantageously in March, June, September and December. Accordingly, we shifted to this schedule beginning with this number. . . ."

History does repeat itself—somewhat! Heretofore we have issued quarterly numbers of this JOURNAL for the months of March, June, September, and December. During the past year a variety of practical conditions, connected especially with the publication of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the College, have indicated that the numbers could be issued more advantageously in January, April, July, and October. Accordingly, we shifted to this schedule beginning with this number. . . .

Among the present "variety of practical conditions" there are these particularly: the Number 1 issue will coincide with the beginning

of the calendar year; the founding schedular arrangement will be continued; and it will make it so much easier for the present editor to meet deadlines.

So from now on the JOURNAL will be coming to you in January (as does this number), and in April, July, and October.

T.McB.

QUOTES FROM "THE SURVEY OF DENTISTRY"

The full value of a survey of this kind often becomes more apparent as the years go by. It seems to me that such may be the case with this report. While its comprehensive treatment of the main aspects of American dentistry has a value which one can see immediately, the effect of the recommendations which the Commission has made may not be visible for some years. The Commission hopes, of course, that its recommendations will appear so sound as to be readily acceptable and that, once accepted, their effects will be such as to cause future generations of the profession to speak of them with admiration. (Foreword. Arthur S. Adams, President, American Council on Education, p. vii.)

Because the dental profession is so tightly woven into the fabric of our national life, its ways of doing things, its philosophical outlook, and its forms of organization reflect our whole society. Therefore, to ask how dentistry can or should be improved raises, in some instances, fundamental social, economic, and even political questions. But such questioning and self-criticism are well-known characteristics of American life; no people in history have been more conscious that a dynamic society must keep restating its goals and seeking new ways to attain them. (Introduction. p. 1.)

Dentistry—A Profession and A Research Career

FRANCIS A. ARNOLD, JR., B.S., D.D.S.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."

Today's meeting and its theme—Dentistry and the Space Age—indicates that you, too, have this same concept. You are thinking not only of the specific headlines of the space age, but of the implications of its developments on behavior, relationships, activities, and professional direction in today's world. The applications of space disciplines to medicine and dentistry are part of this picture.

In a larger sense, however, the broad trends which affect us go much beyond our daily lives; they affect our thinking, our method of earning a living, the future course of our personal and professional lives, the issues of war, peace, and survival. These broad effects have made a profound impression upon medicine and medical research. They have only recently begun to change the dentist's role.

EXPANSION OF U. S. RESEARCH EFFORT

Few public policies today are made without reference to science, and few expenditures, public or private, are made without reference to science. From the obsolescence which requires that we purchase the latest model of the latest automobile, to the pressures which require that we match, megaton for megaton, the nuclear capabilities of other countries, we are in a race in which science plays a major part. It is big business both in and out of government.

Since science is important, research is important. Research is a dominant factor of our times—it is for today's world what philosophy was to the Greeks and theology to the Middle Ages: the intellectual

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Dr. Arnold also received the William J. Gies Award of the American College of Dentists at the Atlantic City 1963 Convocation.

fashion . . . the approach to the ladder of success. The cultured and educated individual today feels that it is as important to know what Newton was up to as to know what Shakespeare was up to.

IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH EXPANSION

In spite of this dominant scientific motif, public knowledge and comprehension of science are by no means widespread. People are informed—in general—about scientific facts, but they have little specific knowledge, and sometimes they have a surprising amount of misinformation. A survey in 1957, for example, found that many people believed that the blood of the insane was a different color from that of normal people. About a third of the people in that survey had never heard of radioactivity. One-fourth of the sample had *never heard* of fluoridation, and many more had been *misinformed*.

The faith of people in research is hardly dimmed by this misunderstanding of its function and role. They still believe firmly that the application of dollars and manpower will prevail against any problem. Thus, our country—even without understanding—increases its scientific budgets.

NATIONAL RESEARCH

Current U. S. expenditure for research and development is now about 16 billion dollars a year. Much of this is for the hardware necessary for the military and space efforts. The military machine, atomic energy, the race to the moon, the projects with the mythological names—Apollo, Gemini, etc., are costly indeed.

About 14 per cent of the research dollar is applied toward biomedical research. The success of the scientific effort during World War II was in large part responsible for the great biomedical research effort after the war was ended. The tremendous achievement made possible through the application of scientific dedication, determined effort, and adequate funds was a response to the basic humanitarian consideration that effort should be devoted to the conquest of the diseases which shorten our lives and scourge us with misery and suffering.

The result was that the nation called for and supported a major assault on disease after V-J Day. Although to some extent the research was targeted, emphasizing practical application and disease entities, it became less and less necessary to justify pure science or

apologize for it. Today when we talk of dentistry in the space age, we recognize that biomedical research keeps pace with the broad development of science and technology in the nation, and is not necessarily directed to a specific clinical study.

THE ROLE OF NIH

In 1945, at the end of the war, the National *Institute* of Health carried on a small research program at its headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland. Less than \$200,000—6 per cent of the total budget—was spent for supporting research in other institutions. By contrast, in today's budget of almost 1 billion dollars, 85 per cent is used (1) to support research in institutions outside NIH; (2) to train research scientists; and (3) to construct research facilities in universities and other institutions.

The progress has been steadily upward—in the amount of appropriations for medical research and in the proportion spent in extramural research. During these years from 1945 to 1963, while the federal support of medical research has grown from 28 million to almost a billion dollars, interestingly enough, *private* support for medical research has grown, too.

Startling as these increases have been, they do not begin to compare with the amounts spent in research and development in the physical sciences.

I have mentioned that total expenditures for research and development in this country are calculated at about 16 billion dollars annually, and that biomedical research is about 14 per cent of this figure. These figures have many important relationships to research activities, manpower, opportunities for students, recruitment into dental schools, medical and dental care for people, etc.

What has the expansion of biomedical research meant? Most of us know, but it is worth recapitulating a little. We have measurably increased both the span of life and the benefits of health. These have brought concomitants—more production, more achievement, more taxes, more consumption, by people who would not have survived had our earlier death rates and sickness rates prevailed.

Government scientific budgets have influenced our world profoundly: Funds have been invested heavily in the training of future research workers at all levels of higher education. This investment in the future is well worth noting as an achievement.

The research environment has been strengthened to support universities and to create facilities for specialized research, such as primate centers, biomedical instrumentation centers, enzyme centers and clinical research centers. Our universities are physically different places today from the centers of learning of 25 years ago—because of government funds.

Sputnik ended any thoughts we might have had that scientific excellence did not exist beyond our own shores. Therefore, government medical research funds have been used, more modestly but certainly effectively, in cooperative research endeavors with other countries and by underwriting research projects for foreign scientists.

DENTAL RESEARCH

I have devoted considerable attention to the whole field of biomedical research—research related to health and the health sciences. I have not specifically mentioned dentistry.

Dental research does not have a long history, and perhaps we can summarize it through a single example.

Dr. John R. Callahan, in whose honor your Society gives the award I have just received, was born more than a century ago, into a different kind of world from the one we know today. His study in the Philadelphia Dental College was a different dental education from the education of today. His practice—first in San Francisco, later in Cincinnati, was quite different from the dental practice of today. Yet, it is noteworthy that he did not confine himself to practice alone.

Dr. Callahan prepared his first paper, "The Conservation of the Dental Pulp," in 1888 and read it before the Mississippi Valley Dental Association. He was encouraged by a Dr. Atkinson of New York to go on with research. To equip himself better for this, he took up the study of medicine, and, although he did not complete his medical course, he acquired the knowledge which gave him the background for experimental research. Papers followed which brought him honors both here and abroad. His research activities were a part of his life, for which he trained himself specifically.

It is a tribute to him and to the Ohio Dental Association of which he was a part that your Association established a memorial in his name within a relatively brief period after his death. It is an honor which has been conferred each year from 1922 on—and it is an honor for which I am deeply and humbly appreciative.

I feel that to a considerable extent your award to me is an award to the National Institute of Dental Research of which I have for so long been a part and which, I believe, richly deserves honor.

Thirty years ago, when I began my research career with the Public Health Service, I was one of a very small partnership. There were, with my coming, three of us in the Public Health Service in dental research. Fewer than 100 people in the whole country were involved in any kind of basic investigations in the dental field—most of them carrying on research as a part-time activity.

I owe my own start in research in large part to your good friend and mine—Dr. Tom Hill. I had studied in his pathology laboratory and had a part-time research job with him to help meet the expenses of dental school during those difficult depression years. This part-time job turned into a full-time obsession and made the basis of my career. Dr. Hill and Dr. Sam Chase convinced me that a career in dentistry could in the future go beyond the practice of dentistry. They have been proved right.

In those early years, research in the Public Health Service was focused on infectious diseases. In fact, our dental unit was a part of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases. As the acute infections yielded to bacteriologic study, antibiotic treatment, and vaccine prevention, emphasis shifted to the chronic and debilitating diseases and to more fundamental studies underlying the nature of the disease process. This pattern was followed by all the biomedical research fields, leading to the creation of separate Institutes at NIH and a parallel development in dental research.

When dentistry became an autonomous profession, with its own separate professional training and standards, autonomy in dental research developed, too. This carried with it a great responsibility.

I should like to note, however, in as gentle a fashion as I can, that the 100,000 dentists do not, at the present time, devote a proportionate amount of time to research, either basic or clinical, in comparison with the members of the medical profession. The dental schools do not, it seems to me, demand of their faculty the same proportion of research to teaching time, and do not usually require of their students the same facility in research techniques which the finest medical schools require. Research careers in dentistry are, therefore, not so well advanced. If dentistry is to carry out its obligation in the space age, the acquisition of such research competence is a *must*.

Here is the crucial problems for dentistry in the space age. The dental profession has a responsibility, not only to care for those oral tissues that have been affected by disease, but to advance the knowledge that will treat and prevent such disease. Dentistry is part of the total health research effort, seeking answers to the causes and prevention of disease and the answers to the fundamental factors in the life processes themselves.

Every dental problem takes us deep into the fundamentals of biology; every clinical study has its roots in the basic sciences. Today's dentistry involves broad programs of fundamental research. However, although we hear much about the responsibilities of the scientist to carry on dental research, the responsibility of the dental practitioner to participate in and sponsor such basic research—probably more important a consideration—is rarely if ever mentioned.

ROLE OF NIDR

At the National Institutes of Health we have seven Institutes related to categorical medical problems—cancer, heart disease, mental health, neurological diseases, allergy and infectious diseases, metabolic diseases, child health and development. Only one Institute is committed to research on oral diseases.

The National Institute of Dental Research was formed by Act of Congress in 1948. Two years later, Congress for the first time specifically appropriated funds for the support of dental research by grants-in-aid—a total of \$200,000—enough to underwrite the first 20 research projects. That same year another significant, though small, appropriation was made—\$35,000 to provide for the training of eight scientific workers in dental schools.

Increases have taken place year by year, and our budget today is 4,000 per cent greater than our first one. Since more than 90 per cent of the population suffers from dental caries and something like 100 per cent of the population over 50 suffers from periodontal disease, there has been ready understanding of the need for research in the causes, prevention, and treatment of oral diseases. These diseases are widespread, painful, difficult, expensive, and disabling. It has been clear from the outset that research could make a difference. Yet, dental research, in spite of its importance, is still, by comparison, poorly supported.

The National Institute of Dental Research represents some 20 mil-

lion dollars out of almost 1 billion for the National Institutes of Health as a whole. Of the 550 million dollars spent by NIH on grants for research projects, NIDR spends almost 10 million. NIH spends about 220 million dollars for the training of research scientists through training grants and fellowships; the Dental Institute spends a little more than 6 million.

These figures tell their own story. It is not because a stingy government has been chary with funds. It is because today's research—today's dental research—requires special competence, special training, and special facilities.

The National Institute of Dental Research is an organization of which I am proud, because it is unique *in* government or *out of it*. It is well known that there are many private foundations or medical institutes.

There are very few such dental groups here or abroad. Dental research is going on, but there are few *formal* organizations to encompass and support it.

The Dental Institute is therefore unique. Its research—conducted at Bethesda, or supported in institutions throughout this country, and to some extent abroad—is also unique.

A new type of dental research is emerging, no longer concerned with specific disease states, but with the underlying factors which produce disease and which affect the role of living things in general. Through these studies we are arriving at better understanding of the physical and chemical properties of the teeth, the virus and bacterial components in dental disease, the genetic and embryologic implications of cleft palate, the relationship of diet to decay, the areas of sensation of the mouth and pharynx.

We work with more highly specialized tools and explore more deeply. We have extended our depth of understanding of cellular phenomena and now investigate fundamental life processes. Physical biology is providing an understanding of the nature of intracellular reactions and complex mechanisms, utilizing x-ray and electron diffraction and the electron microscope.

The behavioral sciences, formerly fulfilling only a role as introductions to psychiatry, today are fundamental parts of dental research providing broader understanding of the intellectual and biological development of the individuals.

These activities have already provided direct evidence of the con-

tributions of research to the practice of dentistry—the great boon of fluoridation; high speed instrumentation; new operative techniques; new materials; basic understanding of the nature of biological mineral; increased knowledge of the relationship of diet, host, and bacteria to dental caries; anatomic and histologic insights into growth and development.

Today's dental research has progressed further—to the viral and microbiological phenomena of oral ulcerations; the immunogenetics of tooth transplantation; the basic factors involved in periodontal disease—or perhaps I should say the periodontal diseases; and the multi-faceted attack upon the problems of cleft palate from genetics to rehabilitation. The whole question of oral manifestations of systemic disease is one in which the dentist has a profound role to play. Oral cancer is a headlined problem in which the dentist is a key.

In all of these fields, dental research is a force in this country—directed toward the practitioner, the student, the university, the people. And in practically all these fields, leadership is carried by the Dental Institute.

The unique quality of our Institute is widely recognized by dental practitioners in the U. S. and overseas. Dentists who come to Washington feel that they must not only take their kids to the top of the Washington Monument, through the White House, the FBI building and the Mint, but they must take them to the Dental Institute.

They come as individuals and as organizations. This past summer—in just three or four months—we were visited by the Flying Dentists Association, the Cleft Palate Association, Speech and Hearing Pathologists, specialists in restorative dentistry, the Royal Microscopic Society, plus groups from England, Australia, Japan, Thailand, the Scandinavian countries, and various African states.

Why do they come? Because dental research is important, and they want to see what is happening in this field.

TRENDS IN DENTAL RESEARCH

And what *is* happening? We can, from the research pattern, discern some changes, and draw some conclusions about trends in dental research.

First, it is more fundamental. Today's research workers must look closely at basic disciplines and use highly sophisticated techniques.

Second, it has become more of a team effort than an individual effort. Many disciplines are brought together to focus a multiplicity of minds and skills on the solution of problems. As an example of this NIDR trend, I might cite our major research programs in cleft lip and palate, among the most common of congenital abnormalities. Multidisciplinary teams in half a dozen universities are at work on the origins of the condition, the varying methods of treatment, the techniques of rehabilitation, studies of speech and hearing, cephalometric observations, cinefluorographic studies, prosthetic appliances, social and psychological factors.

Third, research has grown more costly. Laboratories, technicians, complicated equipment, sensitive testing devices, extensive computer networks—have created drains on research budgets and need for specialized research centers.

Fourth, the need for communication has grown more urgent. The time lag in the application of research findings was once 20 years—it is now estimated at about two years in medicine. New techniques are as much needed in communications as in any other aspect of scientific research.

The conclusion is inescapable that dental research today can hardly be considered a separate or autonomous force. The dental research scientist takes his place in the total stream of biomedical research, working in the same fields and toward the same ends as his colleagues in any of the life sciences. There can be no doubt that this change in a major facet of our profession will have an influence on its entirety.

RESEARCH AS A CAREER

It is obvious that there is a real challenge to the dental profession to foster a climate of research. Our times are characterized by the need to know and the need to find out. Every single one of our dental schools already shares in the research program. All of them have government grants to carry on research. In addition, some 100 universities without dental schools or teaching hospitals have research awards from NIDR. This has been a service to the dental profession, to the dental student, and to the research community. It has also been an important service to the universities and has aided higher education.

In the dim distant days—thirty years ago—when I started in re-

search, the training for this work was largely on an apprenticeship basis. Formal education for research was pretty much unknown. Today, things are quite different. As we have moved into more highly developed and specialized fields, we are seeing an increasing emphasis on degrees in the basic sciences, either with or without the dental degree.

Where only a handful of people held a combined D.D.S.-Ph.D. degree a few years ago, more than 100 graduates are in training now for this type of double degree. But this still leaves us short of meeting the requirements.

Just to keep pace with population growth, our experts tell us, will require a 50 per cent expansion of the number of physicians in training by 1975, and a 100 per cent expansion in dental school enrollments. We estimate that in dental *research*, the number of scientists should be triple the present number within the next ten years.

RESEARCH, THE DENTAL STUDENT, AND THE DENTAL PRACTITIONER

Just as NIH is the largest contributor to the country's biomedical research and training, the Dental Institute is the largest contributor to dental research and training. We eagerly seek candidates for support in research careers and trust that they will bring to this the high sense of responsibility and the devotion to knowledge which the profession prides itself upon.

We must teach the dental student the skills he will require, but while his hands are being trained, his mind must range free. He must be equipped for the technical requirements of today, and have knowledge that will cause him to delve into problems and find the solutions for tomorrow.

It seems to me that we must close the gap between research and practice, improve our channels and our means of communication, and increase the research-mindedness of the clinician. For this research-mindedness, the need to know is not enough. Excellence, thoroughness, responsibility, and *training* in research are required. Some programs which NIDR provides for such research training can be briefly outlined:

—NIDR supports research training programs in various disciplines at more than 50 universities.

—There are fellowships to provide education to and beyond the Ph.D. degree.

—There are Research Career Development Awards to provide stable stipends for a number of years to the research investigator who is past the fellowship stage, but not yet equipped for a senior faculty appointment.

—There are Research Career Awards to provide long term support for senior investigators.

—We have a new Clinical Research Training Program for pre-doctoral and post-doctoral students, so that from his junior year in dental school the prospective research worker can be supported through a combined program, leading to the D.D.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

Yet, the needs for research in dentistry are so great that we have a long way to go. Today, dental research leans heavily on basic scientists who are widely supported through other federal grant programs. The advance of the life sciences—anatomy into histology; physiology into physiochemistry; genetics into the fundamental molecular dynamics of heredity—means that dental research cannot be bounded by the narrow horizon of the oral cavity.

THE FUTURE

Today's basic research is the stepping stone for tomorrow's routine practice.

There is a little game that some people in this nation like to play. They round up a list of research grants with odd titles—something about the behavior patterns of ungulates, or a disease that affects tuna fish, or any obscure subject that sounds exotic. They make fun of the research because they do not understand the relevance of these topics to the health of the American people.

These titles which seem to be funny cause people to make the mistake of thinking the research inconsequential. The conclusion is quite erroneous.

For example, in our Institute, a number of studies have been made of the snail shell. We are interested in the scientific findings, not only because we are interested in snails, but because knowledge about the snail shell can lead to an understanding of the biological mineralization processes, thus to an understanding of teeth and bone, then to an understanding of disease.

There was a famous cartoon which showed Albert Einstein standing perplexed in front of his formula " E equals MC squared," and saying "Now I wonder what possible use that can be?" The whole world became interested in that formula.

With surprising speed the "far out" can become the immediately

practical. If our enzyme chemists come up with some new answers they can make the whole practice of dentistry change overnight. Because the mouth and teeth are particularly relevant to everything that happens inside the body, no study is removed from dentistry. Climate, nutrition, eating habits, psychiatry, biochemistry, molecular biology, crystallography—all these are part of dental research, but equally so they are a part of the practice of dentistry on a professional level.

The potentials of dental science today are enormous. For this potential to be realized, the dental research worker must be an integral part of a larger scientific context.

Long years ago, in the 18th century, the faculty of the University of Paris told the master surgeons of the city not to bother with science, but to concentrate on making their fingers nimble. They felt that surgeons had no real use for science and that science might actually be dangerous for them, because they would be sacrificing to this study time and effort which should be spent in acquiring the manual dexterity required for their trade.

The master surgeons replied that without science they were helpless, and that their skill would soon atrophy and become worthless. They insisted that for a man to be a worthwhile surgeon, to improve in his skill and develop his knowledge and insight, he must of necessity take part in the research and science of his time.

When the faculty of the University of Paris said to the master surgeons of their city "Surgeons should not lose time in their youth with studies," the surgeons replied: "If the surgeon is regarded as a servant there will be recruited into surgery only those rejected from other sciences, the incompetent and those without education. . . . To obtain for the public the surgeons it deserves, it is necessary that surgeons be learned not only in the practice of their art but in its theory, without which they function as craftsmen without competence or understanding, in a word, merely as mechanics."

These words of 1748 carry quite a message for us today. Our profession has long been a practical and a useful art, and it is today reaching for research connotations, both basic and applied. During my life span in research, I have seen this change come about.

I have not in this paper discussed my specific research interests, because I think the field of dental research is more important than my own particular contributions to it.

In fact, the field of dental research is more important than the contribution of any one individual scientist. Just as the contributions made by the Dental Institute and dental scientists have touched every dental practitioner, we feel that every practitioner should feel a responsibility to research. Through constant learning, observation, and recording, this effort, which we all support, will extend our knowledge and help us to grow as scientists and as human beings.

A greater need is pre-eminent. Building up scientific principles, basing ourselves soundly on the fundamentals of research, we can provide to the medical research world of which we are a part skills and knowledge where we are pre-eminent. In our students and in the dental practitioners of the future we see a new appreciation of the place of research in dental science, and the place of science in dentistry.

The Mission of the College

PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR., D.D.S., M.S.P.H.

“. . . to honor men who have made notable contributions to the advancement of our profession.” Thus was stated, at the time of its founding in 1920, one of the purposes of the American College of Dentists. As we gather here today, 43 years later, a major function of our Convocation still is “to honor men who have made notable contributions to the advancement of our profession.” This is, indeed, an inspiring and gratifying phase of our annual meeting to which the Fellows of the College look forward each year with pleasure, and on which all of us look back, with a considerable degree of nostalgia, to the time when we, too, experienced the deep personal thrill of being inducted into the Fellowship of the College.

Were this the only, or even the primary, purpose of the College, however, I am certain that its history would have been vastly less impressive than the record of service and accomplishment that was detailed so well by Dr. Henry Swanson in his President's Address last year. For the truth of the matter is that the primary purpose—the real mission—of the College is *leadership* “to promote the highest ideals of the dental profession,” as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution and By-Laws which we have just voted to revise, in the interest of greater clarity and more precise language. Yes, leadership is the basic mission of the College and you who are being welcomed as new Fellows today are symbols of the leadership qualities that have characterized the membership and the activities of the College since the Founders first envisioned this organization as an effective instrument for the advancement of dentistry and dental health service to the public.

Today, perhaps more than ever before, our profession is in need of the kind of leadership which it is the responsibility of the College to help provide. Not only are there complex social problems confronting dentistry—problems that challenge the profession's best minds and call for statesmanship, wisdom, and judgment—but these very problems are tending to divide and weaken the profession.

President's Address, Atlantic City Convocation, October 13, 1963.

Differences of opinion, often prejudicial and based on misunderstanding or misinformation, on issues of great long-range import to all dentists, have become exaggerated and emotionalized by the forces of extremism—with the result that judgments have been biased, attitudes have become distorted, and divisive influences have been permitted to gain a foothold within the ranks of a traditionally united profession. Problems of dental manpower, methods of payment and distribution of dental services, utilization of auxiliary personnel, expansion and financing of dental schools, and the regulation of dental specialties, for example, are sometimes viewed as partisan issues instead of being analyzed with the objectivity that characterizes a scientific discipline. The reasoned conclusions and thoughtful recommendations of the recent Survey of Dentistry—eloquent testimonial to a profession dedicated to self-evaluation and improvement in the public interest—have been pointed to as tokens of intellectual dishonesty and ideological conspiracy, instead of being welcomed, analyzed, evaluated, and used as guidelines around which to formulate sound plans for the long-range advancement of dentistry and dental health services for the people.

This is, indeed, a time for the exercise of enlightened leadership—a time when the unique talents of the College and its Fellows are especially needed to prevent disintegration of our professional unity. As I have said repeatedly this year, Fellowship is really synonymous with Leadership—and we face and must accept the challenge to make our talents count in every way we can for the progress and the betterment of dentistry.

The College must be a *symbol* of the ideals that have made our profession great—as Fellows it is our duty to uphold and promote those ideals. The College should be a *catalyst*, stimulating and facilitating intra- and interprofessional reactions that serve the cause of progress—as Fellows, too, we must find ways of exerting our individual catalytic effects on those around us who are potential contributors to the advancement of our profession. The College should be a *stabilizer*—helping to provide the weight of solid truth and objective judgment that will balance the forces of extremism that can threaten the solidarity and the future of our profession. And the College should be a *resource*, a court of appeals in a sense, to which the profession can turn for guidance in matters of ethics, of philoso-

phy, of principle—based on the experienced judgment of the mature professional men who typify the membership of the College.

The acquisition of respect is a prerequisite to the exercise of leadership. Since its very creation, the College has enjoyed and, I sincerely believe, has earned the respect of the entire profession. But, like the newly inducted Fellow who resists the temptation to settle back comfortably in the satisfying warmth of the honor and recognition that have come to him, the College can never rest on past accomplishments nor relax its efforts to maintain the respect and confidence of dentistry as a whole. With each passing year, as Officers and Regents, as members of Committees and of Sections, and as individual Fellows, we must be constantly mindful of the heritage of leadership and responsible action that has been passed down to us by our predecessors in the profession and in the College, and we must be continuously alert to the opportunities and the challenges for continuing the notable record of service and leadership achieved, in the name of the College, by those who have gone before us.

And though the College be a symbol, its mission goes far beyond the symbolic role. It must be an active, rather than a passive, force in the forward march of dentistry. The College cannot remain aloof from the day-to-day problems that beset the profession; nor can it avoid those issues that are delicate or controversial. The College must recognize that, if it is to provide effective leadership, it has to take a stand and make its position known both to those who seek its guidance and to those who have a contrary view. Indeed, the history of the College is filled with demonstrations of the courage of its convictions—in such controversial areas as professional vs. proprietary journalism, prepayment and health insurance, federal aid to education, professional conduct and ethics, civil rights, dental manpower requirements, utilization of auxiliary personnel, the fight for fluoridation, and others.

The College has many functions, but its basic mission—its reason-for-being—is *leadership*. And it has become crystal clear, in our increasingly complex and rapidly changing society, that the challenges confronting dentistry, and hence the College, require a kind of professional statesmanship and broadgauged leadership that reflect a wholesome and exquisite balance between technical competence and social conscience. We have come a long way toward perfecting our technical skills in dentistry, but we have made considerable less prog-

ress in the acquisition of comparable knowledge, judgment, and ability in the area of social responsibility and citizenship.

And therein lies a great challenge to the College—an emerging need that is perhaps a “natural” for this organization: leadership in dentistry’s efforts to respond wisely to the need for sound adjustment to the demands of a changing society, while maintaining its traditionally high standards of professional service. The Fellows of the College, individually and as a group, are uniquely qualified to meet this challenge—and I am confident of the outcome—for leadership is the true mission and the great heritage of the College.

And so in conclusion, as we stand today to be recognized as Fellows of the American College of Dentists, may we be mindful of the words of Pliny many centuries ago: “Let honor be to us as strong an obligation as necessity is to others.”

The final test of a leader is that he leaves behind him in other men the conviction and the will to carry on. . . . The genius of a good leader is to leave behind him a situation which common sense, without the grace of genius, can deal with successfully.

—WALTER LIPPMANN

Bigger Than Ourselves

JACK S. ROUNDS, D.D.S.

Almost a half century ago, in 1920, the American College of Dentists was founded in Milwaukee. At that time the responsibilities of the dental profession to public service had increased enormously. Unprecedented opportunities for exploitation had resulted in a wave of mercenary practices which threatened everlasting disgrace to American dentistry. It was incumbent upon men of integrity to attack these violations of the ethical principles which identified a profession. Only purposeful men interested less in material and personal gain would have envisioned the need, or would have given so much of themselves to have fulfilled it. Such were the twenty-nine men, from twenty cities and fourteen states, who met on that historic occasion to culminate the thinking and planning developed during many unselfish hours and days. No other national dental organization founded upon such objectives existed in 1920 (1).

The College is proud of its accomplishments over the past four decades, but there is no room for complacency. The College could not have served so well without the cooperation of other groups and organizations also devoting their efforts toward health, science, research, and education in the interest of human welfare.

Twenty years ago I had the honor of becoming a Fellow of the American College of Dentists, and to this very evening I have been wondering how I could have been deserving of it. To make this event even more of an honor to me, one of my sponsors was the late and beloved dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a College of Dentistry, San Francisco—Dr. Ernest Sloman. "Ernie," as many of us here tonight remember him, left vast accomplishments in the dental field. He was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association at the 1951 meeting in Washington, D. C., but due to his untimely demise never served in that capacity.

The membership of the American College of Dentists has grown numerically to nearly 3,500 Fellows. The United States and Canada claim most of these, but there are representatives also in Europe,

Inaugural Address as President, American College of Dentists, October 13, 1963, Atlantic City.

Latin America, Mexico, the Orient, and in other areas of the world.

There were fourteen minor changes in the By-Laws between 1920 and 1958, when the present Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. Physical improvements have been made in the Central Office; the efficiency developed there by Dr. Brandhorst and Miss Crawford is indeed laudable. Keeping step with the times and the ever increasing tempo is necessary in progress. Nothing however has affected the purpose and principles of the College. They are the same now as the founders intended, and so they will always remain.

The word CHANGE is used so often today that it has become monotonous to many, but in discussing progress it is hard to avoid. Since obtaining my dental degree in 1929 the following changes have occurred in dentistry:

1. Group practices have become more common.
2. Educational methods and procedures have been renovated.
3. High and ultra-speed rotary instruments have increased efficiency and lessened discomfort.
4. Dental equipment has changed materially and is still undergoing rapid development.
5. The manufacture and use of dental plastics is fundamental to most branches of practice.
6. The discovery and use of accurate elastic impression materials has revolutionized restorative dentistry and other branches of practice.
7. Newer concepts in the use of auxiliary help are being taught and utilized.
8. New drugs, including antibiotics, have facilitated cures where previously some pathological conditions seemed hopeless or control measures proved difficult.

Richard Armour in his "Almanac" or "Around the World in 365 Days" wrote, "A course for dental hygienists was inaugurated by Dr. Alfred C. Fones at the Fones Clinic in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on November 17, 1913. Thirty-three young women enrolled and were taught such things as which instrument to hand the dentist when he absent-mindedly asks for his seven iron and how to frisk the departing patients for magazines. After each lesson they tied a piece of dental floss around the left index finger to help them remember. This was especially useful in helping them remember which was their left index finger." Perhaps if one takes Armour's writing seriously there has been a real need for changes in dentistry to save its status as a profession.

There is nothing static about us in our environment. A dull world

it would be if it were otherwise. Some of us require constant and rapid changes in our lives, while others want to live entirely in the past—simply enduring the present. In so doing they fail to bring to the present many of the great riches of the past. In refusing to move with the times they find times moving on without them (2).

I recall as a child watching a railroad brakeman board a moving box-car. Had he not run along with the car before making his step it is certain that his effort would have been unsuccessful and perhaps catastrophic. In the process of evolution those forms of life that have been able to withstand and negotiate change have survived and are living. Those which have failed to do so have become extinct.

How rapidly is change occurring? The president of a small college in California recently reported that scientific knowledge is currently doubling about every ten years and general knowledge about every twenty years. In recent decades the world has changed much more than in the preceding 2,000 years. It has been estimated that 90 per cent of the scientists who have ever lived are living today.

Changes do not always mean progress, and some of them are not necessarily good ones. Washington Irving said there is a certain relief in change even though it be from bad to worse, as he found in traveling in a stage coach that it is always a comfort to shift one's position and be bruised in a new place.

In discussing the dynamics of change nothing has been said about human relations, especially as it pertains to emerging people and new nations. Changes in industry, both here and abroad, have afforded a growing array of technological advances which have been used by private enterprise for a vast improvement in the standard of living. The results we know have not extended to enough of the people whose constant struggle is for existence. The challenges to dentistry seem insurmountable, but we can meet them so long as certain basic values of integrity, humility, courage, sense of humor, and insight into spiritual things do not change.

Will the rate of change in dentistry be as rapid in the next few decades as it has been in the years since the founding of the College? Dr. Lon Morrey in a paper read on February 22, 1963, before a group of the College Section Representatives at St. Louis said, "I see many changes in dental education by the year 2000. By then dental education will no more resemble dental education of today than den-

tal education of today resembles dental education at the beginning of this century."

One issue of great importance today is that of dental manpower. Deliberations on the floor of the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association, and workshop conferences sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service Dental Resources Division, have taken up various aspects of this, ranging from the need for more dental schools, departments of dental hygiene and dental assistant's training schools, to the legalized expansion of professional duties that auxiliary personnel may perform. A survey conducted last year by the American Dental Association showed that only 70 per cent of the actively practicing dentists employ full time dental assistants; and an additional 5.9 per cent employ only part time assistants. Statistics have shown that an office with one dental assistant increases its efficiency by 35 to 37 per cent. Two assistants help to increase the patient load 68 per cent.

A recent innovation in dental education is the Dental Assistants' Utilization of Services program. There are now 45 schools that have utilized this training. Further changes in dentistry's future will without doubt result from the Report of the Commission on the Survey of Dentistry. The future will bring many increased responsibilities to dentistry and to humanity, which were not apparent at the founding of the College. Being larger and stronger today we will accept these challenges with confidence.

There are now 35 Sections of the College, the duty of each being to carry on all functions of the organization at the local level. If one request could be granted me in the year before us it would be that each Section exert greater effort toward the stimulation of at least one project or activity in its individual area. Several Sections have accomplished much in this respect and deserve commendation. In fairness to all areas it should be pointed out that sectional problems vary extremely, and all cannot be expected to operate and function identically.

For the past two years representatives of the Sections have met in St. Louis for the purpose of stimulating more extensive sectional interest and activity. A wealth of ideas has promoted the development of a closer intersectional relationship. To accomplish the full objective of these meetings however, Section officers should plan at least

one Sectional meeting for the sole purpose of hearing, studying, and utilizing the material brought back from this conference by its representative.

It is important that Fellows who accept offices in the Sections conscientiously assume fully the obligations and responsibilities of these positions. The strength of the American College of Dentists is, and cannot be any greater than, the sum of the strength of its members.

It is with humility that I stand before you tonight as your president. This is the greatest honor that has come to me during my professional career. I shall need divine assistance as well as the guidance and the cooperation of all of you. I shall welcome your suggestions and criticism in the fulfillment of my duties. The success of our efforts during the coming year depends significantly upon the recognition by all Fellows of the College of the value of our goals. It would sound ridiculous and political for me to promise reorganization, revamping, or renovating of past methods of administration of the College. Fortunately for this organization no one person is ever delegated this much power. I do however, intend to support enthusiastically many of the activities already stimulated; areas which the College cannot neglect and toward which we all must exert our efforts.

Emphasis should be placed upon:

1. Improving the concept and understanding of dentistry in the eyes of all people.
2. Dental research and scientific research upon which dentistry depends.
3. Continuing education.
4. Improving health services to extend to more people.
5. Improvement of world relations which includes:
 - a. Operation Bookshelf and Little Bookshelf, and
 - b. Exchange of Fellowships and Grants.
6. Recruitment of qualified dental students.

In addition I encourage the establishment of 24 hour dental emergency treatment in communities where it is possible and feasible. This type of service is now being used successfully at the present time in several areas of the country.

Should the College show noticeable accomplishment in these fields of activity the entire Fellowship should feel well repaid for their efforts.

Some weeks ago I asked a prominent banker and philanthropist

how long he considered that a banquet speech should last. Having attended countless numbers of these functions through his civic and business activities his reply was quick and abrupt: "If anyone speaks over twenty minutes, no one continues to listen." I hope that I have talked less than this.

I will close by attempting to express a strong feeling within me that has grown stronger each year of the last twenty: Within the American College of Dentists there is a sense of over-riding purpose in the College Fellowship, something which I know each Fellow senses beyond the immediate interests which engage him most closely. Stark Young has said in his *So Red the Rose* ". . . it is essential to belong to something bigger than ourselves" (3).

REFERENCES

1. A review of the activities of the American College of Dentists, 1920 to 1962. Otto W. Brandhorst, Secretary of the American College of Dentists.
2. The dynamics of change. Robert J. Bernard, President of Claremont University College. An address given to the Friends of Claremont College, November 7, 1962.
3. The emancipation of the college. An address by Henry Steele Commager, Amherst College. Published in the Pomona College Bulletin, January, 1963.

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work contrariously:
As many arrows, loosed several ways,
Fly to one mark;
As many several ways meet in one town;
As many fresh streams meet in one salt sea;
As many lines close in the dial's centre;
So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without defeat.

—SHAKESPEARE, KING HENRY V

THE 1963 CONVOCATION

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12-13, 1963
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY

As we come together for the 1963 Convocation, the College is completing forty-three years of service to dentistry and, indirectly, to the public. The Fellows of the College, individually and as a group, have played an important role in shaping the history and the progress of dentistry during the past four decades, and I think it is particularly fitting at this meeting that we will be examining the Image of Dentistry, as seen by the public and by the members of our profession. We shall find cause for humility, as well as for pride, I am sure, in our search for self-appraisal. But such an examination, if objective and analytical, can be of real help in charting our future course and insuring continued progress.

Another area of emphasis, in our Convocation program this year, is Continuing Education. As members of a dynamic profession, we have recognized the need for continual study, to keep abreast of new knowledge and developments from research and to enable us to render the best possible service to our patients and to society. This is a movement which has gained great momentum in dentistry since World War II and to which the College has contributed a significant share of the leadership. Professional excellence and a favorable public image of dentistry are dependent upon an effective program of continuing education that reaches all dentists, and it is only reasonable to expect that Fellows of the College will continue to set the example in this regard.

The Annual Convocation probably is the time when we feel closest to the College—when being a Fellow takes on greater meaning and provides new inspiration. I hope the 1963 Convocation will be especially memorable in this way. It is important, however, that the College be similarly meaningful to us throughout the year. This can occur only if there is effective communication and active participation on the part of all Fellows. To this end I invite you to share not only in the Convocation but in the activities of your Section, your com-

mittees, your JOURNAL, and all of the other affairs of your College. The other Officers and Regents join me in inviting your active participation, including your questions, comments and suggestions concerning the College.

PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR.
President

THE PROGRAM

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

"The Image of Dentistry"

Philip E. Blackerby, Jr., presiding
Walter J. Pelton, moderator

"Lessons for Dentistry From Higher Education"

John S. Millis

"An Editor Looks at Dentists"

Martin S. Hayden

"The Concept of a Consumer on the Image of Dentistry"

Goldie Krantz

SUNDAY MORNING

Executive Session—Reports

Secretary—Otto W. Brandhorst

Treasurer—F. A. Pierson

Necrology Committee—John G. Carr

Nominating Committee—Lon W. Morrey

Election of Officers and Regents

By-Laws Committee—George W. Teuscher

President's Address

Philip E. Blackerby, Jr.

Indoctrination Address

Jay H. Eshleman

"Shall Learning Be Restricted to the Young?"

D. B. Varner

"A Cooperative Effort on the Part of the University, the Dental School and the Dental Organization"

William R. Patterson

"The State Dental Association and the Department of Health"

David F. Striffler

"The Interest of State Boards of Dental Examiners in Continuing Education in Dentistry"

Robert Thoburn

"Baselines and Responsibilities in Continuing Educational Efforts"

Kenneth V. Randolph

LUNCHEON MEETING

"Research—Gateway to Tomorrow"

John J. Geier

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

"The Need for Leadership in the Field of Higher Education"

Herman B Wells

Conferring of Fellowships

Conferring of Honorary Fellowships

Presentations of Awards

DINNER MEETING

Introduction of Guests

Installation of Officers and Regents

Presentation of Service Key to Philip E. Blackerby, Jr.

Donald W. Gullett

Inaugural Address

Jack S. Rounds

Entertainment

NOTES ON PROGRAM PUBLICATION

The Saturday afternoon panel discussion on "The Image of Dentistry," the Sunday morning symposium on "Continuing Education," and the Convocation Address, "The Need for Leadership in the Field of Higher Education" by Chancellor Herman B Wells were published in the December 1963 JOURNAL.

This January 1964 number presents the minutes of the 1963 Convocation and related reports, in addition to the President's Address and the Inaugural Address.

The Minutes

On Saturday afternoon, October 12, 1963, the American College of Dentists presented a program in the Vernon Room of the Had-don Hall Hotel titled *The Image of Dentistry*.

President Blackerby presided, and Dr. Walter J. Pelton acted as moderator. The speakers were Dr. John S. Millis, President of Western Reserve University; Mr. Martin S. Hayden, Editor of *The Detroit News*; and Mrs. Goldie Krantz, Staff Analyst, Group Health Association, Washington, D. C.

(These three papers and the introductory remarks were published in the December 1963 JOURNAL.)

THE MORNING PROGRAM

The Convocation took place in the Carolina Room of the Chalfonte Hotel, Sunday, October 13, 1963. President Blackerby presided. The invocation was pronounced by Rabbi Harry Jolt of Congregation Beth Judah, Ventnor, N. J. In an Executive Session, the following reports were presented:

The Secretary—Dr. O. W. Brandhorst. The report of the Secretary is intended to inform the Fellowship of the activities in the Central Office: Board activities, Committee activities, and those activities that require the attention of the office personnel from day to day.

A detailed description of any one of these areas would involve most of the morning. I must of necessity, therefore, confine myself to the mere enumeration of some of these activities and hope that opportunity may present when more details can be supplied.

The many interests of the College involve unusual considerations by the Officers, Board, and Committees, and correspondence alone is no small item in time-consuming routine.

The Board of Regents meets twice each year; a Spring meeting and a Fall meeting.

The Spring meeting is held in the Central Office. It is usually a two or three day session, with morning, afternoon and evening meetings.

The Fall meeting is held just prior to the ADA meeting. This, too, consists of a two or three day session, with an extra meeting on Mon-

These Minutes have been compiled and abbreviated by O. W. Brandhorst, Secretary.

day for the new Board, following election and installation of new Officers and Regents on Sunday.

The Board reviews all Committee reports and approves all procedures.

There are at present 13 standing committees. Each of these, with few exceptions, holds a week-end meeting in the Central Office each year—or a conference at a convenient time and place. Last year, the following meetings were held:

- Committee on Education
- Committee on Recruitment
- Committee on Health Services
- Committee on Journalism
- Committee on Professional Relations
- Committee on Research
- Committee on Social Characteristics

A conference was held at the time of the Chicago Mid-Winter Meeting by the following committees:

- Committee on Conduct
- Committee on World Relations

The preparation for such meetings is no small task. To keep abreast of developments, the Secretary attends many workshops, seminars and conferences to bring pertinent information to the committees. Some of those attended last year were:

- December 2, New York. Conference with Dr. Orr, concerning Communications.
- December 22, San Francisco. To check on hotel facilities for 1964 meeting.
- January 17, 18, 19, Nashville. Workshop on Continuing Education.
- February 22, 23. Section Representatives meeting in St. Louis.
- March 20-25, Pittsburgh. American Association of Dental Schools and International Association for Dental Research.
- April 5, 6. Meeting of Board of Regents in Central Office.
- April 20, 22, Airlie, Va. Formation meeting of the Institute for Advanced Education in Dental Research.

As most of you know, there is held in the Central Office and a nearby hotel, an annual conference of the Representatives of the Sections, usually of two or three day's duration. This is an effort to acquaint the representatives with ACD activities in the hope that they will carry this information to the Fellows of the Sections.

The Secretary is also available to appear before Sections and plans are under way to also make Officers and Regents available as Section speakers.

The many details associated with nominations to Fellowship and the activities of the Board of Censors, together with the associated preparation for the conferring of Fellowship require our full attention. It is hoped that establishing the deadline for receiving nominations as March 1, will help this situation.

Time will not permit further elaboration on the many activities of the College. Because of the increasing responsibilities and opportunities that lie ahead for the College, the Board of Regents is planning the expansion not only of Central Office facilities, but also personnel, to meet the new developments.

The Treasurer—Dr. F. A. Pierson reported as follows:

	<i>Date</i>	<i>Due</i>	<i>Amount</i>
U. S. Savings Bond, Series K	June 1, 1954	June 1, 1966	\$ 2,000.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series K	Aug. 1, 1956	Aug. 1, 1968	4,000.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series K	May 1, 1952	May 1, 1964	6,000.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series K	June 1, 1955	June 1, 1967	8,000.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series H	Mar. 1, 1961	Mar. 1, 1971	10,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds	June 1, 1945	June 15, 72/67	10,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$90,000.00
Treasurer's Bank Balance as of October 1, 1963			36,530.97
			<hr/>
Total			\$126,530.97

Necrology—Dr. David Tanchester, New York, reported for Dr. John G. Carr, Camden, N. J.

IN MEMORIAM

There is no death! What seems so is transition;
 This life of mortal breath
 Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
 Whose portal we call Death.

So wrote Longfellow of death, as have many other poets and philosophers before and since, in attempting to explain this phase of life's mystery.

So, too, have many written sad and touching laments for the dead. But let us not mourn for the Fellows who have passed through the portal since the previous convocation, though sad our hearts may be. Rather let us recall, and keep fresh in our minds, the pleasures of our

friendship and our pride in the professional and personal accomplishments of those whom we miss today. Let us always remember that by their lives touching ours, we have been richly rewarded.

Let the beauty of the floral tribute on the altar serve as a symbol of our respect, our friendship, and our heartfelt affection.

Please rise, and each in his way, pay his own silent tribute.

Hunter S. Allen, Birmingham, Alabama, December 21, 1962
Alvin B. Anderson, Knoxville, Tennessee, January 22, 1963
Oswell A. Anderson, Bothel, Washington, April 17, 1963
John S. Ashbrook, Highland, Florida, February 6, 1963
A. Paul Atkins, Des Moines, Iowa, February 23, 1963
Clay A. Boland, Navy, retired, July 23, 1963
Clarence Bouillon, Montreal, Canada, June 23, 1963
Earl P. Boulger, Chicago, Illinois, June 28, 1963
Harry Bradford, Birmingham, Alabama, November 25, 1962
Gerald I. Brandon, Baltimore, Maryland, January 24, 1963
Alton Dean Brashear, Richmond, Virginia, June 30, 1963
Lyman J. Briggs (Honorary), Washington, D. C., March 25, 1963
J. Draper Brown, Jr., Wilmington, Delaware, December 23, 1962
Russell W. Bunting, Ann Arbor, Michigan, November 22, 1962
C. H. Burmeister, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 8, 1963
Leo Anthony Cadarette, Detroit, Michigan, December 27, 1962
Martin L. Christensen, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, November 18, 1962
Arthur O. Christiansen, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 29, 1963
Spry O. Claytor, Washington, D. C., Navy (retired), August 23, 1963
Walter B. Corley, Alexandria, Louisiana, September 7, 1963
Charles J. Cornish, Mexico City, Mexico, August 3, 1963
Perley M. Cunningham, Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 17, 1963
Arthur V. Diedrich, Detroit, Michigan, July 26, 1962
John S. Dohan, Montreal, Canada, December 13, 1962
Robert E. Dorr, East Orange, New Jersey, November 26, 1962
Edward R. Doughty, Margate, New Jersey, November 26, 1962
J. Malcolm Elson, Peoria, Illinois, September 17, 1963
John A. Evans, Jackson, Mississippi, November 17, 1962
Lorne J. D. Fasken, Guelph, Canada, August 11, 1963
Frederick J. Feeney, Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 4, 1962
Harry M. Fisher, St. Louis, Missouri, December 21, 1962
John T. Flynn, Scarsdale, New York, November 20, 1962
Grayson W. Gaver, Baltimore, Maryland, June 7, 1963
Hugh Gibb, Jr., New Haven, Connecticut, August 22, 1963
William S. Gilmer, Pulaski, Virginia, March 4, 1963
Russell W. Groh, Williamsville, New York, February 24, 1963
Allen O. Gruebbel, Kansas City, Missouri, July 21, 1963
John E. Gurley, San Francisco, California, February 27, 1963
William J. Healey, New Orleans, Louisiana, January 4, 1963
Francis A. Holland, Cranston, Rhode Island, August 2, 1963
James S. Hopkins, Bel Air, Maryland, November 16, 1962

Samuel A. Isaacson, New York, New York, August 18, 1963
 Elmer A. Jasper, Chicago, Illinois, February 1, 1963
 Alvah Lucas Jones, Paris, Texas, August 25, 1963
 Bush Jones, Dallas, Texas, April 6, 1963
 Lester E. Kalk, Chicago, Illinois, January 6, 1963
 William C. Keller, Great Neck, New York, April 13, 1963
 Carl L. Kennedy, Montgomery, West Virginia, June 8, 1963
 Elias S. Khalifah, St. Louis, Missouri, May 16, 1963
 John A. Kolmer (Honorary), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1962
 James R. McCartney, Shreveport, Louisiana, April 2, 1963
 Hugh M. McElrath, Murray, Kentucky, March 8, 1963
 William C. McHardy, Cleveland, Mississippi, August 31, 1963
 Ray A. Maddox, Sr., Abilene, Texas, February 3, 1963
 Howard J. Merkeley, Winnipeg, Canada, September 4, 1963
 Philip M. Northrop, Ann Arbor, Michigan, September 28, 1963
 Clarence E. Peterson, Rockville, Connecticut, September 30, 1963
 Jay N. Pike, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 6, 1963
 Robert L. Platner, Grants Pass, Oregon, September 15, 1963
 Charles E. Riggs (Honorary), Washington, D. C., May 31, 1963
 Garrett P. Robertson, San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1963
 William J. Ryan, Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 24, 1963
 H. Alder Sebal, Middletown, Ohio, January 28, 1963
 Roy Danks Smiley, Indianapolis, Indiana, March 1, 1963
 C. Carroll Smith, Waterbury, Connecticut, March 27, 1963
 Phillip A. Traynor, Wilmington, Delaware, December 5, 1962
 Francis B. Vedder, Ann Arbor, Michigan, December 6, 1962
 Marcus L. Ward, Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 9, 1963
 Alton B. Whitman, Orlando, Florida, December 21, 1962
 W. R. Wright, Jackson, Mississippi, June 23, 1963
 Robert D. Wyckoff, Navy, October 9, 1962

Nominating—Dr. Lon W. Morrey, chairman, Chicago. The committee recommended the following men for the several offices:

President-elect	Harry Lyons, Richmond, Va.
Vice-President	Clarence W. Hagan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer	Fritz A. Pierson, Lincoln, Neb.
Regents	Berton E. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.
	Ormonde J. McCormack, Syracuse, N. Y.

There being no nominations from the floor, on motion and vote, the men named by the Nominating Committee were elected by acclamation to the respective offices.

Bylaws—Dr. George W. Teuscher, chairman, Chicago. In accordance with the wishes of the Board of Regents of the American College of Dentists, the Committee on Bylaws recommend that Article II, Section I of the Constitution of the American College of Dentists, which now reads:

ARTICLE II. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES

Section I. The purposes and objectives of the College are as follows:

- a. To promote the ideals of the dental profession.
- b. To advance the standards and efficiency of dentistry.
- c. To encourage graduate studies and continuing educational effort by dentists.
- d. To encourage, stimulate, and promote research.
- e. To improve public understanding and appreciation of oral health service.
- f. To encourage the development and use of measures for the control and prevention of oral disorders.
- g. To cooperate with other groups for the advancement of professional relationships in the interest of the public.
- h. To recognize meritorious achievement, especially in dental science, art, education, literature, and human relations by conferring Fellowship in the College on those persons properly selected to receive such honor.

be changed to read:

PREAMBLE

The American College of Dentists, in order to promote the highest ideals of the dental profession, advance the standards and efficiency, develop good human relations and understanding with our patients, and extend the benefits of dental health services to the greatest numbers, declare and adopt the following principles and ideals as ways and means for the attainment of these goals:

- (a) To encourage qualified persons to consider a career in dentistry so that the public may be assured of the availability of dental health services now and in the future;
- (b) To urge broad preparation for such a career at all educational levels;
- (c) To encourage graduate studies and continuing educational efforts by dentists;
- (d) To encourage, stimulate, and promote research;
- (e) To urge the development and use of measures for the control and prevention of oral disorders;
- (f) To improve the public understanding and appreciation of oral health service and its importance to the optimum health of the patient through sound public dental health education;
- (g) To encourage the free exchange of ideas and experiences in the interest of better service to the patient;
- (h) To cooperate with other groups for the advancement of interprofessional relationships in the interest of the public; and
- (i) To urge upon the professional man the recognition of his responsibilities in the community as a citizen as well as a contributor in the field of health service;
- (j) In order to give encouragement to individuals to further these objectives, and to recognize meritorious achievements and potentials for contributions in dental science, art, education, literature, human relations and

all the other areas that contribute to the human welfare and the promotion of these objectives—to confer Fellowship in the College on such persons properly selected to receive such honor.

The Bylaws Committee also recommended that Section IV of Article I of the Bylaws be amended to change the first sentence of said Section to read:

A nomination must be presented, on a fully executed copy of the official nomination form, to the Secretary of the College, before *March 1st*. . . .

These changes were approved.

President's Address—Vice-President Lyons presided while President Blackerby presented his presidential address.

Indoctrination Address—Jay H. Eshleman, Philadelphia.

After a brief recess, the program on "Continuing Education" was presented. (These five papers were published in the December 1963 JOURNAL.)

THE LUNCHEON

The luncheon was served in the Vernon and Garden Rooms of Haddon Hall Hotel. This interlude meeting was under the auspices of the New Jersey Section of the American College of Dentists; Frederick E. Schmidt, chairman, presided. The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Harvey Bennett of the First Presbyterian Church, Atlantic City. Guests and dignitaries were introduced.

Entertainment was offered by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Mr. John J. Geier, Newark, N. J., Public Relations Supervisor, discussed and demonstrated "Research—Gateway to Tomorrow."

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM

The meeting convened at 3:00 P.M. The ceremony began with a procession of the candidates for Fellowship and their sponsors, the Officers and Regents, and the recipients of Honorary Degrees and Awards. Robert W. McNulty, Orator of the College, pronounced the invocation.

The Convocation Address was delivered by Herman B. Wells, Chancellor of the University, President of the Indiana University Foundation, Indiana University.

(This paper, "The Need for Leadership in the Field of Higher Education," was published in the December 1963 JOURNAL.)

THE FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships in the College were conferred upon the following:

Thomas W. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio
Jerry J. Adelson, New York, N. Y.
I. Kenneth Adisman, New York, N. Y.
Leon J. Allen, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
James E. Armstrong, Jr., Houston,
Texas

Harold E. Barlow, Akron, Ohio
John Mallett Barron, Sr., Memphis,
Tenn.

Jack Barsh, New York, N. Y.
John A. Bartlett, Detroit, Mich.
S. Elmer Bear, Richmond, Va.
Dewey H. Bell, Jr., Richmond, Va.
Melvin Bellet, Teaneck, N. J.
Harry Bernard Binder, Troy, N. Y.
Ancil Louis Bomer, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
C. Kermit Botkin, Morristown, N. J.
Fernand M. Bouchon, Paris, France
John Pilcher Bradshaw, Norfolk, Va.
Thomas E. Braly, Jr., Chattanooga,
Tenn.

Edward Bressman, Maplewood, N. J.
Frederick F. Brewster, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry W. Bruce, Jr., U.S.P.H.S., Wash-
ington, D. C.

Richard V. Brunner, Portsmouth, Ohio
John F. Bucher, U. S. Navy, Bethesda,
Md.

James V. Burnett, Fort Worth, Tex.
Earl O. Butcher, New York, N. Y.
John Joseph Byrne, Chicago, Ill.

J. Lyndon Carman, Denver, Colo.
W. Claire Cartier, Grand Rapids,
Mich.

Gerard Joseph Casey, Chicago, Ill.
Eugene F. Cavin, La Crosse, Kans.
Lloyd Eugene Church, Bethesda, Md.
Horace P. Clark, Trenton, N. J.
Abram Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.
George A. Coleman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edwin M. Collins, Loma Linda, Calif.
Harold R. Connelly, Bridgeport, Conn.
John Allan Cooper, Lancaster, Pa.
Allan A. Copping, New Orleans, La.
Emmett R. Costich, Lexington, Ky.
Guy Reeves Courage, U. S. Navy,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Vance L. Crouse, U. S. Air Force,
Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas
Donald M. Cunningham, Indianapolis,
Ind.

James L. Dannenberg, Philadelphia,
Pa.

Dupree Davis, Dothan, Ala.

Theodore Hubert Dedolph, Jr., St.
Cloud, Minn.

Arthur J. Denlinger, Dayton, Ohio

W. Bryan Denman, Gonzales, Texas

Alton Rene De Nux, Marksville, La.

Viron L. Diefenbach, U.S.P.H.S.,
Washington, D. C.

Thomas M. Dobbins, Wichita Falls,
Texas

J. Roy Doty, Chicago, Ill.

Alvin Nies Dumestre, New Orleans,
La.

Roy T. Durocher, Lexington, Ky.

Carl Henry Ellertson, Jr., Palo Alto,
Calif.

Kenneth Ray Elwell, U. S. Air Force,
Gunter Air Force Base, Ala.

Darden Johnson Eure, Morehead City,
N. C.

Charles W. Fain, Jr., Daytona Beach,
Fla.

Duncan J. Ferguson, London, Canada

Henry B. Fitch, U. S. Army, APO 178,
New York, N. Y.

Marion Allen Flesher, Oklahoma City,
Okla.

S. Sol Flores, Evanston, Ill.

Gardner P. H. Foley, Baltimore, Md.

Tyler Cleveland Folsom, U.S.P.H.S.
Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

George B. Foote, Dallas, Texas

John M. Frankel, U.S.P.H.S., Chicago,
Ill.

D. Jackson Freese, Concord, N. H.

Sidney S. Friedman, Jr., Memphis,
Tenn.

John R. Frost, U. S. Army, APO 407,
New York, N. Y.

J. Murray Gavel, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Joseph R. Gibson, U. S. Air Force,
Norton Air Force Base, Calif.

Lewis Vickers Giesecke, Englewood,
Colo.

Philip J. Gitnick, Montreal, Canada
Charles Johnson Goldthwaite, Worcester, Mass.

Frank Arthur Green, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Leo Grudin, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Wade H. Hagerman, Jr., U. S. Navy, Bethesda, Md.

William H. Hanford, Jr., Oakland, Calif.

H. A. Hannett, Louisville, Ky.

Richard D. Hardin, Little Rock, Ark.

James Dawson Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert Richard Hase, U. S. Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

George J. Hashim, Pittsfield, Mass.

William Tyler Haynes, Richmond, Va.

Kenneth H. Heisey, Harrisburg, Pa.

Leland C. Hendershot, Chicago, Ill.

Luther A. Heydon, Hackensack, N. J.

Judson C. Hickey, Lexington, Ky.

Taylor T. Hicks, Sr., Prescott, Ariz.

Leonard Hirschfeld, New York, N. Y.

Charles Vincent Hobbs, Quanah, Texas

John J. Hollister, Chicago, Ill.

Clarence David Honig, Beverly Hills, Calif.

William C. Hopkins, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Robert A. Hundley, East St. Louis, Ill.

Theodore R. Hunley, U. S. Navy, Bethesda, Md.

Robert Floyd Jackson, Sr., Hillsville, Va.

Harry M. Jolley, Toronto, Canada

William T. Jones, Monticello, Ark.

Herbert Henri Kabnick, New York, N. Y.

Arthur Edward Kahn, New York, N. Y.

Robert L. Kaplan, Miami Beach, Fla.

Edward M. Katulski, Dearborn, Mich.

Bernard Claud Kehler, St. Petersburg, Fla.

I. Lawrence Kerr, Endicott, N. Y.

John Richard Koser, Buena Park, Calif.

Charles D. Krouse, Defiance, Ohio

Roland T. Lamb, Montreal, Canada

Charles T. Lambrukos, Concord, N. H.

Chester Landy, Brookline, Mass.
Harry Fred Lee, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio
Edward F. Leone, West Allis, Wisc.
James B. Lepley, U. S. Navy, Bethesda,
Md.
Thompson McClung Lewis, Seattle,
Wash.
Robert Campbell Likins, U.S.P.H.S.,
Bethesda, Md.
Andrew Melchior Linz, New York,
N. Y.
Paul P. Liscio, Bridgeport, Conn.
Roderick L. Lister, U. S. Army, Ta-
coma, Wash.
Angelo R. Lombardi, Jersey City, N. J.
Paul V. Long, Kingman, Ariz.
William J. Longan, Richmond, Va.
John J. Lucas, Hershey, Pa.
F. Earle Lyman, U.S.P.H.S., Bethesda,
Md.
Norwood E. Lyons, U. S. Navy, Seat-
tle, Wash.

H. Berton McCauley, Baltimore, Md.
William Loring McCarty, Montgom-
ery, Ala.
Frank J. McClure, U.S.P.H.S., Bethes-
da, Md.
Robert W. Marshall, Toronto, Canada
Thomas R. Meadows, Memphis, Tenn.
Adrien W. Mercier, Newburgh, N. Y.
Herbert H. Metz, Detroit, Mich.
Clive I. Mohammed, San Juan, Puerto
Rico
William A. Monroe, Jr., U. S. Navy,
San Diego, Calif.
Bernard J. Moran, Lincoln, Neb.
James Laban Morris, Brownwood,
Texas
Richard Karl Mosbaugh, Cincinnati,
Ohio
Donald Hugh Munro, Vancouver,
B. C., Canada
Wesley P. Munsie, Vancouver, B. C.,
Canada

Nicholas Richardson Nichols, III,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Clabourne W. Nickels, Walnut Ridge,
Ark.
John Graham Nolen, Lansing, Mich.

Norman H. Olsen, Evanston, Ill.

- Frederick F. Peel, Des Moines, Ia.
John W. Pepper, Jr., U. S. Navy, Bethesda, Md.
Joseph Pollack, East Orange, N. J.
Richard Anthony Powell, Buffalo, N. Y.
Elmer Clarence Prall, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Billy Francis Pridgen, Antioch, Calif.
William Taylor Quinn, Detroit, Mich.
Joseph Y. Reed, Dallas, Texas
Robert L. Reeves, Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Earl W. Renfroe, Chicago, Ill.
Marvin E. Revzin, Detroit, Mich.
James Morris Reynolds, Lubbock, Texas
William Stanley Reynolds, Huntsville, Ala.
William Howard Ritchey, Bryan, Texas
Charles Thomas Roberts, Little Rock, Ark.
Edward P. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio
Henry D. Rohrer, Rochester, N. Y.
Sheldon J. Ross, New York, N. Y.
Martin Alan Rothman, New Haven, Conn.
Robert J. Rowan, U. S. Army, Fort Riley, Kans.
Robert Stephen Runzo, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Albert Lee Russell, U.S.P.H.S., Bethesda, Md.
Ernest A. Sahs, Iowa City, Iowa
Martin A. Salas, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Jones Salley, Baltimore, Md.
Bernard B. Saturen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Schelhas, Highland Park, Ill.
Fred William Schroeder, Nashville, Ill.
David S. Shelby, New York, N. Y.
Israel Shulman, Washington, D. C.
Hugh Austin Sims, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lloyd Osmer Skaalen, Stoughton, Wisc.
James Floyd Smith, Memphis, Tenn.
William Thomas Smith, Tifton, Ga.
Bernard Shaw Snyder, Columbus, Ohio

John Raymond Snyder, Helena, Mont.
John William Snyder, Brownwood,
Texas
Anthony R. Sofio, Omaha, Neb.
Earl John Spencer, Dayton, Ohio
Walter G. Spengeman, Yonkers, N. Y.
Stanley R. Spiro, Hempstead, N. Y.
William George Sprague, U. S. Air
Force, San Antonio, Texas
Cecil C. Steiner, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Eugene I. Stephenson, San Diego, Calif.
James D. Stewart, Camden, N. J.
Edward H. Stiesmeyer, U. S. Army,
Fort Dix, N. J.
Morris Meyer Stoner, Indianapolis,
Ind.
David F. Striffler, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Alexander Sved, New York, N. Y.
Sven O. Svenson, Worcester, Mass.
Adrian L. Swanson, Evanston, Ill.
Leonard Szerlip, Morristown, N. J.

Gustav C. Tassman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clyde C. Thompson, DeQueen, Ark.
Myers Thornton, Dallas, Texas
Samuel Byron Towler, Raleigh, N. C.
Milton S. Travin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard R. Troxell, U. S. Navy, Be-
thesda, Md.

Olin B. Vaughan, Corpus Christi,
Texas

Herbert E. Ward, San Francisco, Calif.
Donald A. Washburn, Chicago, Ill.
J. Phillip Wersching, Cincinnati, Ohio
Edward F. Wheelan, Sr., Santa Ana,
Calif.
John O. Whitaker, San Pedro, Calif.
John D. Wilbanks, El Paso, Texas
Dollie Mae Woodul, Dallas, Texas
Henry Elton Woodward, Tampa, Fla.
Gary Ernest Wright, Toledo, Ohio
James L. Wyatt, Jr., U. S. Air Force,
Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.

IN ABSENTIA

Pearson W. Brown, U. S. Army, APO,
New York, N. Y.
Yves A. Cantin, Paris, France
Goeffrey L. Slack, London, England

THE HONORARY FELLOWSHIP

This was conferred upon Herman B Wells, the Convocation speaker.

Citation

By

Harry Lyons, Richmond, Va.

I have the honor of presenting Dr. Herman B Wells, statesman in the realm of university education and administration, international authority on cultural affairs, and renowned advisor to institutions in business and government.

Dr. Wells, a native of Indiana, has maintained his residence and official office in the State of Indiana throughout his lifetime, but his work and influence have had their impact throughout the world.

At the age of 33 he was named dean of the School of Business of Indiana University, its acting president at the age of 35, and president at the age of 36. Under his presidential administration, Indiana University enjoyed phenomenal developments in the scope and quality of instruction, physical development, faculty stature, and student enrollment. He retired from the presidency of Indiana University in 1962, after 25 years of dedicated service in this office. He is now the chancellor.

Dr. Wells is responsible for initiating educational programs in Asia, Africa, and South America under the auspices of Indiana University and UNESCO.

His national and international affiliations are legion. Among the most important are his appointment by President Eisenhower in 1957 as an American Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, his membership with ministerial rank in the Allied Mission for Observation of Greek Elections, his services as advisor in cultural affairs to the military governor of the United States Occupied Zone in Germany, his mission to Russia to observe higher education, and his participation at the SEATO Conference on Higher Education in Southeast Asia.

The honors which have come to Dr. Wells in recognition of his many contributions include 13 honorary degrees and numerous distinguished service awards and citations from national organizations and foreign countries.

Mr. President, I present Dr. Herman B Wells for Honorary Fellowship in the American College of Dentists in appreciation of his lifetime of service dedicated to human welfare, the enlightenment of minds of men, and the elevation of human dignity.

THE AWARDS

The William John Gies Award was given to Kenneth A. Easlick, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and to Francis A. Arnold, Bethesda, Maryland.

Citation

By

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

For the William John Gies Award—the highest honor that the College can bestow upon one of its own members—it is my great privilege and pleasure to recognize a man who is at once a great teacher, a distinguished statesman in dentistry and in public health, an author and editor of renown, an expert practitioner, a courageous soldier, and a dedicated citizen who has served humbly but in an extraordinary way his community, his state and his country. Throughout his long career he has personally exemplified the ideals of leadership, service, and devotion to dentistry that the American College of Dentists was created to symbolize, uphold, and advance. Pioneer in the field of dentistry for children, teacher and inspiration to students and practitioners of dental public health, stimulating consultant to federal, state, and local health agencies, innovator and organizer in the area of dental care administration, he typifies to perfection the professional man that every young dental graduate dreams of someday becoming.

To his long list of honors, which range from the French Croix de Guerre in 1918, to the University of Michigan's Award for Distinguished Faculty Achievement in 1962, the American College of Dentists is privileged to add the William John Gies Award for one of its most distinguished and deserving Fellows—Kenneth Alexander Easlick.

(And for my own personal satisfaction I add, as one of Ken's former students: the man who first said that "Experience is the best teacher" would have known better had he, too, been a student of Dr. Easlick's.)

Citation

By

Thomas J. Hill, Brecksville, Ohio

I have the honor of presenting Dr. Francis A. Arnold, Jr., Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, to be the recipient of the William John Gies Award. I have had the good fortune of knowing him through his professional career and more intimately during his tenure as Director of the National Institute of Dental Research, which he has headed since 1953.

Dr. Arnold's distinguished career as a scientist and research administrator is probably well known to all of you. A native of Ohio, he received his B.S. and D.D.S. degrees from Western Reserve University. He became a Commissioned Officer in the Public Health Service in 1934, and associated himself with the National Institute of Health in 1937. Thus began what has been a most rewarding and productive career in his chosen field—dental research.

In his pioneer studies of fluorides and their effects on dental caries he helped pave the way for one of the outstanding public health measures of our times. His early research in the production of carious teeth in hamsters led the way to the extensive use of these animals in dental research. He is author or co-author of about 50 scientific papers in his field of interest—oral bacteriology, oral pathology, and epidemiology of dental caries.

In recognition of his contributions to dental research and public health, Dr. Arnold holds membership or fellowship in many national and international societies, including fellowship in this organization. He has served as President of the International Association for Dental Research, and Vice-President of the Scientific Commission, Federation Dentaire Internationale. He is the recipient of an Honorary Doctor of Science degree from Western Reserve University.

That the William John Gies Award should be given to Dr. Arnold is a fine tribute to his leadership in dental education and research, as well as to the integrity and sincerity which has been shown in his personal and professional life.

Dr. Gies, for whom this award was named, was the founder of the International Association of Dental Research as well as the founder of and long time editor of the *Journal of Dental Research*. He stood emphatically for investigation in dental disease. Dr. Arnold through

his personal research efforts and through his efforts to activate and direct the research of others has demonstrated the same high idealism.

In behalf of the American College of Dentists, it is an honor and a privilege to present for the William John Gies Award—Francis A. Arnold, Jr.

THE EVENING MEETING

The dinner was held in the Carolina Room of the Chalfonte Hotel. The invocation was pronounced by the Very Reverend Msgr. Michael I. Fronczak, Irvington, N. J.

Following dinner, President Blackerby introduced the guests, and formally installed the Officers and Regents elected at the morning session:

President-elect	Harry Lyons, Richmond, Va.
Vice-President	Clarence W. Hagan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer	Fritz A. Pierson, Lincoln, Neb.
Regents	Berton E. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.
	Ormonde J. McCormack, Syracuse, N. Y.

The gavel was handed to incoming President Jack S. Rounds, who asked Donald W. Gullett, a past-President of the College and Secretary of the Canadian Dental Association, to present the *Service Key* of the College to the retiring president Philip E. Blackerby, Jr. Dr. Blackerby responded with a sincere expression of thanks.

Vice-President Clarence W. Hagan presided while President Jack S. Rounds read his Inaugural Address.

Mr. Brian Sullivan, Metropolitan Opera, presented a program of songs that were delightful. This was Mr. Sullivan's second appearance at a Convocation; he presented a musical interlude in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, at the 1959 Convocation, following the luncheon.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS

October 10, 11, 12, and 14, 1963, Atlantic City

First Meeting

The Board of Regents of the American College of Dentists met in the St. Giles Room, Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City, on Thursday, October 10, at 2:00 P.M. Thirteen members were present. President Blackerby presided. The minutes of the Board meetings of April 5-6, 1963, at St. Louis, were received.

Reports of Officers on various activities of the College were received. President Blackerby requested the privilege of reporting later. Treasurer Pierson was unable to be present and Dr. Brandhorst read his report: as of October 1, 1963, there was a bank balance of \$36,530.97, and Government securities in the amount of \$90,000.00—a total of \$126,530.97.

The Editor, T. F. McBride, reported on several matters relating to the JOURNAL. It was noted that beginning in 1964, the JOURNAL would be published in January, April, July, and October. He was complimented on his efforts.

Henry A. Swanson, Historian, reported the plans of the History Committee as well as activities at the Museum of History and Technology, newly established in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

The Secretary submitted reports on the ad-interim polls taken by the Board; he announced a total membership of 3,380 Fellows, consisting of 3,350 active Fellows and 30 Honorary Fellows; he also read a list of the Fellows who died since the 1962 Convocation, Miami Beach (this appears in the report of the Necrology Committee in this issue); the following resignations were reported and accepted with regret: Clarence E. Matteson, Tucson, Ariz.; Guy R. Harrison, Richmond, Va.; Augustave Neuber, Schenectady, N. Y.; Herbert L. Esterberg, Newton Centre, Mass.; and Israel Bender, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reports by the Regents on College activities in their respective areas were presented and discussed.

These Minutes have been compiled and abbreviated by the Secretary, O. W. Brandhorst.

Under Unfinished Business, Reidar F. Sognnaes was designated the representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science from the American College of Dentists.

Second Meeting

This meeting convened Friday morning, October 11, at 8:30 A.M. Vice-President Lyons presided while President Blackerby presented his report. This was referred to the Committee on President's Report for study and recommendation—Frank P. Bowyer, chairman, Ralph J. Bowman, and Stanley A. Lovestedt.

It was voted that the College should be officially represented at the Workshop on Continuing Education, sponsored by the American Association of Dental Schools, Chicago, on December 10-11-12, 1963; the President would appoint these men.

The amended Bylaws of the Indiana Section were approved.

The Ovid Bell Press, Inc., Fulton, Mo., was awarded the 1964 printing contract for the JOURNAL.

Henry A. Swanson reported on the Third National Conference of Citizens Committee on World Health.

Third Meeting

The Friday afternoon meeting was devoted to hearing the reports of the Chairmen of the College committees. These will appear in the *ACD Reporter* during the year.

Fourth Meeting

The meeting on Saturday morning, October 12, convened at 8:30 A.M. Most of the session was given over to interviewing persons who had expressed an interest in becoming associated with the College in the capacity of employees, since it was learned that the College was planning to expand its facilities and activities in the near future. The Board was pleased with these interviews and in due time will announce formal plans. It was left to the Committee on Personnel and the Secretary to confer further and work out details with the person or persons finally agreed on.

Following the interviews, President-elect Rounds presided while the Committee on the President's Report brought in its recommendations. Many of the suggestions offered by President Blackerby re-

quired detailed studies; hence, they were referred to various committees for report at the Spring meeting of the Board.

Fifth Meeting

This first meeting of the new Board was held Monday, October 14, at 5:00 P.M. President Rounds presided and introduced the new members:

Vice-President	Clarence W. Hagan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
President-elect	Harry Lyons, Richmond, Va.
Treasurer (re-elected)	F. A. Pierson, Lincoln, Neb.
Regents	Berton E. Anderson, Seattle, Wash.
	Ormonde J. McCormack, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Board expressed appreciation and thanks for the services of the retiring members: Philip E. Blackerby, Ralph J. Bowman, and William B. Ryder, Jr.

Regent George S. Easton sent greetings and expressed regret that he could not be present.

Henry A. Swanson was appointed Historian for a period of five years.

President Rounds was empowered to make such committee appointments as he found necessary and desirable.

The Board gave the following directive to the Committee on Personnel:

- 1) that July 1 or thereabouts be assumed as a possible date for acquiring additional office personnel;
- 2) that a part-time arrangement would provide all parties to better evaluate the situation and provide more ready final decisions;
- 3) that the present Secretary, O. W. Brandhorst, be designated as Executive Secretary and the new position be designated as Secretary.

President Rounds expressed appreciation for the honor conferred on him, and stated that his theme for the year would be "Purpose"; he asked for cooperation in the year ahead.

American College of Dentists

OFFICERS, 1963-1964

President

JACK S. ROUNDS
3875 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles 5, Calif.

Treasurer

FRITZ A. PIERSON
1112 Federal Securities Bldg.
Lincoln 8, Neb.

President-elect

HARRY LYONS
Medical College of Virginia
School of Dentistry
Richmond 19, Va.

Historian

HENRY A. SWANSON
919 18th St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Vice-President

CLARENCE W. HAGAN
7528 Graymore Road
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Secretary

O. W. BRANDHORST
4236 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis 8, Mo.

Editor

T. F. McBRIDE
Ohio State University
College of Dentistry
305 West 12th Ave.
Columbus 10, Ohio

REGENTS

BERTON E. ANDERSON
4552 51st St., N.E.
Seattle, Wash.

FRANK O. ALFORD
1001 Liberty Life Bldg.
Charlotte 2, N. C.

ORMONDE J. McCORMACK
499 South Warren St.
Syracuse, N. Y.

STANLEY A. LOVESTEDT
Mayo Clinic
Rochester, Minn.

FRANK P. BOWYER
608 Medical Arts Bldg.
Knoxville 2, Tenn.

PERCY G. ANDERSON
Faculty of Dentistry
University of Toronto
124 Edward St.
Toronto 2, Canada

GEORGE S. EASTON
State University of Iowa
College of Dentistry
Iowa City, Ia.

CARL J. STARK
1238 Keith Bldg.
Cleveland 15, Ohio

COMMITTEES: 1963-1964

BYLAWS

GEORGE W. TEUSCHER, <i>Chairman</i> , 311 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1964
WILBUR P. McNULTY, 3501 S. Harrison St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1965
KYRLE W. PREIS, 700 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.	1966
HARVEY S. HUXTABLE, Mineral Point, Wisc.	1967
FRITZ A. PIERSON, 1112 Federal Securities Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.	1968

CONDUCT

STEPHEN P. FORREST, <i>Chairman</i> , 3556 Caroline St., St. Louis, Mo.	1965
JOHN C. BRAUER, Univ. of North Carolina, School of Dentistry, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1964
MILES R. MARKLEY, 632 Republic Bldg., Denver, Colo.	1966
GUSTAV O. KRUGER, JR., 3900 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. ..	1967
EARL D. LOWRY, 79 E. State St., Columbus, Ohio	1968

EDUCATION AND RECRUITMENT

LOUIS G. TERKLA, <i>Chairman</i> , 611 S.W. Campus Dr., Sam Jackson Park, Univ. of Oregon School of Dentistry, Portland, Ore.	1964
ROBERT E. DOERR, <i>Co-Chairman</i> , Univ. of Michigan, School of Dentistry, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1967
HARVEY W. REID, 101 Donwoods Dr., Toronto, Canada	1964
ARTHUR H. WUEHRMANN, Univ. of Alabama, School of Dentistry, Birmingham, Ala.	1965
JOHN W. NEILSON, Faculty of Dentistry, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada	1965
ROBERT F. VASON, 541 N. Donnelly St., Mt. Dora, Fla.	1966

Consultants

WILLIAM S. BRANDHORST, 9827 Clayton Rd., St. Louis, Mo.	
SHAILER PETERSON, Univ. of Tennessee, School of Dentistry, Memphis, Tenn.	
REGINALD H. SULLENS, 840 North Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill.	
KENNETH E. WESSELS, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.	

HEALTH SERVICES

JAMES B. BUSH, <i>Chairman</i> , State Univ. of Iowa, College of Dentistry, Iowa City, Iowa	1965
ALBERT H. TRITHART, Director, Division of Dental Health, Tennessee Dept. of Public Health, Nashville, Tenn.	1964
ERNEST F. LECLAIRE, 618 Park Bldg., Worcester, Mass.	1966
RALPH S. LLOYD, 4707 HEW Bldg. North, Washington, D. C.	1967
B. M. TYLICKI, 547 E. Broadway, Long Beach, Calif.	1968

Consultant

MR. B. DUANE MOEN, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.	
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JOURNALISM

LAWRENCE W. BIMESTEFER, <i>Chairman</i> , 1 Kinship Rd., Baltimore, Md. ...	1965
RALPH ROSEN, 7247 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.	1964
JOHN E. GILSTER, 4660 Maryland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	1966
WESLEY J. DUNN, 230 St. George St., Toronto, Canada	1967
THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG, 408 N. Cumberland, Lebanon, Tenn.	1968
THOMAS F. MCBRIDE, Editor, <i>Ex officio</i> , Ohio State University, College of Dentistry, 305 W. 12th Ave., Columbus, Ohio	

OPERATION BOOKSHELF

NORMAN O. HARRIS, <i>Chairman</i> , 21 Mimosa, Santa Maria, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico	1964
WALTER J. REUTER, <i>Co-Chairman</i> , 228 S. Oakwood Dr., Hamilton AFB, Calif.	1964
JAMES M. MCNERNEY, 5048 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1965
MARVIN E. REVZIN, 16559 Wisconsin Ave., Detroit, Mich.	1966
JAMES P. VERNETTI, 543 Orange Ave., Coronado, Calif.	1967

Consultant

HENRY A. SWANSON, 919 18th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

HAROLD W. KROGH, <i>Chairman</i> , 1835 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D. C. ...	1966
EDWARD J. BUECHEL, 1380 Bardstown Rd., Louisville, Ky.	1964
W. MCGILL BURNS, 80 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.	1965
BRUCE B. SMITH, 1110 Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.	1967
COZIER W. GILMAN, 219 E. 8th St., National City, Calif.	1968

Consultant

CHAUNCY D. LEAKE, Univ. of California, School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif.

RESEARCH

JAMES A. ENGLISH, <i>Chairman</i> , Univ. of Buffalo, School of Dentistry, Buffalo, N. Y.	1965
DAVID B. SCOTT, National Institute of Health, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md.	1964
RALPH W. PHILLIPS, 1121 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.	1966
CARL A. OSTROM, 5107 Danbury Rd., Bethesda, Md.	1967
WESLEY O. YOUNG, 2456 Eastway Dr., Lexington, Ky.	1968

Consultants

THOMAS J. HILL, Brecksville, Ohio
 SEYMOUR J. KRESHOVER, National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md.
 SHOLOM PEARLMAN, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

WALTER J. PELTON, <i>Chairman</i> , Univ. of Alabama, School of Dentistry, Birmingham, Ala.	1967
KENNETH A. EASLICK, 2 Ruthven Pl., Ann Arbor, Mich.	1964
JAMES M. DUNNING, 75 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.	1966
VINCENT A. TAGLIARINO, 2404 S. Preston, Louisville, Ky.	1965
ROBERT THOBURN, 227 Orange Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.	1967

Consultant

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

WORLD RELATIONS

OBED H. MOEN, <i>Chairman</i> , 6 Main St., Watertown, Wisc.	1965
FRED A. HENNY, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.	1964
CARL L. SEBELIUS, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.	1966
JOHN R. ABEL, 10231 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.	1967
GEORGE C. PAFFENBARGER, Boyds, Md.	1968

Consultants

PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR., W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.
 DONALD W. GULLETT, 5 Colwick, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada
 HAROLD HILLENBRAND, 222 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
 GERALD H. LEATHERMAN, 35 Devonshire Pl., London, England
 GERALD D. TIMMONS, 3223 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SPECIALIZATION AND
GENERAL PRACTICE

WILLARD C. FLEMING, *Chairman*, Univ. of California Medical Center,
 School of Dentistry, San Francisco, Calif.
 PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR., W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.
 WALTER E. DUNDON, 111 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ELMER EBERT, 10058 Ewing Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ROBERT L. HEINZE, One Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NECROLOGY (one year appointments)

JOHN H. BAJUK, *Chairman*, 1551 Webster St., Alameda, Calif.
 MAYNARD K. HINE, 1121 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 HARRY H. SORRELS, 2751 Northwest Expressway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

NOMINATING (one year appointments)

GERALD D. TIMMONS, *Chairman*, 3223 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 EDWARD A. CHENEY, 2909 E. River Ave., Lansing, Mich.
 J. LORENZ JONES, 405 N. Bedford Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.
 HOLMES T. KNIGHTON, Medical College of Virginia, School of Dentistry,
 Richmond, Va.
 RAYMOND C. SHURR, 212 N. 12th St., Muskogee, Okla.

Looks at Books

OUTLINE OF HISTOLOGY. By Gerrit Bevelander. Part One—218 pp.; Part Two—114 pp. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 5th ed. 1963. \$5.90.

This *Outline of Histology* is a book for beginning students in histology. Its first section is a study of general histology, with descriptions of the human tissues and of their arrangements in the different organs and systems. The second section of the book is a study of the embryonic development of the face, oral cavity, and teeth, and a description of the tissues of the teeth and of their surrounding structures.

As in former editions, the illustrations in this new fifth edition are chiefly drawings, and they are excellent. A beginning student will find it easy to interpret his own tissue sections with the help of these clear and uncomplicated figures.

The text of the book covers a broad scope, but its use will require considerable supplemental information and explanation. While it is not written in outline form, probably the author's intent was to give merely a synopsis, as the title suggests, to be used in conjunction with lectures and discussion.

In the section on dental histology there are a number of statements which are much open to question. And some of the terminology used makes clear the need not only for uniformity of nomenclature in this field, but also for accuracy in the use of terms.

For example, referring to the alveolar process, the author says that "between the lamina dura and the external plates . . . there is a system of membrane or cancellous bone." The terms *membrane bone* and *cancellous bone* are not usually understood to mean the same thing.

Reading of tooth development, we find that the "ameloblasts' stratum intermedium elaborates . . . Nasmyth's membrane." The term *ameloblasts' stratum intermedium* is a strange expression.

Difficulty for the reader, and particularly for the beginning student, is created by the use of the terms *Tomes' dentinal fibrils*, *Tomes' dentinal processes*, *Tomes' enamel processes*.

Enamel hypoplasia is said to manifest itself in several ways: "com-

monly as an imperfection in external form, in deficient calcification, or in partial absence of the tissue." From this, the student would confuse *hypoplasia* and *hypocalcification*.

Enamel spindles are defined as "projections of the dentinal tubules."

The cementoenamel junction is said to be "the apical termination of cementum." It is, of course, the coronal termination.

In the description of tooth formation we read that "the role of the ameloblast is similar to the role of the odontoblast." This statement occurs more than once, and read in context it is no less unclear than when read as an isolated statement.

Under a discussion of hypercementosis we read that "sometimes the amount of cementum which is laid down may be so extensive that a calcified union between the tooth and the alveolus may exist." While ankylosis may occur under the condition of extreme hypercementosis, it also occurs without it, and often fails to occur when it is present.

The strong point of this book is the drawings, which are clear and easy to understand. It is a fairly safe generalization to say that there never was a textbook written that did not contain some mistakes. This one would be much improved by amplification or by a more easily grasped outline form, and by correction of misleading terminology and inexact statements.

Dorothy Permar, Columbus, Ohio

CURRENT CLINICAL DENTAL TERMINOLOGY. Edited by Carl O. Boucher. 527 pp. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Co. 1963. \$11.00.

Current Clinical Dental Terminology is a very successful attempt to clarify the meaning of words commonly used in dentistry. It is essentially a dictionary, compiled by the editor with the aid of 22 contributors and 30 collaborators selected from the specialties of anesthesiology, cleft palate, complete prosthodontics, dental jurisprudence, dental materials, endodontics, fixed partial prosthodontics, implantodontics, operative dentistry, oral diagnosis, oral medicine, oral pathology, oral physiology, oral roentgenology, oral surgery, orthodontics, pedodontics, periodontics, pharmacology, practice management, and removable partial prosthodontics.

Language is our most important tool in every phase of daily living,

and the words of a language used to convey the ideas of any area of science need to be concise and to have uniformity of meaning. This book fills a need long and widely felt by clinicians, teachers, and investigators. It is a big step toward the development of some semblance of understanding and consistency in the terminology of modern dentistry. It is an effort to remedy the long-existing confusion of many terms, the differences of opinion about meanings of words, and the widespread habits of casual and sometimes careless usage. The editor of such a volume must be a person of adventurous spirit and rare courage, because inevitably each user of the book will find some definitions unacceptable within his own frame of reference.

In a new work of this kind omissions are to be expected. Some regrettable omissions in this volume are in the fields of tooth morphology and oral histology. Such terms as perikymata, Tomes' granular layer, ameloblast, interglobular dentin, cusp of Carabelli, triangular ridge, and others could be logically and usefully included. It is to be hoped that the editor will continue his commendable work by extending the coverage, and will follow up on this excellent beginning at bringing order to the language of dentistry.

Dorothy Permar, Columbus, Ohio

This review also appeared in the December 1963 issue of the *Ohio Dental Journal*.

Institute for Advanced Education In Dental Research

O. W. BRANDHORST, Secretary

The 1963 Institute—the first—has been discussed in the editorial on page 6 in this issue. All participants, senior mentors and trainees, have expressed enthusiasm over their experiences and the future possibilities of the Institute.

Plans for the 1964 Institute are now under way. The indoctrination session is scheduled for late May or early June, with the laboratory and seminar sessions in October. Growth and development, and physical biology will be the general fields of study.

The faculty, again, will be composed of Wallace D. Armstrong and Ralph W. G. Wyckoff in physical biology, and M. W. Krogman and Samuel Pruzansky in physical growth; David B. Scott and James F. Bosma will serve as advisors. In addition, there will be a number of assistant instructors.

The number of trainees will be limited to five persons in each of the two major areas. Selection of the trainees will be made on the basis of their training and special interests. Individual trainees are selected not only on their record of accomplishment and future promise, but also on their abilities to add to the dialogue that comprises the curriculum. Further, the trainees are selected to provide the greatest variety of disciplinary representation pertinent to the subject.

Persons interested in the Institute should write the Secretary, American College of Dentists, Dr. O. W. Brandhorst, 4236 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63108. A curriculum vitae and a statement indicating special interest in the fields of study is requested. The Institute is prepared to take care of the transportation expenses as well as the living costs during the several sessions.

The *Journal* Authors—January, 1964

FRANCIS A. ARNOLD, JR. (page 9) is Director of the National Institute of Dental Research of the National Institutes of Health. He is a past president of the International Association for Dental Research, and has served as vice-president of the Scientific Commission of the Federation Dentaire Internationale. He received the Gies Award of the American College of Dentists at the 1963 Convocation.

PHILIP E. BLACKERBY, JR. (page 22) has just completed a term as president of the American College of Dentists. He is Director of the Division of Dentistry, W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

JACK S. ROUNDS (page 26) currently is serving as President of the American College of Dentists.

DOROTHY PERMAR (page 59) is Associate Professor of Dentistry (Oral Histology and Dental Anatomy), The Ohio State University College of Dentistry. She is author of two texts in her field and has been a frequent contributor to the book reviews section of the JOURNAL.

AUTHOR—AUTHOR

There is a special bookcase, prominently placed, in the Conference Room of the Central Office, that contains books written by Fellows of the American College of Dentists. Fellows are reminded of this project—"Books by Fellows"—and are urged to send to the Central Office a copy of books they have written.

Author, may we have a copy of your book to add to this permanent, growing collection? The gesture will be appreciated.

"Libraries are not made; they grow."—Augustine Birrell

"Man builds no structure which outlives a book."—Eugene Ware

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

CONVOCATIONS

November 8, 1964, San Francisco

November 7, 1965, Las Vegas

November 13, 1966, Dallas

October 29, 1967, Washington, D. C.

1968, Chicago

