

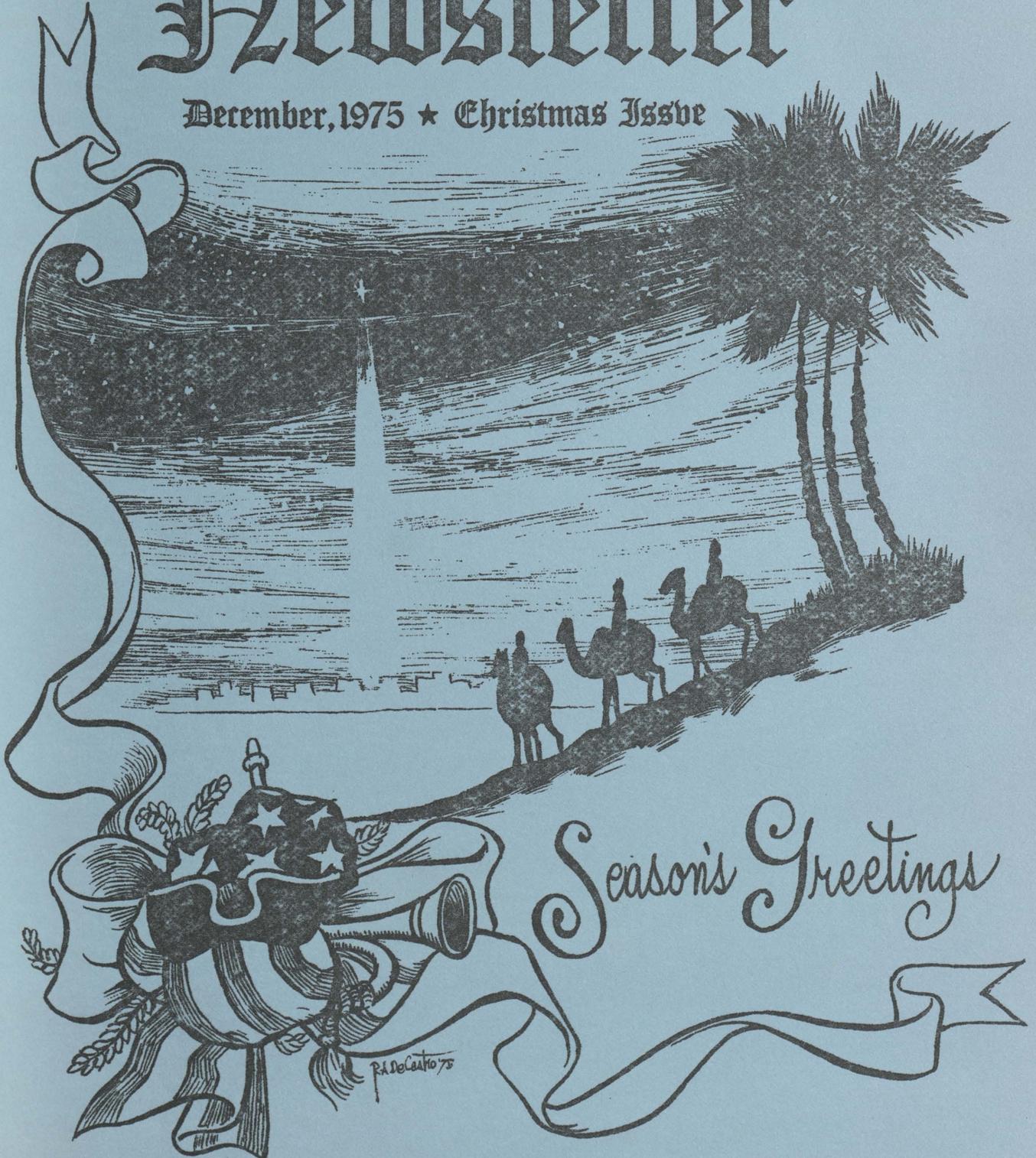
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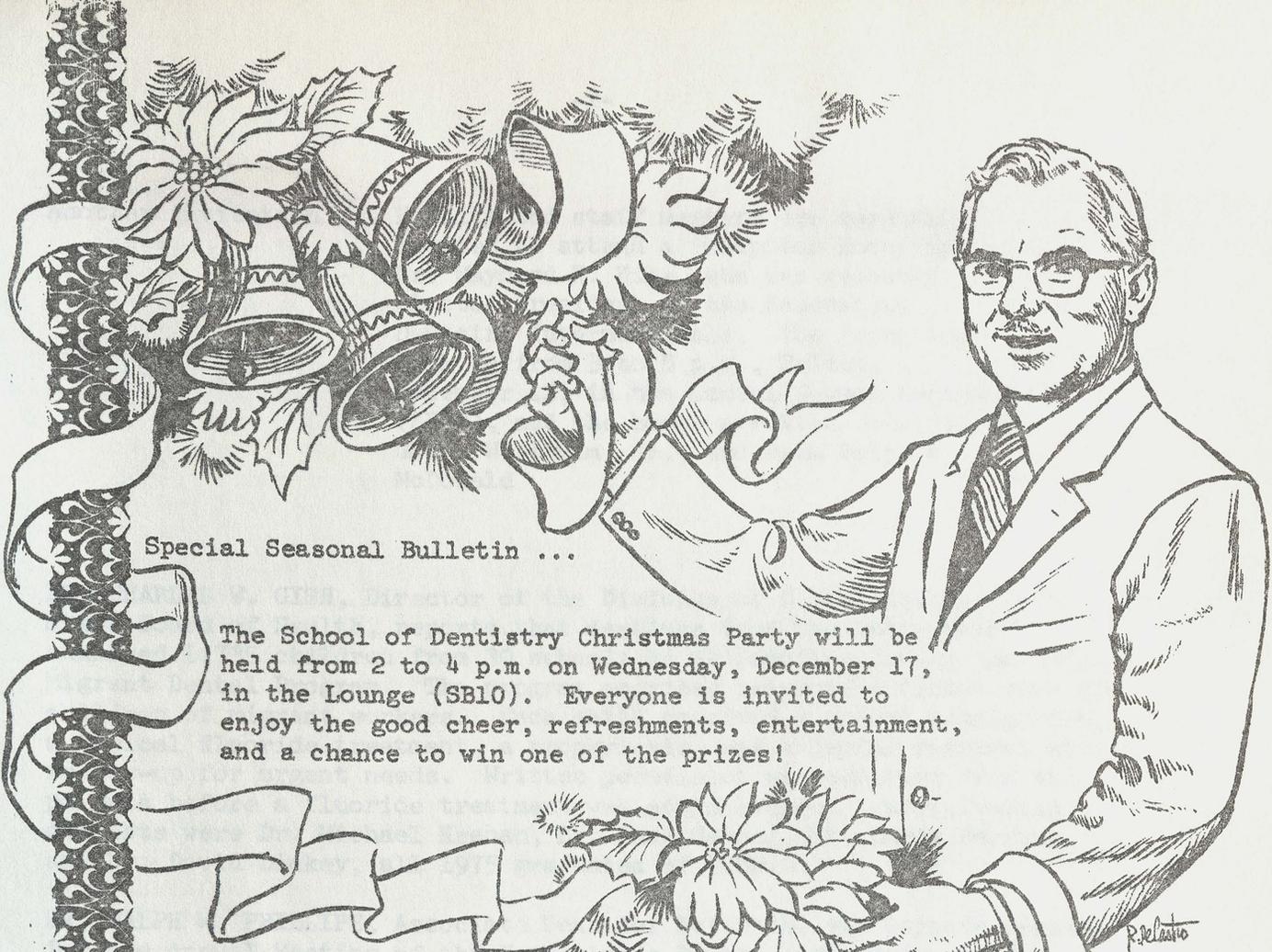
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I.U. SCHOOL OF
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I.U. School of Dentistry Newsletter

December, 1975 ★ Christmas Issue





Special Seasonal Bulletin ...

The School of Dentistry Christmas Party will be held from 2 to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, December 17, in the Lounge (SB10). Everyone is invited to enjoy the good cheer, refreshments, entertainment, and a chance to win one of the prizes!

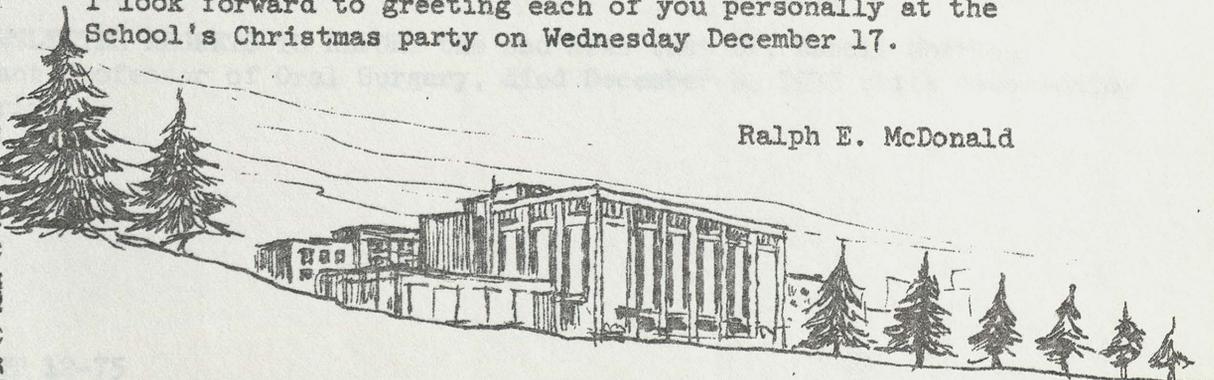
And a message From the Dean ...

TO FACULTY, STAFF AND STUDENTS
OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

This year I will make an additional contribution to the American Fund for Dental Health rather than send greeting cards to the members of the dental school family. However, I assure you that the efforts of each of you to assist in keeping Indiana University School of Dentistry in a leadership role in the areas of education, research and patient care are sincerely appreciated at this holiday season and throughout the year.

I look forward to greeting each of you personally at the School's Christmas party on Wednesday December 17.

Ralph E. McDonald



Another invitation ... Faculty and staff members are cordially invited to attend a reception honoring Dr. Maynard K. Hine, who was recently elected President of the Federation Dentaire Internationale. The reception will be from 3 to 5 p.m., Friday, December 12, in the Dental School Lounge (SB10), and the hosts are Vice President Glenn W. Irwin, Jr., and Dean Ralph E. McDonald

DR. CHARLES W. GISH, Director of the Division of Dental Health of the State Board of Health, reports that dentists from the State Board examined 1,735 children from 30 schools in 24 counties during the 1975 Migrant Dental Program. The program provides preventive dental care for children of migrant workers. Each child received a dental examination, a topical fluoride treatment, a prophylaxis, and a dental referral and follow-up for urgent needs. Written permission was obtained from the parents before a fluoride treatment was administered. Participating dentists were Dr. Michael Keenan, Dr. Jack Schaaf, Dr. Larry Barlow, and Dr. David Dickey, all 1975 graduates of IUSD.

DR. RALPH W. PHILLIPS, Associate Dean for Research, was keynote speaker for the Annual Meeting of the Netherlands Dental Association on Nov. 21 in Utrecht, Holland. It was the first time that an American had been the keynote speaker. Dr. Phillips was presented with a special award for distinguished contributions to the dental profession. In addition, Dr. Phillips was recently elected as a charter member and member of the Board of Directors of the newly formed American Academy of Esthetic Dentistry. He has also been reappointed as Consultant to the Commander, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command.

DR. MORRIS STONER, Professor of Orthodontics, was elected president-elect of the Great Lakes Society of Orthodontists at a recent meeting of the group in Chicago, Ill. Dr. J. William Adams, Professor of Orthodontics, was elected to the Judicial and Ethics Committee.

DR. WILLIAM G. SHAFER, Chairman of the Department of Oral Pathology, has been notified by the American Cancer Society that the Department has been awarded a Clinical Fellowship for the period July 1, 1976, to June 30, 1977.

THE NEWSLETTER REGRETS TO REPORT the sad news that Dr. Estell Morris, Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery, died December 3, 1975 while vacationing in Florida.

ROCK ALLING, THIRD YEAR STUDENT and President of Student Affairs Council, was selected as a member of a student committee charged with assisting in developing the student portion of a national survey to gather information for a curriculum study involving all U.S. dental schools. The group met in Chicago on November 21.

LINDA L. SMITH, FOURTH YEAR DENTAL STUDENT, recently attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Student National Dental Association in San Francisco. Linda is recording secretary of the organization. During her trip she visited the University of Pacific and University of California dental schools, and she later commented in a note to Dean McDonald: "Getting an opportunity to see other dental school facilities has really been an immeasurable experience. It has also served to reinforce my appreciation for Indiana University School of Dentistry."

DR. VAROUJAN A. CHALIAN, Chairman of the Department of Maxillofacial Prosthetics, has received word that the Department has been awarded a \$7,000 grant from the Little Red Door, Marion County Cancer Society, to support Clinical Services for Prosthetic Rehabilitation for Head and Neck Cancer Victims.

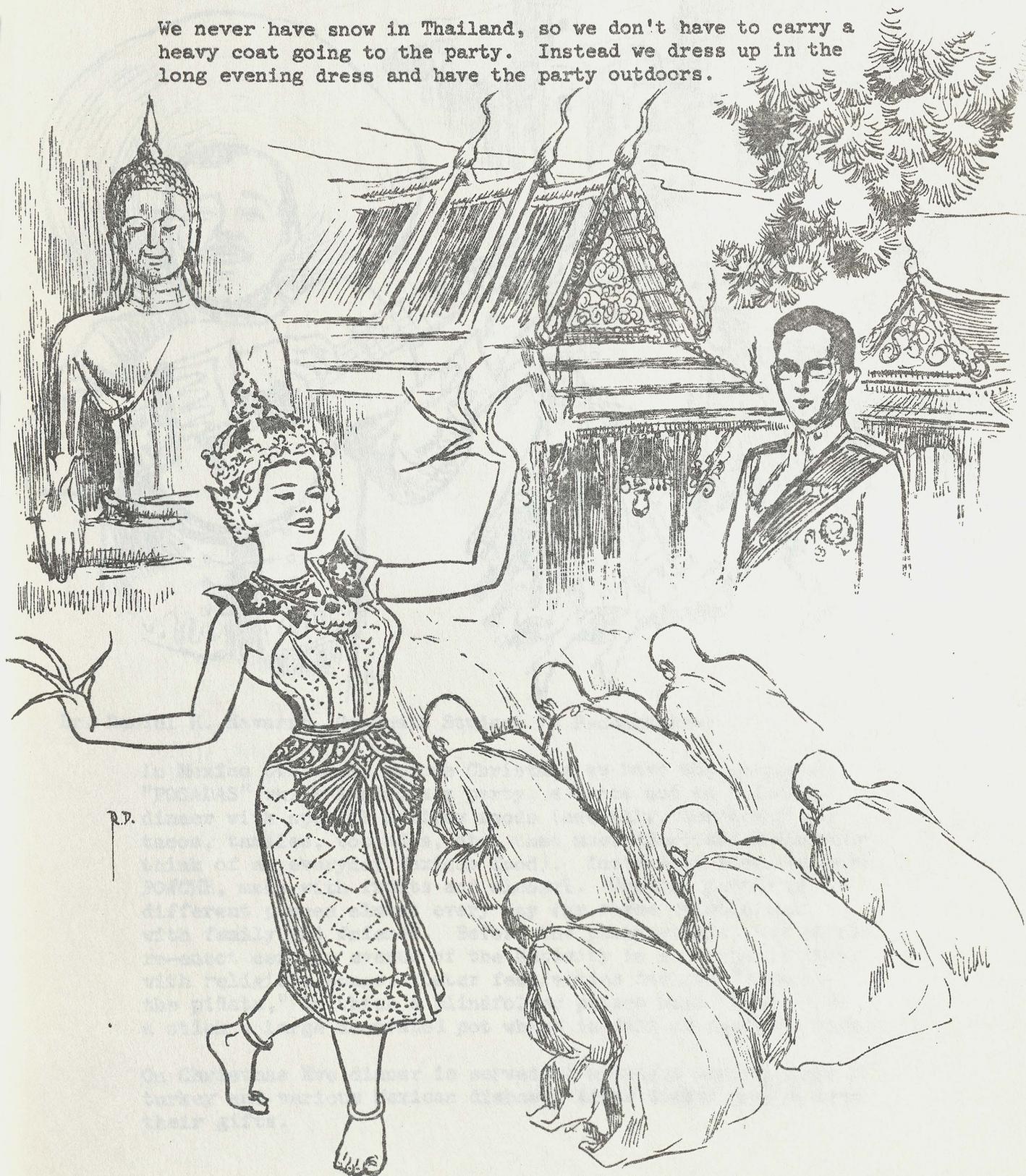
AT THIS FESTIVE TIME OF THE YEAR, the NEWSLETTER is privileged to print the following comments on holiday customs provided by members of the Dental School family who come from other lands.

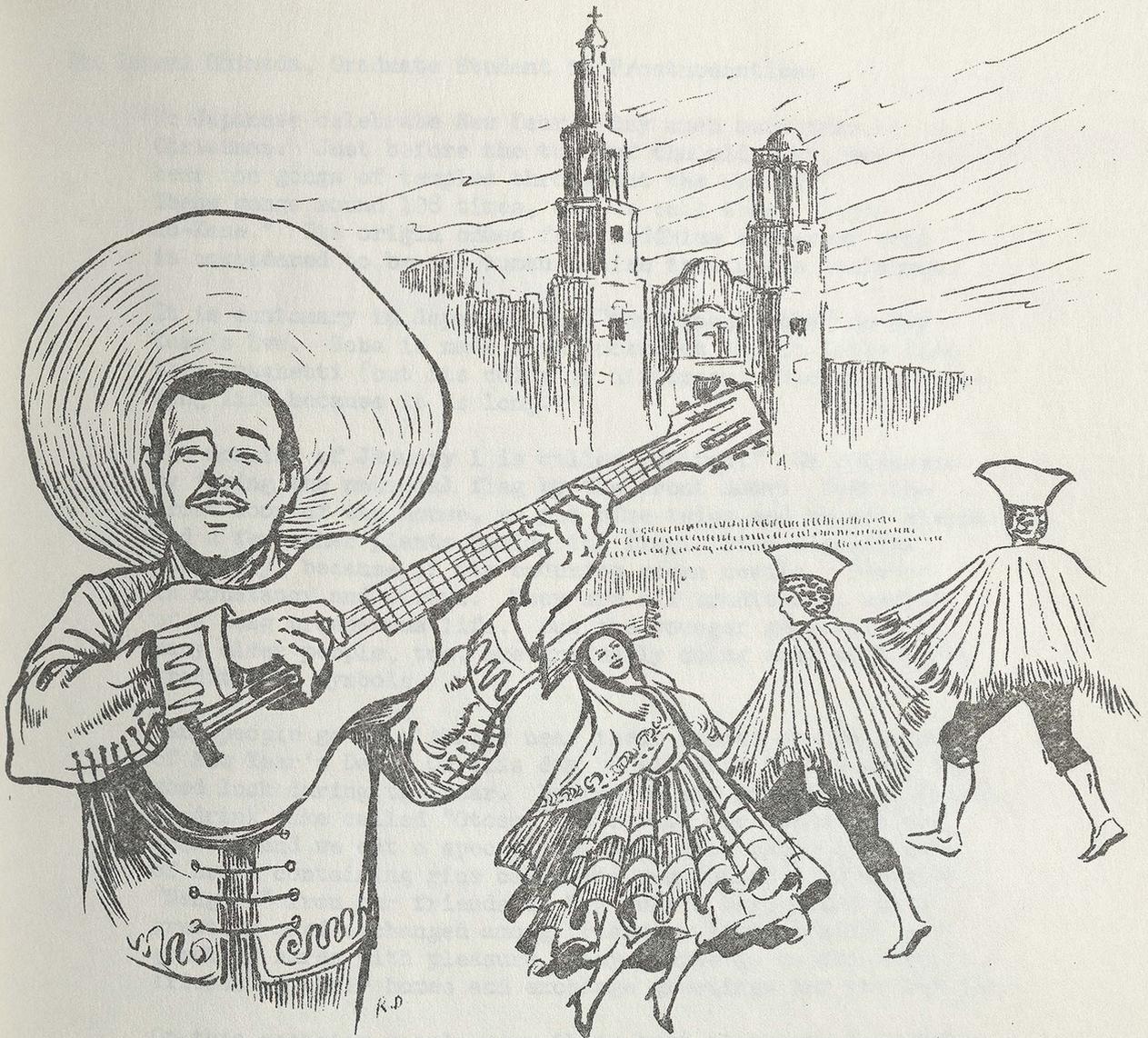
First, Dr. Suteera T. Hovijitra, Assistant Professor of Prosthodontics:

At Christmas time in Thailand, the only ones who celebrate the holiday are the people who deal with Americans, such as American companies, churches, schools. Most Thai people are Buddhist and that is why New Year is celebrated more than Christmas. For New Year most Thai people, including the King, will give food to the monks on January 1 to greet the New Year and wish for a prosperous year ahead. The monks will pray in the temple and bless the people; it really makes you feel good and peaceful. Families usually get together during the New Year holidays, although we usually do that routinely all year round. Our families are close together, different from over here. In Thailand parents and children will live together for a long time even after the children have their own families (this is optional but it happens more in Thailand than here.)

Holiday gift shopping is pretty much the same as here; they shop for New Year gifts instead of Christmas gifts. There are not enough parking spaces as the New Year gets close.

We never have snow in Thailand, so we don't have to carry a heavy coat going to the party. Instead we dress up in the long evening dress and have the party outdoors.





Dr. Daniel H. Navarro, Graduate Student in Pedodontics:

In Mexico two weeks before Christmas we have the so-called "POSADAS" which includes a party, a dance and an informal dinner with special holiday foods (actually, these are the tacos, tamales, tostadas, etc. that most Americans mistakenly think of as everyday Mexican food). Instead of wine, we have PONCHE, made with fruits and alcohol. Usually people go to different places almost every day for these celebrations, with family and friends. Before the party starts, the people re-enact certain events of the Nativity in a joyous ceremony with religious songs. Later festivities include "breaking the piñata," in which a blindfolded person must locate with a stick a large decorated pot which is full of candy & fruit.

On Christmas Eve dinner is served at midnight and consists of turkey and various Mexican dishes. After dinner people open their gifts.

Dr. Tatemi Shimada, Graduate Student in Prosthodontics:

We Japanese celebrate New Year's Day much more than Christmas. Just before the turn of the old year, we hear the gongs of temples throughout the country. These gongs sound 108 times, and we call these "joya-no-Kane." Its origin comes from Buddhism and every beat is considered to be one human desire that needs banishment.

It is customary in Japan to eat "toshikoshi-soba" on New Year's Eve. Soba is made from buckwheat and it looks like thin spaghetti (but its color is different) which symbolizes long life because it is long.

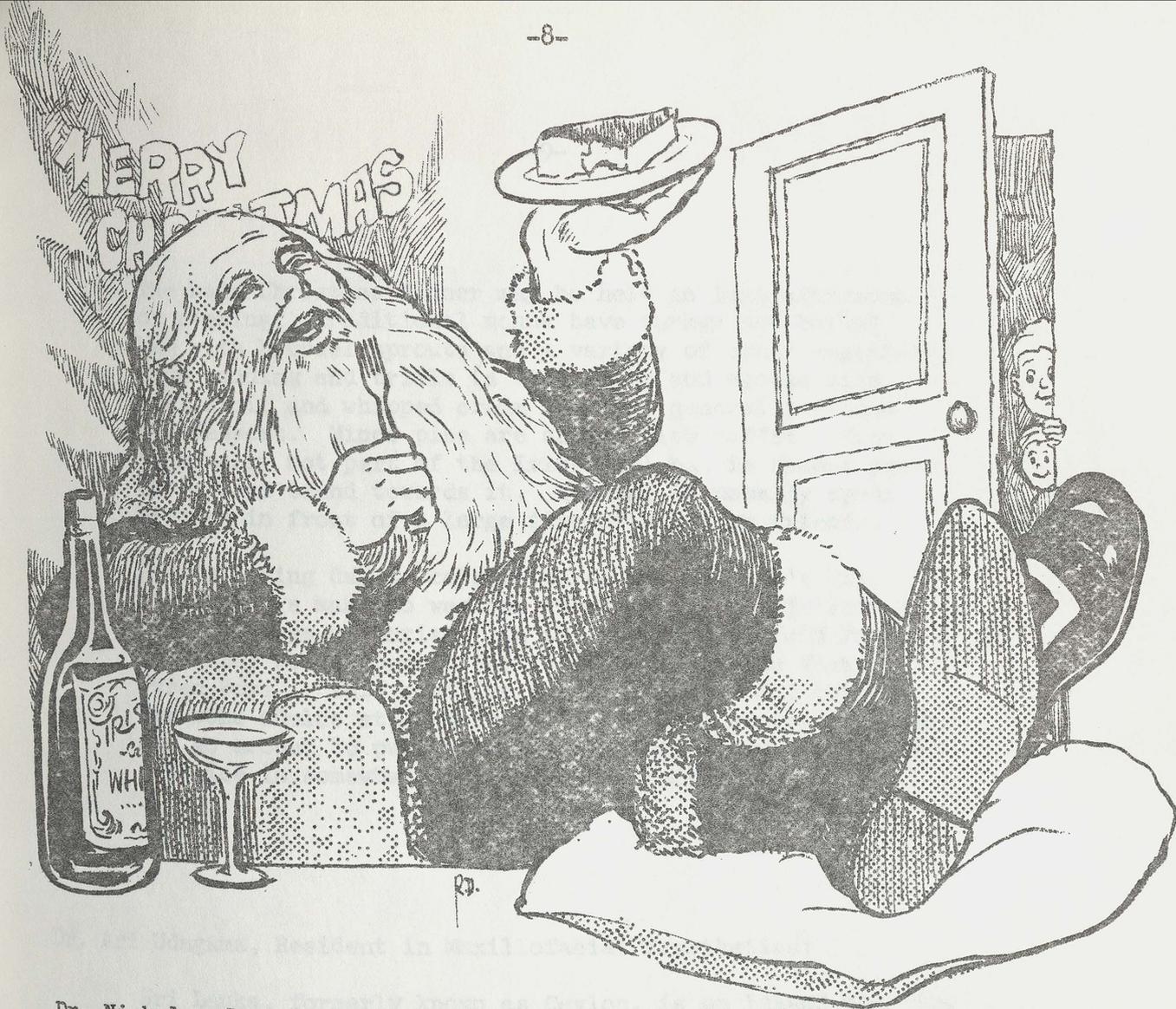
The morning of January 1 is called "Gantan." We celebrate by flying the national flag by the front door. Near the front door of the house, we put pine twigs and bamboo stalks and a few other plants beside the flag. Pine signifies longevity, because of its enduring green needle. Bamboo is constancy and virtue. They are all traditional symbols of a long prosperous life. But the younger generation and many older people, too, are gradually doing away with these traditional symbols.

Many people go to a shrine near their houses on the morning of New Year's Day. On this day people pray to the gods for good luck during the year. Before we eat breakfast on Gantan, we drink sake called "Otoso," as a wish for longevity and health, and we eat a special New Year dish which is a sort of broth containing rice cakes and vegetables. We receive "Nengajo" from our friends on New Year's Day, which is a greeting card exchanged among friends. After reading many greeting cards with pleasure, many people go to see their friends at their homes and exchange greetings for the New Year.

On this occasion people wear their best clothese; especially women are often seen in beautiful "Kimonos." Many parents give their children "Otoshidama" (a New Year's gift) which is usually some money.

We Japanese usually make a good resolution on New Year's Day (for example, stop smoking, save money, get high grades etc.) which, unfortunately, very few people observe till the end of the year.





Dr. Nicholas C. Mahon, Graduate Student in Periodontics:

Christmas in Ireland means returning to the "Old Sod" for many Irish emigrants. Thousands pour in during the last few days before the festivities begin. Presents bought usually range from Waterford glass to Irish whiskey. Among the young folk, clothes usually take a big chunk of the savings.

On Christmas Eve, midnight mass is celebrated in all the tiny churches dotted around the countryside. There always appears to be a strange atmosphere of expectancy in the air. The crib is opened after the service to remind people about the feast they are celebrating.

Christmas candles are lit and placed in the windows. The original thought behind this custom was to guide strangers who might be lost. "Santa Claus" generally visits at 2 a.m., leaves his presents at the foot of the children's beds and retires to the Parlour to drink a large whiskey (Irish, of course) and have a slice of cake. Early morning is usually very hectic for mothers. Grandparents may be visited or other relatives. Those without kinfolk may visit hospitals and chat to someone who might be lonely.

The main Christmas dinner may be held in late afternoon or evening. Traditional menus have turkey and boiled ham with brussel sprouts and a variety of other vegetables. Plum pudding and trifle (a rich fruit and sponge cake with fruit and whipped cream topping) generally follow for dessert. Mince pies are served with coffee. Wine is usually not part of the Irish meal but in recent years there is a trend towards it. Evening is usually spent sitting in front of a large fire or visiting friends.

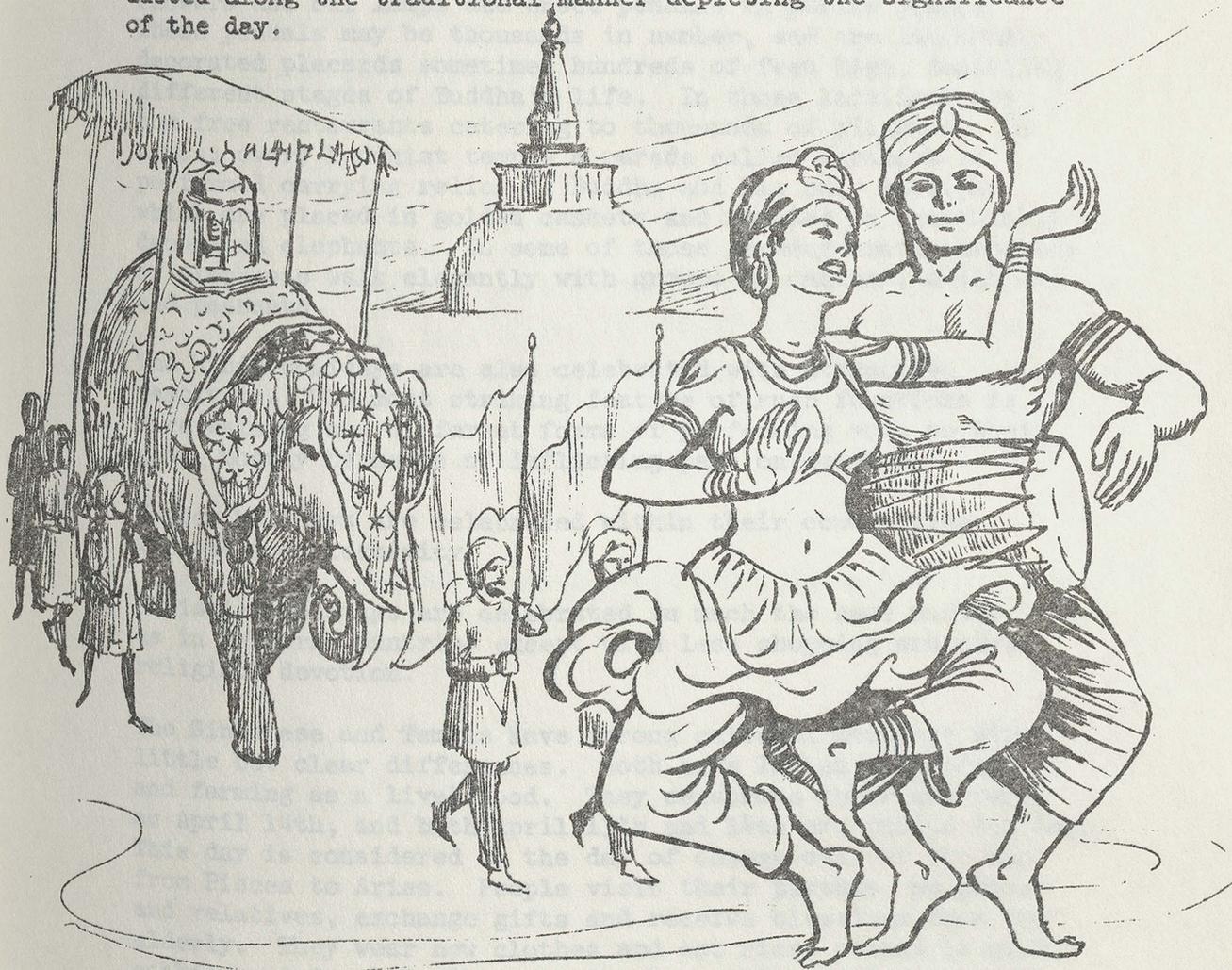
The following day is celebrated as St. Stephen's Day. It recalls a man who was the first martyr for following the teachings of Christ. On this day also an old Pagan feast may be celebrated (not seriously) in the form of "Wren Boys". This practice has just about died out now but some adults still dress up as animals or put on masks and go around to pubs to sing, dance and play music. The practice is somewhat similar to Halloween.

Dr. Ari Udagama, Resident in Maxillofacial Prosthetics:

Sri Lanka, formerly known as Ceylon, is an island near the southern tip of the Indian peninsula. It is an ever-green tropical island with a written history of 2500 years. Its society is formed of various racial entities with their own religious and cultural ways. There are four main religious groups: Buddhist, Hindu, Christian, and Moslem.

Our holidays are many compared to the other nations. They fall into three main categories: religious, cultural and political. Each group is respected by granting holidays for the days of their religious and cultural significance. It is a unique feature of the peace-loving citizens of this country that they celebrate each other's cultural and religious affairs together without any form of reservations.

This means that there are many, many non working days, and to minimize the effects on economy of the country a state law has recognized some of these holidays as being restricted to workers in government, banks, postal service or private business. Another interesting feature of the holidays is that each has a special festival conducted along the traditional manner depicting the significance of the day.



The major racial group is called Sinhalese; they are Arians who migrated from the northern part of India about 2500 years ago, and are predominately Buddhist. Every full moon day (called the Full-Poya day) is a holiday and is devoted to religious activities, such as observing "sil" (a time of moral instruction and dedication). On this day, especially, alms are given to the needy and the clergy.

The Buddhists, who are mostly farmers, are not supposed to plow their farms, spray insecticides and such to prevent harm to the living beings of any form. The Full Moon Day of May is called "Wesak Poya Day" which is a Buddhist holiday similar to Christmas. This day celebrates the birthday of Prince Siddharta, his enlightenment as Govtama Buddha, and the death of Buddha. On these days, in addition to engaging in religious activities, people decorate their houses with flowers and oil lamps and erect pendals in public places. These pendals may be thousands in number, and are luminously decorated placards sometimes hundreds of feet high, depicting different stages of Buddha's life. In those locations are the free restaurants catering to thousands of pilgrims. In almost every Buddhist temple a parade called Perahara is performed carrying relics of Buddha and his holy disciples which are placed in golden caskets and mounted on beautifully decorated elephants. In some of those parades nearly hundreds of elephants walk elegantly with groups of dancers, musicians and peasants.

The Hindu holidays are also celebrated with attractive festivals. The most striking feature of such functions is fire walking and different forms of performing vows to their gods, mostly by means of inflicting pain on devotees.

Moslem holidays are celebrated within their communities without much festivity.

Christian holidays are celebrated in much the same manner as in Western countries except with less shopping and more religious devotion.

The Sinhalese and Tamils have strong cultural heritage with little but clear differences. Both have Indian ancestors, and farming as a livelihood. They celebrate their new year on April 14th, and both April 13th and 14th are public holidays. This day is considered as the day of change-over of the Sun from Pisces to Aries. People visit their parents, neighbors and relatives, exchange gifts and receive blessings from the elderly. They wear new clothes and eat rice, cooked in milk, cookies and fresh fruits. At the harvesting period from the cream of the crop the parents and the clergy are served in an atmosphere of heavy festivity. They take advantage of these cultural events to forgive and forget each other's mistakes and even out the differences.

Sri Lanka was invaded by foreign regimes over a period of four and a half centuries. During this period hundreds of brave men and women sacrificed their lives for the freedom and liberty of the nation. They are ever remembered by the patriotic citizens for centuries to come. To pay respect to those leaders, several more days have been declared as holidays. Since the country was declared a republic in January 1972, the first of January is made a holiday to celebrate as the National Heroes day.

During the period of 1968 through 1970 the state put on trial a new system of weekend holidays respecting the major religion in the country, Buddhism. The day equivalent to Sunday was called Poya day and the day preceding was called pre Poya day. This led to an almost two-fold increase of the nation's holidays as they had to give similar holidays to other religious groups. This also affected international trade significantly, because of banks being closed, ships not being unloaded, etc. Considering those inconveniences, that system was done away with. Still with all the international holidays and the large number of national holidays, I believe the happy people of Sri Lanka are facilitated with the largest number of holidays in the world, making it a merry island with a lot of festivity.



With warm holiday wishes
from the NEWSLETTER staff --

Prof. Paul Barton
Dr. Rolando DeCastro
Mrs. Sarah Manion
Mrs. Drew Urban