

# ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

VOL. IV

OCTOBER, 1941

No. 1

## Full Time Professor To Head Orthodontia

President Wells Announces Appointment of Dr. Thomas D. Speidel

Indiana University and the School of Dentistry are very happy to announce the appointment of Dr. Thomas D. Speidel as Professor of Orthodontia.

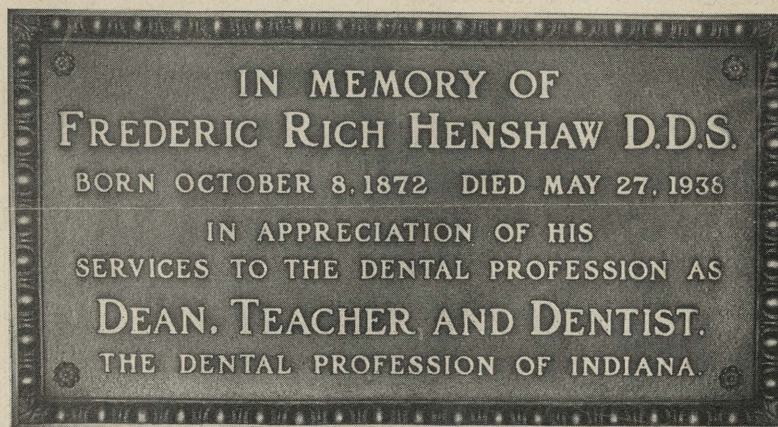
Dr. Speidel graduated from the University of Iowa in 1930 and immediately pursued his study of orthodontia in the graduate division of that university, receiving the degree Master of Science in 1932. During his period of graduate study, 1930-34, he held Research Assistantships in the Division of Child Welfare and later in the Pediatrics Department, College of Medicine. He obtained very valuable teaching and administrative experience during the year 1934-36 when he headed the department of orthodontics at the University of Tennessee. Dr. Speidel then returned to the University of Iowa as Associate Professor where he took a very active part in the graduate and undergraduate work of the orthodontia department. He has conducted much research fundamental to an understanding of orthodontic problems. Many of his articles have appeared in dental, medical, and educational publications.

There is little doubt that one of the most difficult problems confronting dental education today is the organization of an adequate program of orthodontic instruction. Indiana University School of Dentistry intends to face this problem squarely and make every effort to achieve a satisfactory solution.

It is planned to develop opportunities in orthodontia for both undergraduate and graduate students. The undergraduate instruction will include didactic, technical, and clinical procedures and will provide the student with appropriate foundation for graduate work in orthodontics. The more comprehensive graduate teaching program will be un-

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## PLAQUE HONORS FREDERIC HENSHAW



## Dean Frederic Rich Henshaw Honored

Alumni and other visitors in the School of Dentistry building are now observing a new addition to the group of plaques on the wall of the main entrance. The new one is dedicated to the memory of the late Dean Frederic Rich Henshaw and is pictured here.

It was presented to Indiana University by Dr. B. K. Westfall on behalf of the Indiana State Dental Association of which he was then President. The presentation, which was made at the May, 1941, meeting of the association, was accepted for the university by Dr. Charles R. Jackson, who is Professor Emeritus of Orthodontia, and who was a close, personal friend of Dean Henshaw during his life.

Other plaques in the group include those dedicated to the memories of Dr. John Quincy Byram, of Dr. George Edwin Hunt, and of the Indiana dentists who lost their lives in the last world war.

## University Alumni Secretary Heads National Association

George F. Highway Elected at Atlantic City

Mr. George F. Highway, alumni secretary of Indiana University, is the new president of the American Alumni Council, an association of alumni organizations of 250 American and Canadian Colleges and Universities. Elected at the Council's Atlantic City convention recently, Mr. Highway previously had been a director of the organization. Known to Indiana's 50,000 alumni and former students as "Dixie," he has served as alumni secretary at the University since 1925. He is a native of Ladoga, Ind.

Mr. Highway has always been enthusiastic and untiring in his

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## University Continues Expansion Program

With the beginning of its 118th academic year on September 10, Indiana University provided an expanded educational offering. Nearly half a dozen new department heads assumed their duties at that time.

Students and alumni witnessed an expansion of the department of fine arts under the direction of Dr. Henry R. Hope, recently added to the I.U. faculty from Harvard University. The department has quarters in remodeled Mitchell Hall, former home of the School of Music.

New department heads also included Dr. Ralph L. Shriver, Chemistry; Dr. Thomas D. Speidel, Orthodontia, School of Dentistry; and Dr. Paul M. Harmon, Physiology. The last named succeeds Dr. William J. Moenkhaus, who retired last June.

## I.U. Begins 118th Academic Year

School of Dentistry Enrollment Figures Reported

Indiana University opened its 118th academic year with registration of new students beginning on September 10. Old students began registering on September 11, enrolled in classes on September 13 and began classes on September 15.

The school of dentistry commenced its 18th year as part of the university simultaneously and in accordance with the same academic schedule.

Having been unable to forecast the effect on enrollment of selective service and industrial activity due to the national defense activities, school of dentistry officials were entirely pleased with the enrollment figures. Applications of new students for admission to the freshman class, it was reported by the Committee on Admissions, totalled 144. This was 15 in excess of last year's number, which was 129. Sixty-two of the applicants presented satisfactory pre-dental credentials and were accepted by the committee. Of those accepted, 49 matriculated, registered, and now comprise the freshman class. The remainder were unable to attend this year for various reasons. Of 77 accepted last year, 47 entered as freshman at the beginning of the school year.

It was feared that the national defense efforts and the selective service activities would seriously affect the size of the upper classes. Such was not the case since 42 of last year's freshman class of 45 returned to comprise the sophomore class of this year; 25 of last year's sophomore class of 28 now make up the present junior class and all of last year's junior class of 19 returned to be the 1941-42 senior class. Of the total of 6 students in all classes who did not return, 4 did not because of scholastic failures, one because of financial difficulties, and one because of poor health.

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1941-42



## ALUMNI BULLETIN

### Indiana University School of Dentistry

A free and non-profit bulletin issued quarterly by Indiana University School of Dentistry for the purpose of keeping its Alumni informed of the activities and progress of the school.

*Editor-in-Chief*  
Harry J. Healey  
*Research Editor*  
Virgil D. Cheyne

## The Dental School Library

There has been added to the reading room of the library during the summer, two double sections of shelving making a total of 56 additional shelves. This addition relieves the crowded condition of the other shelves and gives spaces for a great many new books.

Another greatly needed addition is a new magazine rack. It is the straight flat shelving type of rack which enables us to file 127 periodicals with ample space for each and with the name of the periodical in metal clip holders on the edge of the shelf beneath the periodical.

The library committee, after much consideration, and acting upon advice from the University librarian, thought it advisable to organize and maintain in the library a section of books of a cultural nature. The intention is to make this section as complete a browsing library as is felt to be adequate for a school of dentistry library. In this section at present the following books and periodicals are available:

#### Books:

- Bartlett-Familiar Quotations, 11th ed. 1937  
Buckle—History of Civilization in England 2 vols.  
Chaucer—Canterbury Tales, de luxe ed. 1936  
Dickens—Complete works, 20 vols.  
Gibbon—Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols.  
Harvard Classics, 50 vols.  
Morgan—Our Presidents, rev. ed. 1935  
Nicholson—The Hoosiers, 1915  
Riley—Complete poetical works, 1937  
Sandburg—Abraham Lincoln; the wear years, 4 vols. 1939

Shakespeare—Complete works, 18 vols.

Twain—Complete works, 25 vols.

#### Periodicals:

Harpers  
National Geographic

Readers Digest  
Time

The following new acquisitions are also available:

#### Books:

Adler—How to Read a Book, 1940

A.M.A.—New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1941

Arbutus, I.U. Yearbook, 1941

Brekhus—Your Teeth, 1941

Clark—Positioning in Radiography, 2nd ed. 1941

Crane—Psychology Applied, 1932

De Re Medicina 2nd ed. 1941

Ellis—The Chemistry of Synthetic Resins, 2 vols. 1935

McCollum & Becker—Food, Nutrition and Health, 5th ed. 1940

Polk's Indianapolis City Directory, vol. 87, 1941

Prinz—Dental Formulary, 6th ed. 1941

Swenson—Complete Dentures, 1940

Thoma—Oral Pathology, 1941

Weinberger—Pierre Fauchard, 1941

Wells—Chemical Pathology, 5th ed. 1925

#### Periodicals:

Chemical Abstracts  
Minicam Photography  
Photo Technique  
Popular Photography  
Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, Proceedings

## Second Edition of "Dental Caries" Printed

Published under direction of  
A. D. A.

Dr. Daniel F. Lynch, Chairman of the American Dental Association's Advisory Committee on Research in Dental Caries, has announced the publication of the second edition of "Dental Caries." It will be ready for distribution during the month of September.

The first edition, issued two years ago, presented summaries of findings and conclusions on the causes and control of caries by 195 authors or groups of authors in twenty-five countries, and contained 189 pages. The second edition will present not only revisions of many of the summaries in the first edition—the rest remaining unchanged—but also summaries by 42 additional authors or groups

of authors in twelve countries and will contain 280 pages. These volumes present the realities in accumulated knowledge bearing on the causes and control of caries, afford opportunity for close study of the situation by every practitioner who wishes to ascertain the strength or weakness of current theories or procedures, and indicate need for further research in many relationships. This volume has been compiled by the Advisory Committee on Research in Dental Caries for the Research Commission of the American Dental Association to promote understanding, clinical observation, and research in this field. Copies, bound in cloth, may be obtained at the headquarters of the American Dental Association, 212 E. Superior Street, Chicago, Illinois. First edition (1939), \$1.00. Second edition (1941), \$2.00.

## Students Abstract Literature for A.D.A. Journal

Last year several dental students reviewed outstanding articles pertaining to dental literature and abstracted them for publication in the Journal of the American Dental Association. This marked the first time that undergraduate dental students had been accorded such an honor by the Journal.

In the past, abstracts suitable for publication in the official publication organ of the American Dental Association have been accepted solely from graduate students or members of recognized dental research groups. No financial remuneration is offered the abstractor for this service except credit given to his name which appears at the base of the article. Selection of all articles by the editor of the Journal is determined by the ability of the abstractor to appreciate the value of the article, his comprehension of its text, and his ability to express its contents in a few concise sentences.

The following abstracts are similar to those submitted to the Journal of the American Dental Association for publication:

### A CORRELATION BETWEEN PERIODONTAL DISEASE AND CARIES

by Samuel C. Miller and  
Benjamin B. Seidler

A group of 1,003 cases was studied roentgenographically using the Bodecker modified dental caries index as a means of expressing caries experience. A definite

diagnosis of alveoloclasia was the index used in determining periodontal disease. The results of the investigation disclosed that males were more susceptible to periodontal diseases and females were more susceptible to dental caries. The authors concluded that there is no relation between periodontal diseases and dental caries.

J. D. Res., 19:545, December 1940. L. Howard White

### TERATOMA (MIXED TUMOR) OF THE RIGHT PAROTID GLAND WITH METASTASIS TO STERNUM AND SECOND RIB LEFT

by S. K. Livingston

The patient, a 44-year-old male was admitted with a history of recurrent swelling of the right jaw which had followed removal of a right parotid tumor nine years previously. He was cachectic and chronically ill when admitted. Metastasis of the tumor was evident upon examination. A postmortem examination revealed metastasis to the lungs, liver, spleen, left suprarenal gland, gall bladder, sternum, and left second rib.

Am. J. Roentgenol., 44:887, December 1940

L. Howard White

### TRAUMATIC CHANGES IN THE PERIODONTAL TISSUE OF DECIDUOUS TEETH.

By Rudolf Kronfeld and Josef Weinmann.

In some infants there are traumatic changes in the deciduous dentitions due to unequal masticatory strain on incompletely erupted teeth and to the normal phenomena of shedding. The injuries subsequently produced are a result of the inability of the periodontal tissue to withstand the full stress of mastication. This may produce sore teeth, ankylosis, or a separative phenomena in the tissues.

J. D. Res., 19:441, October 1940. Richard S. Michener.

### TREATMENT OF CERVICAL NODES IN INTRA-ORAL CANCER.

by James J. Duffy.

A surgical treatment is suggested in the article with only a radical neck dissection advocated. When surgery is contra-indicated, irradiation is advised, except in advanced cases, in which event it should be undertaken. Treatment criteria are outlined for surgery and irradiation in a competent and fully equipped clinic.

Surg., Gynec. & Obst., 70:664, November, 1940.

Richard S. Michener.



## A Research Conference On the Cause and Prevention of Dental Caries

A symposium on dental caries, sponsored by the Good Teeth Council for Children, was attended by many of the outstanding investigators of America. This book, outlining the proceedings of the meeting, indicates the numerous viewpoints concerning factors involved in caries of the enamel and dentin.

It was agreed that the ideas set forth by W. D. Miller some fifty years ago are still fundamentally sound. Since dental caries does not attack the entire surface of the tooth but only certain areas where stagnation is present, the acid which attacks the tooth is not distributed throughout the saliva. In these protected areas, food residues are decomposed by organisms and organic acids are produced which dissolve the enamel and eventually the dentin. Dr. Bunting points out that the organism responsible for caries is the *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and that sugar is the most significant caries promoting constituent of the diet, due to its favoring the growth of the lactic acid forming bacilli. Other workers, however, believe that it is a system of mouth organisms instead of the *L. acidophilus* in particular.

The Toronto group reports interesting studies on rats and humans as to the roles of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D in increasing resistance to caries. They found that no caries developed if the diet is adequate in these nutrients, although the findings were not consistent in respect to the correlation of *L. acidophilus* with caries.

Dr. Moore reported an investigation to ascertain whether the prevention or control of caries before the age of fourteen years assures prevention of the disease after that age. As a result of the observations on some ninety cases, she is inclined to question whether caries can be controlled by diet, hygiene, medical, and dental attention. After a period of eight years, more than fifty per cent of her subjects remained free from caries, yet during the next seven years, decay occurred without any known changes in dietary or other conditions. Her entire group exhibited 146 per cent more caries after fourteen years than before that age.

One important topic discussed was the arrest of caries in teeth of children by restricting them to

a low carbohydrate, high fat diet which is suitable for the health of a diabetic child. It was reported that these diabetic children experienced arrest of caries after being put upon this diet and secondary dentin, much harder than normal dentin, was laid down in walls of cavities. It is reasoned that when the diet does contain much starch and little fat, as usually it does, the starch absorbs the fat and prevents the enamel from becoming coated with fat and thus permits wetting of the surface with aqueous solution in which acid would have access to tooth substance. In case where diet is poor in starch, the remaining fat would more or less grease the surface, water-proofing it and preventing acid attack.

In summary it may be said that the book gives a very detailed picture of the problems and investigations in dental caries research.

## Gingivitis of Pregnancy

Many recent investigations of the effects of the endocrine glands upon the teeth, their supporting structures, and the oral soft tissues have directed attention to a condition which has been recognized for some time as probably being associated with some endocrine disturbance or imbalance. This condition is known as pregnancy gingivitis and its typical oral lesions have been found to be present, in some form or another, in over 70 percent of all pregnant women. During pregnancy there are marked alterations in hormonal secretion, and particularly in the secretion of estrogen and progesterone. These, having been shown experimentally to be capable of producing profound changes in the gingival tissues, are very likely an etiological factor in the production of the syndrome. The condition is not entirely limited to pregnant women as it may be found in non-pregnant women, men, boys, and girls, but always during a period of some hormonal change such as puberty or menstruation.

Pregnancy gingivitis has been classified by Ziskin into five main types. The first, which is the mildest and the most common type, is the condition where the gums, although exhibiting no gross pathosis, are very easily traumatized and bleed upon the slightest provocation. The second type which may be recognized is the one in which the interdental papillae lose their sharp pyramidal structure and become blunted. They no longer present a stippled appear-

ance, becoming glossy. They may be somewhat edematous. The tissues will return to their normal state following parturition. In the third type, only the free gum margin becomes involved. It presents a bright, raspberry-red appearance and has a tendency to bleed upon the slightest trauma. The fourth is the hypertrophic type. The papillae become engorged and swollen, due partly to edema and partly to hyperplasia of the tissue. There may be such a proliferation of tissue, that the crowns of some of the teeth may become either partially or entirely covered. This condition may result in the setting up of local irritating factors, which may further complicate the pathological process.

The fifth type is the so-called pregnancy tumor. This is generally confined to a single area and is one to two centimeters in diameter, sometimes resembling an epulis. Due to masticatory trauma, it may take on a grayish, necrotic appearance. It will generally diminish in size or disappear entirely following parturition.

Treatment of pregnancy gingivitis consists of frequent prophylaxis, scaling, and gingival curettage. The purpose of the curettage is to produce hemorrhage gently from the enlarged papillae, causing them to diminish in size. The maintenance of good oral hygiene is essential in treating and preventing further occurrence of the condition.

## Two Alumni Appointed To Dental School Faculty

Both Graduated in 1940

Dean Wm. H. Crawford has announced the appointment of two members of the 1940 graduating class to positions on the faculty. They are Dr. William F. Koss, Indianapolis, and Dr. Doyle E. Pierce, Chicago, Illinois. Both had outstanding scholastic records upon their graduation, and both have been doing advanced work since then.

Dr. Koss received his A.B. degree from Butler University in 1936, and during the past year he held a Carnegie Fellowship at the University of Rochester. In his new position he will serve as instructor in oral diagnosis.

Dr. Pierce has been doing advanced work in operative dentistry at the Eastman Dental Dispensary, Rochester, N. Y., since his graduation. He will serve as an instructor in that subject.

## School of Dentistry Has State Fair Exhibit

Two Displays Attract Unusual Attention

Considerable interest was evidenced in the school of dentistry's displays at the 1941 Indiana State Fair by the record breaking attendance. The displays were part of a group of similar ones sponsored by other schools of the university and were located in the Indiana University building.

One display was a completely equipped dental operating room. The equipment was furnished through the courtesy of Mr. George W. Davidson of the T. M. Crutcher Dental Depot, Inc. of Indianapolis. Members of the faculty were present daily to give free dental examinations to children under twelve years of age. The assisting staff of the school of dentistry served as dental assistants.

The other display consisted of a group of little figurines depicting several of the many practical studies which are included in the curriculum of the school of dentistry at present. This display was designed to impress its observers that there is much more in the study of dentistry than merely learning how to "pull" or "fill" teeth.

## Dr. A. O. Humphreys Recovering From Recent Illness

Dr. Alva O. Humphreys, Assistant Professor of Crown and Bridge, is now convalescing at his home, 5211 Carrollton Ave., Indianapolis, after a serious illness. He was confined to the Robert Long Hospital for six weeks during the summer.

Dr. Humphreys has been associated with Dr. Ert J. Rogers in the Crown and Bridge department since his graduation in 1926.

On behalf of the Alumni and the faculty we extend our best wishes to Dr. Humphreys for a speedy and complete recovery.

## Full Time Professor

(Continued from Page 1)

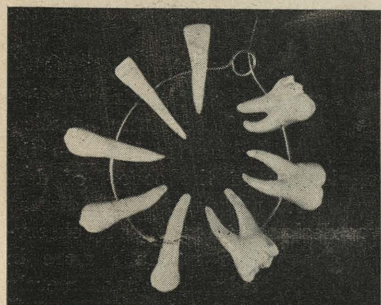
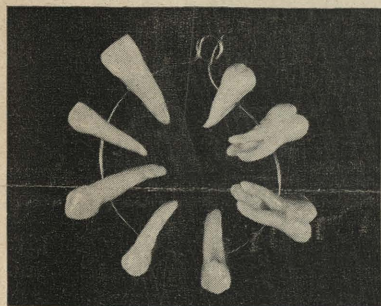
der the jurisdiction of the graduate college.

Dr. Speidel's experience in supervising undergraduate and graduate orthodontic education, coupled with his vision and enthusiasm, qualify him to develop this program in Indiana University. We welcome him to our university.



## Dissociated Teeth Supplied by Alumni

Various departments of the school of dentistry are in constant need of dissociated teeth in their teaching programs. The source of such teeth is through generous contributions by the members of the alumni. Past requests have always been answered by a prompt response from all parts of the state.



The above illustrations show one of the uses to which these dissociated teeth are put. The top ring represents eight upper teeth or one of each of the teeth from one half of the upper arch. The lower ring represents eight similar teeth from the lower arch. Fifty sets of such rings of teeth have been made recently to be issued to the members of the freshman class for use as models for dental anatomy carvings. It was necessary to search through 25,000 dissociated teeth before the 800 satisfactory anatomical specimens could be found to make up the fifty sets. It is readily seen that dissociated teeth are needed in large quantities at all times for this purpose alone.

In teaching the internal anatomy of teeth the department of dental anatomy, which is headed by Dr. H. P. Werkman, requires the freshmen to make a series of longitudinal and cross sections of teeth. This also requires a large supply.

These teeth also furnish valuable material for the study of anomalies of teeth. Statistical data is obtained from them concerning normal and abnormal anatomy of teeth.

The department of oral histo-

pathology utilizes part of the supply by crushing them and submitting the resulting mass to solubility tests. Some very interesting statistical data has resulted.

Dean William H. Crawford, on behalf of the departments concerned, is once again desirous of obtaining more dissociated teeth from any of the alumni who may have some on hand. It will be greatly appreciated if they are sent to the I. U. School of Dentistry, 1121 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

## Student Welfare Committee Formed

Dean Wm. H. Crawford has announced the forming of a Student Welfare Committee for the school of dentistry. The committee, as its name implies, will consider and deal with problems concerning the welfare of the student body. Particular efforts will be made to improve the activities and surroundings of the students when they are not engaged in school work.

At the present time the committee is engaged in investigating rooming places and living quarters for students. The committee maintains an approved list of such places for the students' benefit. It is strongly recommended that no student should be permitted to live in a place that has not been approved by the committee.

Other duties will be added to the work of this group for the purpose of improving the welfare of the student body as the school year progresses. The Student Welfare Committee is composed of H. B. Morrow, Chairman, H. P. Werkman, and H. J. Healey.

## University Alumni

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts on behalf of the University's Alumni Association. His being so honored by the American Alumni Council is looked upon as a reward for similar commendable activities in behalf of that organization.

## I.U. Begins

(Continued from Page 1)

A recommendation to the local boards by the national headquarters of selective service that dental students be deferred from service until their graduation, at which time their service value would be increased, was mainly responsible for the stabilization of the sizes of this year's classes.

## Indianapolis Section of Research Group Organized

### International Association for Dental Research Approves Membership

Word has been received from Edward H. Hatton, General Secretary and Treasurer of the International Association for Dental Research, that the organization of a regional section has been approved by the Council of the Association at the last General Meeting which was held in St. Louis in March, 1941. The section is to function independently as a part of the whole and is to serve the area in and around Indianapolis. Nearest adjacent sections are Chicago and Louisville.

The plan of organization of the International Association for Dental Research is that sections function as parts of divisions. There are new divisions in the United States, Canada, China, England, Germany, Hungary, Palestine, and South Africa. Thirty-one sections within these divisions have been organized by members living in appropriate geographic centers. Each section has the power to elect its own Secretary, Councillor, and Editor. All matters pertaining to rules and regulations of the organization are governed entirely by ballot of the members. Total active members as of November 15, 1940, was 540.

Membership is limited to "Any person who has conducted and published an account of a meritorious investigation in dental science, or in any of the sciences contributory to stomatology . . ." All persons must conform strictly to standards of professional ethics, and in the past such members in the United States have usually belonged to the American Dental Association. Membership in a section is secondary to membership in the Association as a whole.

The objects of the Association have been outlined briefly in the constitution as follows . . . "(a) To promote broadly the advancement of active research in all branches of dental science and in related phases of the sciences that contribute directly to the development of dentistry, and which add to the knowledge of the mouth and teeth and of their relations to the body as a whole; . . . (b) to encourage and facilitate cooperative effort and achievement by, and mutual helpfulness among, investigators in all nations in every division of stomatology; (c) to the end, particularly, that dentistry may render cumulatively

more perfect service to humanity."

The Association was organized in New York City, December 10, 1920, by a group of investigators actively concerned with the problems of dentistry. Most of the founders are alive today and remain as active members. There have been nineteen General Meetings since the founding of the organization. This year's meeting will be held in New York City. The Journal of Dental Research is the official publication of the Association. It is one of the few major publications carrying meritorious articles on dentistry as recognized by the dental profession.

Recognition of the Indiana University School of Dentistry by the members of the International Association for Dental Research bestows a particular honor upon the school.

## Commander F.A. Richison, '22 Visits School of Dentistry

Commander Frank A. Richison, Dental Corps, U. S. Navy, was a recent visitor at the School of Dentistry. He was a graduate in the class of 1922.

Commander Richison is now assigned to duty on the U.S.S. Relief which is one of the United States' largest hospital boats afloat. The boat is being reconditioned at Norfolk, Va., at present. The Relief is conspicuously painted white, has a bright green stripe around it and has sufficient insignia to identify it readily as a hospital boat both from the air and from the sea, Commander Richison said.

He was uncertain as to the Relief's destination after it is reconditioned at Norfolk but thought that it would be "somewhere in the Atlantic." It previously had been assigned to the Pacific area around the Hawaiian Islands.

## I.U. Opens New Extension Center

Members of the alumni in the southern part of the state will be particularly interested in the recent announcement of the establishment of a new extension center of the University in their region. It is located at Jeffersonville and is known as the Falls Cities Areas Center.

This new part of the Extension Division is serving the greatly increased population due to defense activities situated near Jeffersonville, New Albany, Madison, and Charleston. The Falls Cities Area Center has as its head Floyd I. McMurray, former state superintendent of public instruction.