

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

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Rating of Dental Schools

Council on Dental Education Issues Preliminary Report

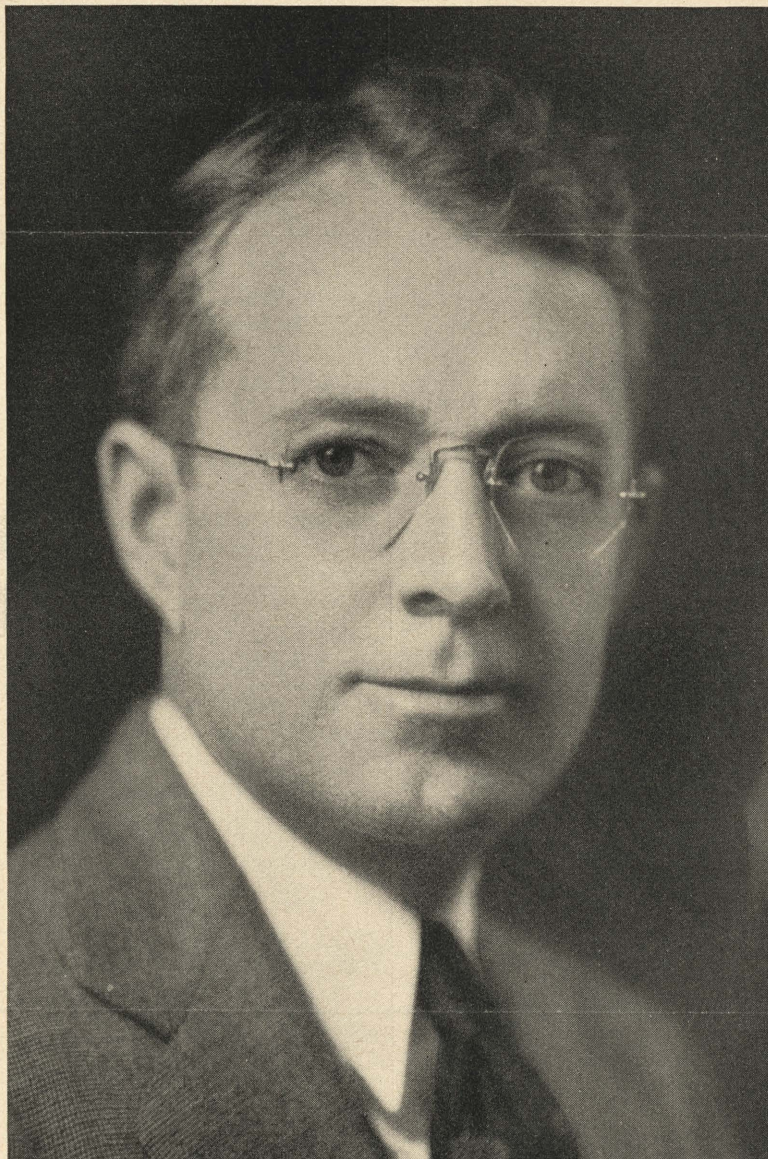
The Dental Educational Council of America was a rating and accrediting body established by the National Association of Dental Faculties in 1909. It was organized somewhat as an independent body in that it did not have the status of a standing committee. The Council was composed of fifteen members, five being selected by the National Dental Association, five by the National Association of Dental Examiners, and five by the National Association of Dental Faculties. Since the permanent organization of the American Association of Dental Schools in 1923, the Council has consisted of six delegates each from that Association, the National Association of Dental Examiners, and the American Dental Association. In 1926 the representations were uniformly reduced to five; in 1931, to three.

The Council set up a standard by which the various schools of the United States and Canada were to be measured. The schools were to answer and fill in a series of questions and statements, which provided information concerning various aspects of the school such as floor space, library facilities, laboratory equipment, hospital accessibility, curriculum, etc. On the basis of the information secured by this means, coupled with that derived from actual inspection and examination by council members, the school was graded. Recommendations were made for raising the level of education in such institutions where the best educational opportunities were not available. The ultimate highest grade any institution could acquire was an "A" rating. It will be of interest to the alumni of Indiana to know that this school had an "A" rating from the time of the first examination.

The Dental Educational Council of America functioned actively for several years, but sometime after

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Newly Appointed Dean



Dr. William H. Crawford, who for the last few years has been connected with Columbia University, was recently appointed Dean of Indiana University School of Dentistry.

To The Alumni:

In the appointment of Dr. William H. Crawford of Columbia University to the deanship of the dental school, your Alma Mater has again taken a forward step.

It has been my privilege to know "Bill" for several years, and I am sure that, in choosing him, the President and Board of Trustees have made an excellent selection. His qualifications are many, and he brings with him a fine record of achievement in his chosen field in dentistry. In addition to the recommendation of his record, he is a "regular fellow" with a most pleasing personality, all of which, I am sure, will make him a valuable addition to Indiana dentistry.

With the united support of the Alumni behind him, our school will enjoy a long and prosperous career under his guidance. It is my earnest hope and desire that he receive the loyal support which has been accorded the school in the past.

To you, the alumni body of this school, I most heartily recommend him.

Yours very truly,

G. D. Timmons

Second Year for the Alumni Bulletin Begins

The August issue of the Alumni Bulletin marks the beginning of the second year of its existence. The four quarterly issues of the first year were received with such general enthusiasm on the part of the alumni that the bulletin is now out of the experimental stage. It has become an indispensable part of the activities of the School of Dentistry.

The many suggestions and comments which have been received by the Editor from alumni members have been extremely beneficial. Such help is necessary for the continued success of the bulletin, and future communications from the alumni are welcome and strongly encouraged.

It is gratifying to know the degree of interest which has been evidenced by the manner in which the bulletin has been received by the Alumni of the School of Dentistry. This interest, which is shown in the affairs, activities, and progress of the school, encourages us to maintain the Alumni Bulletin on the high plane which it now holds in dental education.

University Honor List

Each year Indiana University compiles an honor list composed of the high one percent and ten percent of all the classes in the university. Following is a list of students of Indiana University School of Dentistry who were included in this list:

Freshmen

Highest 1 percent—Morris Meyer Stoner, New London, Conn.

Highest 10 percent—Morris Meyer Stoner, New London, Conn.; Richard Shenk Michener, Kokomo, Ind.

Sophomores

Highest 1 percent—Pat Henderson Lyddan, Webster, Ky.

Highest 10 percent—Pat Henderson Lyddan, Webster, Ky.; William David King, Indianapolis, Ind.

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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.

J. L. Wilson..Editor in Chief

The Dental School Library

Ninety-five volumes have been added to the Library in the past six weeks. These include duplicate copies of McBride-Juvenile dentistry, Hogeboom-Practical pedodontia, purchased for use in the six weeks Refresher Course in Children's Dentistry being given during the summer; thirty-three bound volumes of the Journal of Biological Chemistry covering the years 1923-1930, given to the Library by Dr. H. M. Enyart, and bound copies of the more recent issues of the following periodicals:

American Dental Association, Journal
American Journal of Orthodontics & Oral Surgery
American Medical Association, Journal
Annals of Dentistry
Appollonian
Archives of Clinical Oral Pathology
Australian Journal of Dentistry
Canadian Dental Association, Journal
Dental Digest
Dental Items of Interest
Dental Journal of Australia
Dental Magazine and Oral Topics
Dental Outlook
Dental Students' Magazine
Detroit Dental Bulletin
Harvard Dental Record
Journal of Bacteriology
Journal of Dental Research

Several new sectional book cases have been added to the Library in the past week, and filing and storage space has been given us in the new cabinets built in the X-Ray display room adjoining the Library.

A full time assistant was added to the Library Staff the first of July. This will enable us to have open shelves in the reading room, an arrangement that has been needed for some time. Such an arrangement will facilitate the use of the Library and increase interest among the students. With two full time persons on the staff,

more assistance and time can be given individual students.

We expect to purchase a greater number of new books during the coming year than were purchased last year. They will be listed in this column as they are ready for circulation.

110th Annual Commencement Held

Forty-six candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery comprised the School of Dentistry's participation in Indiana University's One Hundred and Tenth Annual Commencement. The commencement exercises were held at Bloomington on the afternoon of June 5th.

As has been the custom of many years, the exercises were held at twilight. The procession formed in classic Dunn Meadow and was headed by President Herman B Wells and President Emeritus William Lowe Bryan. Following the president in the procession were the Board of Trustees, the Deans and Faculties of the various schools of the university, and the candidates for degrees from those schools. The total number of candidates for degrees was approximately fourteen hundred.

The famous Indiana University Band led the procession to the stadium where the commencement exercises were held. William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas, who is Past President of the American Society of Editors, delivered the commencement address.

The candidates for the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery had successfully met the graduation requirements of the Faculty of the School of Dentistry and were recommended by Acting Dean Timmons to President Wells to receive the degree. The degree was then conferred upon the following persons: Tilford Gibson Beck, Batesville; Howard Kenneth Binkley, New Salisbury; Wilber Clarence Boren, Princeton; John Lloyd Campbell, Marion; Jack Dent Carr, Indianapolis; James Robert Davis, Lexington; Wilson Clark Dyer, Worthington; Ralph Carl Eastman, Washington; Philip Julius Fichman, Fort Wayne; Vernon John Forney, Valparaiso; David Lloyd Francis, Marion, Virginia; William Wesley Gainey, Indianapolis; Francis William Gamble, Muncie; John E. Geisel, Gary; Richard Carle Glassley, Fort Wayne; Emanuel Jacob Green, Detroit, Michigan;

Paul Fred Green, Hammond; Charles Richard Gregg, Indianapolis; Dale Willis Harvey, Urbana, Illinois; Saul Herman, Brooklyn, New York; Luis Oscar Irizarry, Lares, Porto Rico; John Paul Jarabak, East Chicago; Dick Hardy Jordan, Indianapolis; Heiman George Lieberman, Evansville; Wilson Alexander Livingston, Indianapolis; Louis Fred Lonsbury, Indianapolis; Ruth Evangeline Lutkemeier, Vincennes; Weldon Jerome Lynch, Anderson; James Alexander McPheeters, Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky; John Carlton Miller, Argos; Harold Sidney Mintz, Indiana Harbor; Robert Lanham Pavy, Indianapolis; John Ruh Pell, Brazil; Wilson Earl Prentice, Jeffersonville; Perry Albert Ratcliff, Indianapolis; Guy Byron Rutledge, Beech Grove; Julius Segal, Norwich, Connecticut; Scott Sowers, Morgantown, West Virginia; Ellis Harold Tade, Indianapolis; Meredith Danford Tatlock, Wheeler; Walter Henry Vendes, Bicknell; Gerald Nicholas Wagner, Osgood; John Harry Whetstone, Evansville; Albert Christian Yoder, Goshen; Edward Young, LaPorte.

Librarian Attends Association Meeting

Mrs. Mabel Walker, Librarian of the Dental School Library, attended the meeting of the Medical Library Association held at Newark, New Jersey, June 27th to 29th.

This association has a membership of five hundred and fifty and is composed of medical and dental college libraries, medical and dental society libraries, hospital libraries, industrial libraries, and individuals interested in the field of medicine and dentistry.

Membership in the association is held by libraries from widely separated countries of the world.

Mrs. Walker reports that the program for this meeting was of a high type, covering many subjects of interest to librarians, and well conducted. She had the feeling that the meeting was very much worth-while and that she had gained many ideas which she could use in the conduct of our dental school library.

After the close of the meeting, Mrs. Walker made a trip to New York and visited the Library of New York University School of Dentistry. This visit was an interesting and profitable one. The arrangement to visit the Library of Columbia University School of Dentistry had to be cancelled because of lack of time.

Honor List

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olis; Samuel Groher, New Canaan, Juniors

Highest 1 percent—William Frederick Hanning, Indianapolis, Ind.

Highest 10 percent—William Frederick Hanning, Indianapolis, Ind.; George Garfield Richardson, Marion, Ind.; James Eugene Baker, Odon, Ind.; Doyle Eugene Pierce, Chicago, Ill.; Clyde Esbon Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio.

Senior

Highest 1 percent—Jack Dent Carr, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Highest 10 percent—Jack Dent Carr, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Ruh Pell, Brazil, Ind.; Paul Fred Green, Hammond, Ind.; Wilson Earl Prentice, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Richard Carle Glassley, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Wilson Alexander Livingston, Indianapolis, Ind.

ABSTRACTS

Beginning with this issue, the bulletin is establishing a new department of abstracts. This service is rendered to the alumni in order to present to them, in a condensed form, information obtained from current dental literature found in the school's library.

Major Trigeminal Neuralgia (Volume 27, No. 3, American Journal of Surgery)

1. Major trigeminal neuralgia has one subjective symptom: pain. No objective sensory or motor symptoms are present.
2. The pain of trigeminal neuralgia has three characteristics: It is paroxysmal; it radiates parallel to the lower jaw; and it is referred to the peripheral distribution to the trigeminal nerve.
3. Injection of alcohol into any of the three branches of the trigeminal will block the sensory pathways and relieve the pain. This procedure is an important diagnostic method in differentiating between neuralgia due to trigeminal involvement and pain passing over other sensory pathways.
4. Permanent relief from major trigeminal neuralgia is best obtained by section of the sensory root of the fifth nerve. The temporal approach is the safer method. One hundred such operations with only one death from the basis of this report.
5. The pain resulting from cancerous lesions of the face can be relieved by alcohol injections of the appropriate branch of the trigeminal nerve or by preganglionic section of its sensory root.

Rating of Dental Schools

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most of the schools in America had acquired "A" ratings, the Council became less functional and did not actively inspect and accredit the schools for quite some period.

At the meeting of the American Dental Association at New Orleans in 1935, the subject of Dental Education was again revived, and a committee of five was appointed to study the needs of Dental Education in America. During the year 1935-36, the committee made its study and formulated its report which was delivered to the Association at its 1936 meeting. This report, with its recommendations, was passed by the A.D.A. with such changes as seemed advisable in the meeting in 1937.

With the passing of the report of this committee of five and as a result of acting upon its recommendations, the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association was formed. This organization is now composed of three members from the American Dental Association who are not in any way connected with a Dental School, three men from the American Association of Dental Schools, and the remaining three from the National Association of Dental Examiners. These nine men, together with a full time secretary, will form the personnel of the council when it becomes functional. Upon the full time secretary will devolve the responsibility of organizing and correlating such data as the council desires and presenting such detailed information as is necessary in carrying out the functions of the organization.

The first action taken by this newly formed council was to issue to all schools a request that they cease using, in any manner, statements concerning accreditation and rating issued by the old Dental Educational Council. It further indicated that, from that time until otherwise advised by the newly formed council, all dental schools in America would be on an equal basis.

During the past year, the Council released to the deans of the schools, the secretaries of examining boards, the officers of the National Association of Dental Examiners, and the Trustees of the American Dental Association a preliminary statement which included the aims, policies, principles and criteria which had been adopted by the council as a basis for accreditation.

It will be of interest to the alumni to note some of the points

considered in this preliminary statement. Among other things considered under "Aims and Purposes" is the organization and administration of the criteria for accreditation of the institutions for the study of dentistry in the United States. "This will include consideration of:

1. Predental education, and requirements for admission to dental schools;
2. Undergraduate dental education, and requirements for the (D.D.S.) or (D.D.M.) degree in dental schools;
3. Graduate and postgraduate education in dentistry, and requirements for the accreditation of specialists in dental practice; and
4. Such other educational activities as may come within the council's jurisdiction."

These "other educational activities" include such items as to list recurrently for publication the acceptable dental schools; to facilitate coordination between dental schools, state boards, and dental societies toward the maintenance of high standards of professional proficiency; to foster improvement of teaching methods in the schools, and encourage the establishment of conditions that would attract an increasing number of men of outstanding ability to the career of dental teaching, and to study the needs of the practitioner and "to recommend ways and means by which he may be provided with opportunities for organized study to maintain proficiency."

The council lists five "Purposes of Accreditation" which are as follows:

- "1. To indicate the character of institutions for dental education.
2. To encourage, through accreditation procedures, improvement of dental education in the United States.
3. To provide the basis for selection of dental schools by prospective students.
4. To provide the basis for interpretation of inter-institutional relationships.
5. To indicate the character of institutions for dental education to dental licensing boards."

The attitude expressed by the council in connection with "Student Responsibility and Freedom" is interesting to note. This body feels that the major responsibility for achievement should be placed on the student and that the emphasis in educational procedures should be directed toward the de-

velopment in initiative, independent thinking, and resourcefulness. The faculty of Indiana is heartily in accord with these principles and dislikes very greatly the "spoon-fed" manner which so many students have used in the past. Graduates who allowed themselves to be "educated" in this manner, in altogether too many instances, memorized the statements and facts in didactic courses much as they might have memorized a poem to be recited at a later recitation or examination and did not acquire this information as fundamental principles upon which all future investigation and practice could be based. They failed to use this material as a basis for reasoning on these new complications which daily arise in dental practice. This manner of learning has not been confined to the didactic courses, but also has been evident in the laboratory courses, technical procedures being executed in a manner requiring minimal effort. In many instances, students regarded these courses as hurdles placed to obstruct their progress. These men, carrying these habits of thought and action into the clinic and thence on at times into practice, found themselves lost when the "out of the ordinary" problems present. They followed then the old habits of thought and action and, being unable to appreciate and understand this new problem, they took the easiest and most convenient way out. Thus we have one reason for much of the poor type of dentistry we see done today and for the council's desire that "other enduring qualities rather than the routine completion of class and laboratory assignments" be developed.

One of the most obvious deficiencies in dentistry has been the lack of the conception "that dental service, to be adequate, must serve biologic ends." The council urges, therefore, that the "students acquire understanding and appreciation of oral and systematic relations in both health and disease; of the biological significance of restorative and replacement procedures; and of the interdependence of the dentist and physician in meeting health needs." The council further states, however, that "this conception does not reduce the importance of the technical phase of dentistry, for it implies the demand for a higher degree of proficiency in all forms of dental service."

Continuing with discussions relating to flexibility of the curriculum, distribution of curriculum time, and correlation of courses, the council makes an interesting

statement under the heading of "Qualities and Aptitudes." "Success in the study of dentistry or proficiency in dental practice should be regarded as depending upon a group of qualities and aptitudes, rather than upon any single talent. The traditional view that satisfactory dental service depends primarily upon external qualifications, such as manual ability and dexterity, should be regarded as an unsatisfactory basis for procedures in dental education."

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Activities of The Committee On Admissions

With the approach of the 1939-40 school year, the committee on admissions has spent many weeks during the summer passing upon pre-dental credentials submitted by prospective freshmen dental students. The committee on admissions is composed of five members of the faculty; all of whom are actively identified with the freshman curriculum. As a result of this close association with former freshman classes, the members of the committee are acquainted with the scholastic requisites of a beginning dental student.

The prospective dental student must present a transcript of work done by him in an accredited college or university. In order for the applicant to be accepted, this pre-dental record must show a minimum of sixty hours of college credit with an equal number of credit points. This sixty hours must include six hours of biology, six hours of physics, six hours of English, and twelve hours of chemistry, at least four of which must be organic chemistry. The remaining thirty hours is made up of elective subjects which are recommended by the School of Dentistry.

The work of the committee for this year up to the present time is as follows: applications 66; applications accepted 41; applications rejected 25; accepted applicants matriculated 21. The new student records show the following statistics for last year at this time: applications 50; applications accepted 28; applications rejected 22; accepted applicants matriculated 13.

The work of the committee on admissions is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Frank Elliott, Director of Admissions for the entire university.

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Concerning the selection of students and their requirements for admission, the council is of the opinion that it is much better to admit students who have developed "proper habits and methods of study, intellectual self-reliance, knowledge of scientific method, and other desirable qualities . . ." rather than "mastery of subject matter as factual material, often considered to be distinctly preparatory in character."

The criteria by which the various institutions for dental education will be measured are briefly stated and set out under the headings of University Relations, Objectives, Financial Gain, Faculty, Curriculum, Requirements for Promotion and Graduation, Library, and other pertinent titles.

The requirements for admission are set out specifically and are to be applicable to the classes entering schools of dentistry beginning with the session of 1941-42. It is interesting to note in these requirements that difficulties will doubtless be obtained in that the council requires, for instance, 6 semester hours of biology, whereas many of the western universities give these courses in 5 hour units. The same is true in the requirement for inorganic chemistry, the council requiring 8 semester hours, and many of the universities and colleges giving the subject as a 10 hour course of 5 hours each semester. Just how these differences will be met is still a matter of speculation, but no doubt adequate adjustments will be made to take care of these variations.

The Council on Dental Education should be congratulated for the excellent work they have done. The report is but an indication of the tremendous amount of work and investigation which has been done in its preparation. The organization of this council is another mile post in the progress of dentistry, and its immediate influence will be felt over the entire country and the benefits of its stimulating effect will be evidenced in the years to come in the greater knowledge and ability of the general practitioner of dentistry.

State Board Examination Reports

Owing to the fact that only incomplete reports have been received from the members of the 1939 graduating class, the Alumni Bulletin is able to give only a partial report on the results of State Board examinations at this time.

Forty of the forty-six graduates applied for examination for licenses before the Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners. Of this number, thirty-nine were successful in passing the examination and were granted licenses to practice in this state.

One of the graduates was successful in passing the West Virginia Examination, and one passed the Virginia Examination. One failure and one success were reported from the State of Connecticut, and one failure reported from Kentucky.

Since many of the graduates who were examined by the Indiana State Board were also examined by the Boards of other states and have not yet reported as to their success or failure, this can only be a preliminary report. The School of Dentistry, however, is gratified at the high degree of success attained thus far by the members of this year's class.

Chemistry Dept. To Install New Equipment

As this issue of the bulletin goes to press, the chemistry department is anxiously awaiting the arrival of several thousands of dollars worth of new laboratory equipment. All of the old tables and benches have been removed. The new equipment consists principally of three laboratory benches. They are three feet wide and fifteen feet in length and are equipped with lead troughs and stone sinks. The tables are of the latest design and construction, composed of wood bodies with acid proof tops. Each student will have his individual locker space, which will accommodate approximately thirty-six students per period.

The chemistry now being taught is a six hour physiological course, which consists of three hours of lecture and three hours of laboratory per year.

Instruction in Orthodontia

The teaching of Orthodontia has created much discussion in the last few years because of the difference of opinion as to the matter of how much could and should be taught in the undergraduate curriculum.

A consideration of this subject was taken up at the meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1936. The consensus of

opinion seemed to be that the undergraduate teaching of Orthodontia should not try to produce a finished Orthodontist but should try to train the student to be able to recognize abnormal conditions and refer the patient to one who had been specially trained. This idea has been carried to the point that a number of schools have discontinued the teaching of laboratory instruction in this subject.

In this school the system of small group teaching has been adopted in the clinic. The disadvantage of this method is that only about twelve active patients can be handled at a time. This results in the actual completion of approximately only five patients each year.

The selections are made for this clinic with the idea of keeping as near a balance between the different types of cases as is possible. The method of selecting the patients for this service has also been quite materially changed. Formerly patients were accepted and examined and their names placed on a waiting list to be called when they could be handled. Beginning September 1938, all patients accepted were limited to an age under twelve years and must be admitted through the Riley Hospital. Admission to the Riley Hospital is gained by the patients having the dentist and physician sign a form which is obtained from the hospital. This form is then presented to the Juvenile Court Judge of their county, and the judge makes necessary recommendations for the patient's admission. This service is available only to those of the underprivileged class.

During the school year, the clinic is held on Wednesday afternoon. The first hour is given to examination, two patients each week being admitted for complete examination. Seniors are assigned to these clinics the first semester and juniors the second semester.

The students make a chart for the patient, diagnosing the classification, etiology, prognosis, and the time for institution of treatment. After the students have made their observations and recommendations, the instructor goes over the case with them and points out any errors which have been made. This chart is then filed, and future patients are selected from this file.

The remainder of the afternoon is consumed by the students observing the actual treatment of cases by the instructor. Each patient is assigned to a junior student whose duty it is to take care

of any dental work for them. Every three months the appliances are removed and a prophylaxis is given, and any restorative work needed is taken care of.

This school has not yet arrived at the point of discontinuing the laboratory instruction in this subject, and in the first semester of the junior year there are two hours each week devoted to taking impressions, pouring and shaping up casts, and the construction of appliances on these cases. This is followed in the second semester by assignment of groups of five in the clinic for a period of three hours.

A program of this kind, augmented by an adequate didactic course, is thought to be sufficient for the training of an undergraduate student of Orthodontia at the present time.

Graduates Appointed To Internships

Up to the present time, twelve members of the 1939 graduating class have signified their intentions of accepting appointments to internships of one year's duration.

Dental internships have increased in popularity among the members of recent graduating classes. This has been brought about by a closer co-operation and added interest on the part of the hospital and administrative staffs offering the internships. Valuable experience can be obtained by the dental graduate in surgical procedures and in hospital routine. The association with older and experienced members of both the dental and medical professions gives the dental interne a practical insight of that which previously had been more or less theoretical and idealistic for him.

Those receiving appointments for this year are as follows: Wilber C. Boren, Riley and Long Hospitals, Indianapolis; John L. Campbell, Presbyterian Hospital, New York City; James R. Davis, Eastman Dental Infirmary, Rochester, N.Y.; Vernon J. Forney, United States Public Health Service; Dale W. Harvey, Forsyth Dental Infirmary, Boston, Massachusetts; Richard C. Glassley, United States Public Health Service; Ralph C. Eastman, Longcliff Hospital, Logansport, Indiana; Wilson E. Prentice, Indianapolis City Hospital, Indianapolis; Walter H. Vandes, United States Public Health Service; Gerald N. Wagner, Indiana State Board of Health; Albert C. Yoder, Eastman Dental Infirmary, Rochester, N. Y.