

THE BULLETIN

OF THE

Virginia State Dental Association

CONTAINING THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

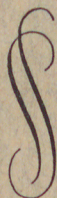
SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF

ORGANIZED DENTISTRY IN VIRGINIA

April 6-8, 1942

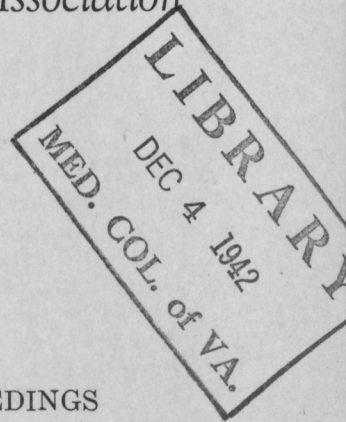
RICHMOND, VA.



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74th

ANNUAL MEETING
Virginia State Dental Association

ROANOKE

April

19 - 20 - 21,

1943

From Our President

*To the Members of the
Virginia State Dental Association:*

In a turbulent period, such as that in which we find ourselves today, the dental profession is not unlike other social groups, in that disturbances affecting one are felt by all. Neither as individuals nor as groups can we be self-centered and isolated from the world in which we operate. Today dentistry holds its greatest opportunity. At no time in the past has the public been aroused to the importance of sound teeth in all classes of its citizens. The publicity given to the incidence of dental defects among the men conscripted for military service has not only aroused the public to the need for dental service but has provoked to action the aggressive members of the dental profession. Already there is emanating a stream of constructive ideas which will eventually elevate dentistry to a higher plane of national importance, if the profession will only display the social wisdom and assume the social responsibilities demanded of it.

Dentists must face the issues of the present and the postwar periods squarely. If dentists are unable to cope with the coming problems, there will be "social and economic planners" standing ready with solutions, which may not be agreeable to the profession. During the present crisis there are being developed much knowledge and many new techniques in dentistry and a new philosophy of dentistry, as well as a new philosophy for the world in which dentistry must operate.

Our State organization was able to show only a 70% paid-up membership on July 1st, 1942. These figures indicate that we are failing in our social responsibilities not only to the members of our profession but also to the communities of the State. We must exert our utmost effort to bring into our state organization every eligible dentist, in order that the greatest benefits may accrue to all. Therefore, a full membership of the Virginia State Dental Association and the strengthening of the Component Societies throughout the State are two of the major objectives of my administration. An increased membership will enable the Association to enlarge its program for the utilization of the foremost leaders in our field as teachers and will at the same time strengthen the Component Societies. The Component Societies are important units in the State Association. It is through

them that the newest developments reach the individual dentist and become useful throughout the profession. They also serve as channels through which information concerning important developments in the field of preventive dentistry can reach those in need of dental services. A wider dissemination of dental education for the public and a better and more efficient practitioner will be demanded by the postwar world.

There are about two hundred men in the State of Virginia who are eligible to membership in our Association and who have not availed themselves of the advantages to be derived therefrom. Not until the last man is enlisted in the cause of better dentistry can the Virginia State Dental Association feel satisfied that it is, in a small way, beginning to assume its social responsibilities.

For the present it must be our aim to be of the greatest assistance possible in the military program, therefore, I am recommending to the Component Societies that they hold their meetings as scheduled and make use of local talent as far as possible. We are fortunate in having much able talent in our State. Let us make a greater effort than ever before to carry on a program, designed to keep our members abreast of the current trends and new techniques in dentistry and well informed on the new social philosophies being agitated today.

G. M. GOAD, *President.*

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

The Local Arrangements Committee has been functioning efficiently in an effort to provide for your pleasure and comfort, and it is desirable that we have a large attendance. We have secured adequate hotel accommodations for all members and guests. However it will be helpful if reservations are made early. Hotel Roanoke will be headquarters for the meeting, and splendid arrangements are being prepared for the entire meeting. There is ample space for scientific and technical exhibits.

There will be various forms of recreation, including skeets and golf tournaments. Prizes will be awarded the winners. Bring the ladies, adequate plans are being made for their entertainment. Roanoke offers many points of interest, so make your plans early to attend this meeting.

G. L. SPITLER, *Chairman.*

Virginia State Dental Association

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1, 1941 TO MARCH 31, 1942

Cash Balance, May 1, 1941\$ 4,312.62

RECEIPTS:

Dues	\$5,620.00
Advertising	250.00
Exhibit Space	225.00
Banquet	170.00

REFUNDS:

Chamberlain Hotel	4.00
American Dental Association	65.00

DIVIDENDS:

American Bank and Trust Co.....	28.43	
Lawyers Title Insurance Corp.	4.00	
		<hr/> 6,366.43

Total Available Cash	<hr/> 10,679.05
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DISBURSEMENTS

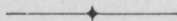
Convention:

Essayist and expenses	\$596.00
Ladies' entertainment	70.00
Chamberlain Hotel	184.25
Programs	244.40
Reporter	150.00
Registration	30.00
Expenses of committees	17.84
Badges	58.17
Binding of minutes	5.00
Tips	23.00
	<hr/> 1,378.66

Bulletins	541.14
Dues, American Dental Association.....	3,312.00
Salary	500.00
Relief Fund	139.00
Officers Conference Expenses, Dr. G. M. Goad.....	100.00
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies.....	65.26

Postage	48.19
Telephone and Telegraph	11.93
Refund of Dues	4.00
Auditing	15.00
Bond Premium	7.50
Dues, Dr. Duncan, Editor	5.00
Expense of Committees	74.36
Flowers	9.00
Registration and Franchise Tax	5.00
	<hr/> 6,216.04
Cash Balance, March 31, 1942	\$ 4,463.01

J. E. JOHN, *Secy.-Treas.*



Rocky Mount, N. C.,
July 30, 1942.

DR. J. E. JOHN, *Secretary*,
Virginia State Dental Association,
Roanoke, Va.

DEAR JIMMY:

Now that the meeting of the General Sessions of the American Dental Association has been called off, the very existence of the American Dental Association depends upon the ability and willingness of the component societies to carry on as usual, plus. In other words our component societies must do more this year than they have ever done before, if we are to maintain our present status.

Please contact all your district societies and urge their officers to put more into their meetings this year than they have ever put into any meeting heretofore. Likewise, our state societies must begin early and work late in order that their functions can be carried out to the fullest.

I would, therefore, urge you as secretary of your state society, to begin a campaign of contacting key men throughout the organization and publicizing your meeting in every manner possible.

It is my thought that all meetings should be held as near the center of the dental population as it is possible to do so. This will permit a maximum number to attend with a minimum distance of travel.

Thought should be given to the distance a clinician will have to travel. All of us have good men in our state or certainly in nearby states with which to put on any kind of program desirable.

By all means hold your meetings as scheduled and do everything possible to make them a success. The very life of our profession depends upon what we do in the next year or two.

Cordially yours,

Signed, CLYDE E. MINGES, *Trustee*,
Fifth District, American Dental Association.

DENTISTS IN SERVICE

Aks, Harry	Norfolk	
Alexander, Albert D.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Armistead, C. R.	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Bunn, A. D.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Buxton, Samuel E.	Portsmouth	U. S. N.
Bear, David M.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Bradenham, U. G.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Brooks, Benjamin L., Jr.	Lynchburg	U. S. A.
Brockmeyer, M. W.	Pulaski	U. S. N.
Crowe, Edgar	Richmond	U. S. A.
Copenhaver, Rufus P. Jr.	Tazewell	U. S. A.
Callar, Donald Evan	Staunton	U. S. A.
Cosby, Miller H.	Guenia	
Costenbader, J. H.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
De Muth, Anthony M.	Farmville	U. S. A.
Duffer, Aubrey	Franklin	U. S. N.
Davis, James C.	Winchester	U. S. A.
Diamond, Benjamin	Alexandria	U. S. A.
Driufus, Carl T. (Major)	Alexandria	U. S. A.
Downing, Gardner P. (col.)	Roanoke	U. S. A.
Eggleston, John Redd, Jr.	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Ferreri, Edward P.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Fisher, J. D. (Major)	Hampton	U. S. A.
Francis, David L.	Marion	U. S. A.
Guthrie, Chas. Roy, Jr.	Guinea Mills	U. S. N.
Goad, Paul Tucker, Lt.-Comdr.	Roanoke	U. S. N.
George, G. I.	Covington	U. S. N.
Haley, B. M., Captain	Warrenton	U. S. A.

Hedman, Lyle Clayton	Manassas	U. S. A.
Holcomb, Raymond A.	Fredericksburg	
Henderson, W. C., Capt.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Handy, Phillip	Bedford	U. S. N.
Heartwell, C. M.	South Hill	U. S. N.
Holland, Reginald	Suffolk	U. S. N.
Irby, Wm. B.	Kenbridge	U. S. A.
Jenkins, Wm. W.	Richmond	
Jones, Daniel Mason	Richmond	U. S. A.
Lee, J. M.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Loving, Robert H.	Hot Springs	U. S. N.
Lipford, Sanford A.	Bassett	U. S. A.
Logan, Ralph A., Capt.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Levin, Leonard Lee	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Mulieri, Joseph B., Capt.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Miles, Robert I.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Mendelsohn, Harry B.	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Owens, Robert R.	Newport News	U. S. A.
Pilcher, Edwin M.	Petersburg	U. S. A.
Passamaneck, Yale	Richmond	U. S. A.
Powell, Chester W.	Waynesboro	U. S. N.
Rice, George H., Lt. Comdr.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Reed, James Weaver	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Rosa, Charles M.	Alexandria	U. S. A.
Roberts, Thomas W.	Richmond	U. S. N.
Richards, Chas. R.	Covington	U. S. A.
Rudisill, John Wm., Jr.	Clifton Forge	U. S. A.
Simons, R. L.	Galax	U. S. A.
Schneberger, Cletus J.	Norton	U. S. A.
Switzer, John R., Jr.	Harrisonburg	U. S. A.
Silberman, Dr. S. I.	Richmond	
Simiele, J. J.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Snipes, William E., Jr., Capt.	Franklin	U. S. A.
Tyler, Franklin A., Lt. Col.	Richmond	U. S. A.
Topping, Howard E., Major.	Staunton	U. S. A.
Tynes, R. B. Jr.	Farmville	U. S. N.
Tobias, Herbert	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Townsend, Jas. L., Jr.		U. S. A.
Vipond, A. C.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Weems, J. B.	Ashland	U. S. N.
Weiner, Harry B.	Middleburg	U. S. A.
Wolf, Sam Chas.		U. S. A.
Ware, Howard T.	Altavista	U. S. A.
Watkins, J. C.	Lebanon	U. S. A.
Wells, Frank	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Wilson, P. N., Lt. Comdr.	Roanoke	U. S. N.
Worthington, Fred H., Major.		U. S. A.

Hold Commission

Blevins, L. H.	Arlington	U. S. N.
Kaufman, Alexander	Richmond	U. S. A.
Morrisett, H. S.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Nichols, Tom	Ocean View	U. S. N.
O'Keefe, J. J.	Norfolk	U. S. A.
Rucker, James H.	Rocky Mount	U. S. A.
Roush, Harry	Arlington	U. S. N.
Slavin, Leon	Winchester	U. S. N.
Simpson, Richard Lee, Jr.	Richmond	U. S. N.
Simons, R. L.	Galax, Va.	U. S. A.
Summers, R. T.	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Tillar, Vernon I.	Emporia	U. S. A.
Walker, J. L.	Norfolk	U. S. N.

Dentists in Service

Passed State Board in June 1942

Alexander, David Mitchell	Route 12, Penick Rd.	U. S. A.
	Richmond	
Ashwell, James Travis	Huddleston	U. S. N.
Hines, Frederick W.	Wakefield	U. S. N.
Hutcherson, Irving Lee	Gladys	U. S. N.
Powers, Tunstall C.	Winchester	U. S. N.
Rudder, Wm. L.	Brookneal	U. S. N.
Stroyer, Donald C.	Crozet	U. S. N.
Spalone, Alfred L.	Marion	U. S. A.
Todd, Hubert Archibald		U. S. N.
Walker, Rupert Samuel	Norfolk	U. S. N.
Woody, Mundie E., Jr.		U. S. N.
Woolwine, Robert Evans, Jr.	Floyd	U. S. N.

The Procurement and Assignment Committee for Virginia reports that no dentists, except those having 1-A Draft Board ratings, will be taken into the service between now and the first of the year.

Senator Byrd of Virginia, on September 14, offered an amendment to a bill before the Senate Finance Committee which will place dental costs on exactly the same basis as medical costs in making deductions in the payment of Federal income taxes.

Everett M. Dillion

On Thursday, March twenty-sixth, an ever Wise Providence saw fit to call to his Heavenly rest, our friend and colleague, Doctor Everett M. Dillion.

He was a native of Norfolk and practiced here more than twenty years, serving this society in its various offices and as its president.

Few of his friends knew the seriousness of his condition, hence his death greatly shocked the community.

He will always be remembered for his friendly and courteous manner, exemplifying the principles of honor and gentility.

His sterling qualities earned for him the admiration of his colleagues and the loyalty of a large clientele by whom he was greatly beloved.

Because of the loss to this society, we desire to express our appreciation of Doctor Dillion's life by the following:

1. *Be it resolved*, That the membership of the Component No. 1 of the Virginia State Dental Association realizes with sorrow the loss of a respected member and joins his host of friends in sympathy with his family.
2. *Be it further resolved*, That a copy of this be recorded in the minutes of the society, a copy to the family and one to the Bulletin of the Virginia State Dental Association.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. OVERBEY, D.D.S.,
Committee.

Peyton Hundley

Dr. Peyton Hundley, prominent citizen and widely known dentist, died at his home "Rose Hill" near Centre Cross in Essex County, on June 20, 1942, after a brief illness. He was buried in the old family burying ground at "Rose Hill."

Dr. Hundley was admired by everybody and was active in church and civic affairs.

Dr. Peyton, as he was called by many people, acquired his early education in the home schools, and at Aberdeen Academy, and in 1885 received his dental degree from the University of Maryland. Soon after his graduation, he practiced for a short time at Drake's Branch and then in Fredericksburg. He then moved back to his old home and was very successful in the practice of his profession, and also as a farmer and oyster planter. He was a member of the Virginia State Dental Association.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Baxley Hundley; two daughters, Mrs. Julian C. Roden, of Richmond, and Mrs. Thomas N. Frost, of Warrenton; two sons, Peyton Hundley, Jr., and James Hundley, both of Essex; also by three sisters, Mrs. Boothe Farinholt and Mrs. May Richardson, of Baltimore, and Mrs. J. F. Anderson, of New Brunswick, N. J., and by six grandchildren.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE

Virginia State Dental Association

VOL. 19

OCTOBER, 1942

No. 1

Editorial Staff

GEORGE W. DUNCAN, D.D.S., *Editor*
301 Professional Building, Richmond, Virginia

J. E. JOHN, *Business Manager*
Medical Arts Building, Roanoke, Virginia

TO PRINT OR NOT TO PRINT

—♦—

The Bulletin is carrying, with some exceptions, the proceedings of our centennial meeting this spring.

The following scientific program was presented in April: Partial Denture Prosthesis, by Dr. William John Healy, of New Orleans; Operative Radiography, by Dr. J. C. Esselman, of Pittsburg; The Classification and Removal of Impacted Third Molars, by Dr. Glen J. Pell, of Indianapolis; and Acrylics for Dentures and Inlays, by Dr. E. Howard Smith, of Philadelphia. Owing to the manner in which these clinicians presented their subjects the Association has no recorded minutes of their presentations and publication is impossible.

The Journal of the American Dental Association is publishing the papers read by Doctors Hodgkin, Bear and Gies at the Annual Banquet. The Journal has a policy of not publishing any articles that have previously appeared in print. In view of this policy of the Journal and in order that these papers might receive national publicity the Bulletin is not carrying them in this issue.

The printing in the Bulletin of our complete proceedings is being done this year as an experiment. Your reaction to the test may determine the policy to be followed in the future.

Proceedings of the Seventy-third Annual Meeting

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1942

The opening session of the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association, held in the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, April 6-8, 1942, was called to order at 9:50 A.M. by Dr. Dan O. Via, Charlottesville, president of the association.

President Via: As we convene the first meeting of our convention, it is my pleasure to call on our friend, Rev. Paul E. Crandall, associate pastor of the First Baptist Church, to invoke God's blessing on us.

Invocation.

President Via: It is always with a great deal of pleasure that we look forward to coming back to Richmond for another dental meeting. I find that we are going to have an address of welcome by Dr. L. A. Bowman, president of the Richmond Dental Society.

Dr. L. A. Bowman: Mr. President, distinguished guests, members of the Virginia State Dental Association, ladies and gentlemen: As president of the Richmond Dental Society, it is my privilege and pleasant duty to welcome you to Richmond.

Richmond is a city of culture and hospitality. It has grown from the ashes of 1865 and the long bitter days of reconstruction to a city of more than two hundred thousand population. With its wide streets, modern stores, beautiful homes, churches, schools, and great industries, it has become one of the leading cities of the South.

Richmond is a historic city. It is rich in the history of the accomplishments of the men whose unselfish labors and capable statesmanship played such an important part in establishing the principles of liberty and freedom for all which are so dear to the hearts of our people that we are willing at this time to make great sacrifices to protect our way of life when so many jealous nations of the world are trying so hard to undermine the very principles of our democracy.

It is particularly fitting that the Seventy-Third Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association should be held in Richmond on the hundredth anniversary of organized dentistry in Virginia.

Richmond, and the very neighborhood in which this meeting is being held, is also rich in the history of dentistry and the achievements of the men who labored under great difficulties but with a spirit of

determination to lay the foundation for this organization which has meant so much to us.

One hundred years ago, on December 12, 1842, in the office of Dr. Samuel Lethbridge, No. 8 North 13th Street, in this city, was formed the first dental society in Virginia, which in 1845, became the first incorporated dental society in the world. This historic organization was the forerunner of our present State Association.

It is, therefore, with justifiable pride that we welcome the members of the Virginia State Dental Association to Richmond, to pay a fitting tribute to the founders of our organization and to gain knowledge and inspiration to carry forward the great work which they started.

I sincerely hope that this meeting will be a great success and one that will be long remembered as most pleasant and profitable. If there is anything we can do to add to your enjoyment and comfort, call on us.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are welcome! (Applause.)

President Via: Thank you very much, Dr. Bowman. May I call on Dr. Gilmer, chairman of the Executive Council, to make a response to that address of welcome.

Dr. W. S. Gilmer (Pulaski): President Via, Dr. Bowman, and members of the Virginia State Dental Association: When Dr. Reese wrote me asking me to make this response to the address of welcome I at first thought I could not do it; but on second thought I felt so highly honored and so flattered that he had asked me that I immediately sat down and wrote to him before he had time to change his mind and told him that I would do it.

I think it is particularly fitting, as Dr. Bowman has so graciously expressed it, that we come down here to Richmond for our centennial meeting—here where some far-sighted men builded a foundation for this association that has stood the critical test of a hundred years and has given us a profession of which we are justly proud.

Again I think it is fitting that we come down here in these troublous times that we are going through right now, when the perils to our country are greater than they have ever been at any time in its history; here where liberty was propagated and a people were prepared to receive it, and here where the immortal Patrick Henry electrified a whole world when he exclaimed "I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!" Also, here where many men—many famous men and many men unknown—have fought and died to preserve that liberty.

Men, now that this liberty is being challenged by the most ruthless set of criminals that the world has ever known, and while we are

celebrating our centennial here and while we are worshipping at the shrine of the progenitors of our association, let us renew our faith in the future of our profession, and may it please God that we may be able to conduct our practice as we see fit. We all believe that we are going to eventually win this conflict. We must make sure of it. We cannot afford to lose it. It is necessary that we win.

I am wondering if it would be appropriate that this association go on record by a resolution to the President of the United States assuring him of our support and placing ourselves and our Association at his command for any service that we may be able to render.

But I did not come down here to make a war speech. I wanted to respond to Dr. Bowman. I want to assure you, Dr. Bowman, that we appreciate very sincerely the warm welcome that you have extended to us so graciously, and I hope that we will conduct ourselves in such a manner that you will ask us back to Richmond again. (Applause.)

President Via: Thank you, Dr. Gilmer. I am sure you have expressed the feelings of all of us present this morning.

Dr. W. G. Gobbel (Suffolk, Va.): Mr. President, following Dr. Gilmer's proposal, I would like to move that you appoint a committee to draw up a resolution to be sent to the President of the United States in which we assure him of our willingness to serve in any way that we possibly can.

The motion was seconded by Dr. W. H. Street (Richmond), voted upon and carried.

President Via: I started to say that it is my "pleasure" but maybe I had better say that it is my "duty" to recognize Dr. Goad, the president-elect of the Virginia State Dental Association. (Applause.)

President-Elect Goad: It is also my duty and pleasure at this time to recognize Dr. Via in the way of appointing a committee to report on the president's address. I shall appoint on that committee Dr. Hoover, Dr. Spitler and Dr. Ashton to report to us at the Tuesday evening session.

At this time we will have the address of Dr. Dan. O. Via, president of the Virginia State Dental Association. (Applause.)

President Via: You see why I said it was my duty rather than a real pleasure to call on Dr. Goad, knowing what he had to do.

The president's address follows:

It is with profound joy and pleasure that I welcome you to the Seventy-Third (73rd) Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association, which is the Centennial Celebration of Organized Dentistry in Virginia.

Those early founders of the Virginia Society of Surgeon Dentists back in 1842 were really far-seeing pioneers in our professional field, and it is impossible for us, today, to estimate our debt of gratitude to them for the beginning of organized dentistry, which has advanced and developed into so important an institution in our day.

Could they see or know the scope and real importance of our great American Dental Association today of which the Virginia State Association is an important component, they would justly realize that their efforts and foresight and perseverance were not in vain in starting an organization expected to grow into a great professional and scientific health service. We, today, should pause a moment and reflect on what these developments have meant to us and how grateful we should be to our early forebears in dentistry.

It is a privilege to be alive today and enjoy the benefits of our modern scientific profession, but let us give thanks to those who started us and made these finer conditions possible. Back into the dim past of a century ago we salute those pioneers in dentistry, and as we stand today on the threshold of a new century in organized dentistry, may we pledge our best minds and hearts and hands to carry on to a finer completion the health service to our fellowmen that our profession affords us the opportunity to do, realizing that in the race of life, endurance is more important than speed.

Those fine leaders back in 1842 by their foresight and diligence and belief in the future and importance of dentistry inspired those leaders that have come after, to build our organization even better. I challenge any institution to adopt and live under a finer code of ethics or to have finer objects than ours. May I refresh our memories just a bit with the preamble to our code of ethics and set forth here our objects?

"In order that the dignity and honor of the dental profession may be upheld, its standards exalted, its sphere of usefulness extended, and the advancement of dental science promoted, and that the members of the American Dental Association may understand more clearly their duties and obligations to the dental profession, to their patients, and to the community at large, the following code of ethics is prescribed:

"The object of the Virginia State Dental Association shall be to promote the art and science of dentistry. To foster fraternal relations and intercourse among dentists; safeguard the material interests of the profession and the public; elevate the standards and improve the methods of dental education; secure the enactment and enforcement of just dental laws, and enlighten and direct public opinion in relation to oral hygiene, dental prophylaxis and advanced scientific dental service."

Dentistry has reached a more important place than it held 100 years ago and it is men like you that have helped bring it about. I love to look at our dental insignia "the 3-legged pedestal symbolic of dental education-literature-organization; supporting an ever burning flame, exemplifying the accomplishments of the past and its aspiration for the future."

May the future of dentistry provide much more scientific research and a much better health service for mankind than the past has produced. May these recent observations truly come to pass.

"The year 2040 may see the end of toothaches and of the type of dentistry practiced today, if American dentists continue the rate of progress during the next 100 years that they have made in the past century.

"This cheerful prospect for future Americans was pictured by Dr. John E. Gurley, of San Francisco, at the Baltimore Dental Centenary, although Dr. Gurley drew the picture in the more conservative phrases of a scientist.

"The fundamental requirement of a profession," he said, "is that it shall make the need for its ministrations unnecessary," in other words, it must put itself out of business.

"Thinking in terms of dentistry's future ministrations," he continued, "it is no wild guess to suggest that we will go swiftly into the field of prevention and that ere many years shall have passed, there will be witnessed a great reduction in caries (tooth decay), similarly as we have witnessed a reduction in the ravages of caries. Dental practice, and I may suggest medical practice, will change from curative and reparative to health service. Babies will be born well and they will be kept well."

"With our knowledge of cause, we can avoid much of the trouble of yesterday; hence, cannot we see for man a possible and brighter future?"

When we view the great advancement and progress of dentistry from its early beginning and see what is offered to its members by the American Dental Association today,—how proud we should be for the privilege of membership in it! I hope we are appreciating the membership by using and taking advantage of all its benefits.

During the century of progress in organized dentistry, it has passed through many crises, but possibly the one that we are in the very midst of now is the most trying and crucial of all—the very fact that dentistry has reached such heights, makes it hold a most important spot in relation to the health of our nation, not only to the armed forces, but to all civilian communities.

"Dentistry has an important role in safeguarding the health of the American people. In the past quarter century increasing recognition has been bestowed on this relationship of dental health to general health. This has led to a new consciousness of the value that can be derived from sound programs of dental health education and preventive dental care.

"In order to reach a high level of effectiveness these programs should be based on the well-established principles that have been developed to safeguard the interests of the public.

"The national crisis and the necessary measures of preparedness have brought into every community an increased knowledge of the value of dental health as a national asset. Dental programs are being initiated or expanded in many states and communities to conserve and improve dental health in this time of national need. But no emergency, however great, should be allowed to obscure the fact that a dental program cannot be permanently effective unless it is based on those principles which protect the rights and traditions of the public.

"One hundred years ago the influence of dentistry in safeguarding individual and public health was negligible. The pioneer dentists of

that time were concerned with placing a foundation of science under what was then merely a craft concerned only with the gross or local manifestations of dental disease. The relief of pain and a crude restoration of function marked the limits of dentistry's ability to contribute to individual health. Dentistry had not yet been given the knowledge upon which its contribution to the public health of a later day was to be based.

"The progress of dentistry in the last century has been most remarkable. Mechanical achievements were rapid and brought to American dentistry a leadership in that field which it has never yielded. Educational standards were raised and the standards for professional dentistry were established. But for the larger part of that century there was but a small contribution that a purely restorative dental service could make to public health.

"Then came the knowledge that dental and general health were intimately related. This was the basis that was needed to construct the present indispensability of dentistry to individual and public health. The enunciation of the theory of focal infection and the scientific revelations that followed it established once and for all the necessity of dental service in any comprehensive program dealing with the public health.

"It may be said that the three great problems that must be solved in order to raise the general level of dental health in this country are: (1) lack of appreciation of dental service on the part of the public; (2) a traditional, but unfounded, fear of dental operations; (3) the basic cost of dental service that gives both functional and esthetic value."

"The National Dental Hygiene Association, through its educational activities and its aid in developing community organization for better dental health, seeks to help create a definite lay interest in the dental problem which will induce the people to solve more adequately their dental needs."

Before the present national crisis, many plans were about to be completed which would project programs for dental health in a large way. The American Dental Association, some state associations, and other organizations such as Parent-Teacher, American Legion, State Health Board and others were actively interested.

Now in our war effort, these activities must be curtailed, but we hope that in the not too distant future they may be resumed and carried forward in a worthy and helpful way.

The alarming number of selectees rejected because of dental defects, makes us realize that dentistry is at a crisis also. The conditions are surely a challenge to dentistry. How we will meet the challenge may somewhat determine the future of our profession. Whatever the developments, we must be guided by our trusted leaders in the A.D. A., who are working diligently to protect the rights and privileges of the public and of dentistry. Out of this crisis may develop another one—namely the attitude concerning government controlled health service, but that subject may well be left for another discussion.

Our duty for the duration of the war is very clear. It is the maintenance of dental health among civilians and members of our armed

forces alike, at the high level, which is a prerequisite to the victory, that is now our sole object. Performance of that duty will require the same hard work and devotion to the common cause and personal sacrifice that is demanded of every other group of our citizens.

It would seem that we as dentists are very fortunate in the situation as regards military service. Just now it certainly seems that all dentists called into some type of service will go in as commissioned officers and will go in as dentists. The special procurement and assignment service created by President Roosevelt is most important and I cannot overemphasize the extreme importance of the questionnaire just sent out from that Service to all dentists. Please complete in every detail and return at once; surely it will be to our advantage to do so. Our state committee for this service is a splendid one and we may expect efficient-fair-unbiased cooperation, which will tend to use us to the best advantage both for ourselves, our community and our government.

Certainly for sometime to come we will be faced with more than the usual problems—problems of finding our greatest level of service in the war time crisis—problems of keeping our opinions and our thinking straight in a period of confusion—problems of carrying out the routine tasks of life with the added physical and spiritual burdens that come with nations in conflict—problems of conserving our own small flame of courage and hope for victory and peace. As we, in our service to mankind, strive to do our very best toward solving these problems, may we be granted the qualities needed for survival; not in a world dark with war, smouldering under tyranny, but in a world grown bright again with freedom, victory and peace.

It has been a real pleasure for me to serve as president of the Virginia State Dental Association for the past year—1941-1942. I have earnestly tried to keep in touch with all the activities and serve when and where needed or requested.

We have tried to give to the membership through the Bulletin all available information concerning current problems and workings of our Association. It has been my very happy privilege to visit and extend official greetings from the state association to all but one component group in the state. With one exception this was done in the past year; one group was visited while president-elect, my representing Dr. Jenkins who was ill; some groups have been visited more than once. It was my duty and pleasure to represent the state association at the last two A. D. A. conventions and the last two state officers conferences in Chicago.

These meetings are most helpful and inspiring and the contacts made more than justify the time spent while attending. At these conferences where all the states discuss their various problems, one has an opportunity to compare our own set-up. May I report to you that by comparison, I feel that Virginia ranks right at the top of the list. It has given me the opportunity to observe considerably, and I wish here to pay tribute to our most efficient secretary, Dr. John. He is diligently looking after the affairs of our Association and they are many and require much detailed work. Several states have full time paid executive secretaries and when we realize the vast amount of work our secretary does for us, I feel that our heartfelt thanks to him are due.

My work with various committees this year and more intimate contact with the activities lead me to report to you that the affairs of the Virginia State Association are in splendid condition. There seems to be perfect cooperation among all the components, a great deal of enthusiasm for the good of our profession and a desire for constant improvement. Your officers have attempted to carry out to the fullest all requests from our government, concerning publicity for bond buying and other services for our defense program.

Suggestions and recommendations:

With so many members in our armed forces, there will necessarily be a decrease in our membership over the next few years. There are about 250 dentists in Virginia who are not members of our association. May I urge a great deal of activity by our incoming membership committee, even to the extent of a concerted effort or campaign to get into the society all eligible dentists in the State. For obvious reasons this membership will help both the individual and the society.

There has been in the past year some slight demand for our legislative committee to go before our 1942 Legislature with certain demands for improving our dental laws. After several conferences it was decided that due to the pressure of the defense program, etc., that it was unwise to approach our legislators at this time. Subsequent developments have proved that this action was most wise and we wish to thank our legislative committee for their excellent judgment.

Now, thinking ahead, we may expect some considerable confusion when the war is over, as regards advertising, dental laboratory problems, dental hygienists, and possibly many other problems that we should be preparing to solve.

My only recommendation is that the legislative committee of the State Association begin at once a complete study of the entire situation and by that study, be ready to go before the 1944 Legislature with a well prepared program that will strengthen our dental laws in every respect.

I wish to thank all individuals and all committees who have so faithfully cooperated with me this year. The local arrangements committee, Dr. C. B. Reece, chairman, has done noble work in preparing this fine meeting in Richmond. Our program committee has certainly brought to us the very best essayists and clinicians to be found and I wish for you a most helpful and inspiring convention.

May I extend my deep, heartfelt appreciation for your confidence in me, by allowing me the privilege of serving as president of our Association for the past year, and may I pledge my continued interest and enthusiasm for the welfare of dentistry.

I do not know a more capable or more worthy dentist in Virginia than Dr. G. M. Goad, who will be elevated as our president for the ensuing year. I know that the affairs of our association will be cared for with dignity and ability, and I wish for him much success.

President-Elect Goad: Dr. Via, I know that the members of the Virginia State Dental Association thank you most heartily for this splendid address you have given us.

I will turn the meeting back now to Dr. Via.

President Via: We came to a part in the program calling for reports of committees. Dr. Reese is in the house I believe. I wonder if he has any announcements or any report to make now as chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee.

Dr. C. B. Reese (Richmond): No, I haven't Mr. President. I would like to say that I am in good standing right now. When the bills come in, I don't know how I will be.

I do want to express to you, sir, our thanks for your cooperation as president. Through the cooperation of yourself and our kindly secretary, Dr. John, the task has been made easy and we have had a very delightful time. I hope you will all enjoy our being at your service. (Applause.)

President Via: Thank you, Dr. Reese. I know we are all looking forward to a most pleasant stay in Richmond and one of the finest meetings we have had.

Is there any report from the Mouth Hygiene Committee, Dr. Constance Haller, chairman?

Dr. Haller: I have no report.

President Via: Dr. Gobbel, would you like to make the report of the Necrology Committee at this time?

Dr. W. G. Gobbel, chairman of the Necrology Committee, presented the committee report which is as follows:

Report of Necrology Committee

With increasing sense of the loss suffered through their passing, since the 1941 annual meeting, the Virginia State Dental Association desires thus to record its deep sorrow at the death of

Dr. J. F. Reed, Norfolk, Virginia,
 Dr. E. J. Applewhite, Newport News, Virginia,
 Dr. Webster M. Chandler, Norfolk, Virginia,
 Dr. R. O. Canada, Grottoes, Virginia,
 Dr. V. M. Pence, Pennington Gap, Virginia, and
 Dr. Everett M. Dillion, Norfolk, Virginia.

For many years they were faithful and active members of the association. Their rare skill and understanding, and the unselfishness which enhanced these attributes, made a fundamental and lasting contribution to the work of our organization, and aided largely in developing better dental care for those who called upon them for treatment.

To their families is extended our sincerest sympathy, and the hope that our appreciation of their unusual service may, in some measure, lighten the burden of their bereavement.

We recommend that the secretary of the association be requested to send copies of this report to the families of the late members whose

names appear above, and a copy be made a part of the record of this meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER G. GOBBEL, *Chairman,*

JOHN M. HUGHES,

W. G. DELP,

Necrology Committee,
Virginia State Dental Association.

President Via: You have heard Dr. Gobbel's report as chairman of the Necrology Committee. Do I hear a motion that it be accepted?

Dr. R. B. Snapp (Winchester, Va.): Mr. Chairman, I move that the report of the Necrology Committee be accepted.

The motion was duly seconded, voted upon and carried.

President Via: As we accept that report I do not think it is unfitting that we rise for just a moment and reverently bow our heads in memory of those fine men that have passed on and that we will miss so much. (The assembly arose and stood for a moment with bowed heads in silent tribute.)

Is Dr. Duncan in the room? I am not sure that there is a report from the Clinic Committee.

Dr. Geo. W. Duncan (Richmond): I was informed early in the season that there would be no place on the program for general clinics and I so informed the membership of my committee.

President Via: Thank you, Dr. Duncan. I really knew that, of course, but I wanted to recognize you as chairman of that committee because you so graciously accepted that office, and to bring out at this moment the fact that the program is slightly changed this year and in place of having the table clinics we will have the progressive clinics.

Is Dr. Tyler or Dr. Topping here to make a report for the Military Committee? Dr. Topping was in attendance at the Executive Council meeting last night and will be back. We will possibly hear that report later on.

Does Dr. Herr, chairman of the Membership Committee, care to make a report at this time?

Dr. J. M. Herr (Charlottesville): Our report is not completed. We will ask for a little more time.

President Via: We will call on you later for that report, Dr. Herr.

Dr. Hughes, would you like to make your report at this time for the Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners?

Dr. J. M. Hughes, secretary of the Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners, presented his report as follows:

Report of The Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners

The sixty-fifth examination by the Virginia State Board of Dental Examiners was held at the Medical College of Virginia beginning at 9 A. M., June 10, 1941, and continuing through the week.

There were fifty applicants for examination, forty-nine of whom passed successfully. Dr. J. Alex Haller was welcomed as a new member of the board having received his appointment for a term of three years ending in 1943. In accordance with the nominations of the Virginia State Dental Association, Drs. Leon J. Walton and John M. Hughes were reappointed for a term of three years ending in 1944.

The Legislature which has just adjourned brought forth no controversial bills affecting dentistry in Virginia. War activities have engaged the attention of all citizens, and dentists have contributed their share of service. Not only have many dentists been commissioned in the naval and military services but a great many of them have done long and arduous work on boards and other necessary duties. The fact that so many draftees were deferred because of dental deficiency places a great responsibility on the dental profession which they will meet if given a chance.

The following deaths have been noted since our last meeting, some of which were not known at that time and are herewith recorded:

- Dr. J. Hartwell Smith, Waynesboro, Va., Nov. 9, 1940.
- Dr. E. P. Parsons, Massie's Mill, Va., Feb. 16, 1941.
- Dr. James P. Butler, Portsmouth, Va., May 8, 1941.
- Dr. Walter Ashford Reiss, Bowling Green, Va., May 18, 1941.
- Dr. E. J. Applewhite, Newport News, Va., Aug. 1, 1941.
- Dr. James Braxton McKee, Richmond, Va., Sept. 1, 1941.
- Dr. Robt. O. Canada, Grottoes, Va., Oct. 3, 1941.
- Dr. E. W. Miller, Waynesboro, Va., fall of 1941.
- Dr. Geo. Hayden, Crewe, Va., Oct. 25, 1941.
- Dr. W. M. Chandler, Norfolk, Dec. 27, 1941.
- Dr. J. H. Smith, Richlands, Va.
- Dr. V. M. Pence, Pennington Gap, Va., Feb. 4, 1942.
- Dr. Everett M. Dillion, Norfolk, Va., March 27, 1942.

The records of this office show that the following are delinquent in the payment of their annual registration fees for the years stated below:

- Dr. Victor D. Baker, Richlands, Va., 1940 to present time.
- Dr. J. C. Clarke, Norfolk, Va., 1941-1942.
- Dr. M. S. Foster, Mathews, Va., 1937 to present time.
- Dr. T. A. Graham, Suffolk, Va., (col.), 1941-1942.
- Dr. J. M. Hill, Wythe, Va., 1940 to present.
- Dr. J. G. Kearfott, Jr., Martinsville, W. Va., 1940 to present.
- Dr. J. Garnett King, Jr., Fredericksburg, Va., 1941-1942.
- Dr. W. T. Lovette, (col.), Norfolk, Va., 1940 to present.
- Dr. H. V. Price, Martinsville, Va., 1941-1942.
- Dr. C. V. Speer, Wytheville, Va., 1940 to present.
- Dr. E. M. Steele, Stevens City, Va., 1941 to present.

Dr. William H. Traynham, Jr., 1939 to present.

Retired 3 years ago. In South America.

Dr. Phillip Wyatt, (col.), Fredericksburg, Va., 1939 to present.

The following are delinquent for 1942 only:

E. P. Bugg, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Norman C. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
 J. M. Coleman, Gloucester, Va.
 W. F. Creasy, Newport News, Va.
 James K. DeBusk, Saltville, Va.
 Thomas L. Dixon, Durham, N. C.
 J. F. Duke, Washington, D. C.
 F. A. Evans, (col.), Lexington, Va.
 J. E. Fowlkes, South Richmond, Va.
 C. E. Greear, Fort Blackmore, Va.
 J. M. Hamlet, Phenix, Va.
 Stephen C. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.
 W. B. Irby, Kenbridge, Va.
 Jack Little Raymer, Davidson, N. C.
 Fernando E. Rodriguez, Jr., Puerto Rico.
 Thurman J. Ross, Durham, N. C.
 S. A. Sheppard, Cape Charles, Va.
 Morgan C. Stembridge, Boynton, Va.
 W. A. Taylor, Stockton, Md.
 James T. Thomas, Greensboro, N. C.
 S. A. Thomas, (col.), Portsmouth, Va.
 R. B. Tynes, Jr., Lawrenceville, Va.
 B. A. Wagoner, Wytheville, Va.
 F. H. Worthington, Hilton Village, Va.

We shall be pleased to be advised of any errors.

Among those in the military or naval services are the following.

A. D. Alexander, Arlington, Va., Navy.
 A. A. Angelico, 712 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., (Dent.
 Inf. Naval Training Sta., N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.)
 C. R. Armistead, U. S. A., unit unknown (Portsmouth).
 Ernest L. Baynton, 111th F. A., Fort George G. Meade, Md.
 (Portsmouth).
 Lt. U. G. Braddenham, Station Hospital, Maxwell Field, Ala.
 (Richmond).
 M. W. Brockmeyer, Naval Hospital, Paris Island, S. C.
 (Pulaski).
 Benj. L. Brooks, Jr., U. S. A., unit unknown (Marion).
 A. D. Bunn, 712 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. (Dispensary,
 N.A.S., N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.)
 W. A. Burke, 221 Beverley St., Staunton, Va.
 A. M. DeMuth, Farmville, Va. (Fort Meade, Md.)
 C. T. Dreifus, 910 King St., Alexandria, Va., unit unknown.
 A. C. Duffer, Franklin, Va., Naval Base (Norfolk, Va.)
 J. R. Eggleston, Fort Story, Va. (Norfolk, Va.)
 L. C. Fairbank, 4411 Volta Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 E. P. Ferreri, 1634 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.
 P. T. Goad, Roanoke, Va. (Navy.)

- G. R. Guthrie, Jr., Prof. Bldg., Richmond, Va. (N.O.B., Norfolk, Va.)
 Capt. Byrnal M. Haley, Warrenton, Va., unit unknown.
 L. C. Hedman, Gunter Fields, Ala. (Manassas).
 Lt. L. C. Holshouser, Station Hospital, Ft. Jackson, S. C. (Rockwell, N. C.)
 D. M. Jones, 315 Libbie Ave., Richmond, Va. (Fort Eustis, Va.)
 J. R. Law, U. S. A. Base, Boston, Mass. (Norfolk, Va.)
 Lt. S. A. Lipford, Fort Meade, Md. (Bassett, Va.)
 R. H. Loving, 712 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. (Dental Inf., Naval Training Sta., Norfolk, Va.)
 R. A. Lowry, Norfolk, Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.
 K. E. Montgomery, 712 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va. (Apt. C-1, 930 Spotswood Ave., Norfolk, Va.)
 Capt. J. B. Mulieri, Camp Lee, Va. (Richmond).
 W. M. Murray, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va. (Garden City, N. Y.)
 M. M. Neale, West Point, Va. (Gen. Del., 74th Coast Artillery, Portsmouth, Va.)
 Hume S. Powell, Bureau of Med. & Surg., Washington, D. C., U. S. N. (Richmond).
 J. B. Powell, Jr., D. C., U. S. N., Box 276, Paris Island, S. C. (Richmond).
 J. Weaver Reed, Dale Mabry Field, Tallahassee, Fla. (Norfolk, Va.)
 Lt. Com. Geo. H. Rice, Quantico, Va., U. S. Naval Hospital, (Newport, R. I.)
 Lt. John W. Rudisill, Jr., Station Hospital, Wasey Field, Ponce, Puerto Rico (Clifton Forge).
 S. I. Silberman, 301 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
 Lt. John R. Switzer, Med. Detachment, 116th Inf., Camp Pendleton, Va. Beach (Harrisonburg).
 Lt. W. Carter Tinsley, Lynchburg, Va., 246th C. A. Medical Detach., Fort Story, Va.
 Lt. Herbert Tobias, Station Dispensary, France Field, Canal Zone (Petersburg, Va.)
 H. E. Topping, Camp Lee, Va. (Staunton, Va.)
 Lt. James L. Townsend, U.S.N., M. B. Hosp. No. 1, care Postmaster, N. Y. (Manquin, Va.)
 Lt. Col. Franklin A. Tyler, U. S. A., Camp Lee, Va. (923 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.)
 First Lt. J. Gibbons Wall, Med. Det. 176th Inf., Anacostia, D. C. (South Hill, Va.)
 J. B. Weems, Dispensary, Naval Air Base, Naval Operation Base, Norfolk, Va. (Ashland, Va.)
 R. B. Young, Baskerville, Va. (Co. I, 104th Med. Reg., APO 29, Fort Meade, Md.)

If there are any omissions or additions we shall be pleased to make the necessary corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

President Via: Thank you very much, Dr. Hughes. I am sure we are always glad to hear the report from our State Board of Dental Examiners and I wonder if we really appreciate the work that they do. Of course the Board of Dental Examiners are not responsible to this association, but there is a very definite tieup there and we should appreciate their work: Dr. H. L. Smith, the president of that board; Dr. Hughes, Dr. Walton, Dr. Hodgkin, Dr. Simmons and Dr. Haller. We appreciate all the fine service that they render the dentists of the state through their board.

We have just a few moments that I will use in making some announcements. May I call your attention to the importance of visiting your exhibits. They play a great deal in the financing of our meeting and I hope you will give as much to them as you can between sessions here.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1942

The second general session was called to order at 8:00 P. M. by the president, Dr. Via.

President Via: If you will please come to order we will start the meeting for the evening program.

The first item on the program this evening is the report on president's address, Dr. Hoover, chairman of this special committee.

Dr. Hoover presented the report of Committee on President's Address, filing copy with the secretary.

Report of Committee on President's Address

Your committee on the president's address, wishes to commend the president for a very successful administration and his forceful and timely address which demonstrates a thorough knowledge and understanding of our present and future problems. During the past year we feel that our association has been very fortunate in having the services of such an able executive. We respectfully call the attention of the incoming membership committee and all the other members of our association to the president's suggestion that a concerted effort be made to bring into the association eligible dentists who at present are unaffiliated. We concur with the president in his recommendation regarding the activities of the Legislative Committee, we feel confident that the Legislative Committee will exercise the same due diligence in the future that it has in the past, and our association need entertain no fear as to the future dental laws in this state.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. HOOVER,
J. T. ASHTON,
G. L. SPITLER.

(President-Elect Goad assumed the Chair during the reading of the committee report.)

Chairman Goad: You have the report before you. What shall we do with it?

Dr. Gilmer: I move that the report be adopted.

The motion was duly seconded, voted upon and carried.

(President Via resumed the Chair.)

President Via: We have a few committee reports to come before us at this time, the first one being a report of Dr. N. Talley Ballou. He has a brief report to make which is very interesting.

Report of Director of Mouth Hygiene— State Department of Health

To the Virginia State Dental Association:

The records of the Bureau of Mouth Hygiene show that independent dental clinics with State support were started in five counties: viz. Arlington, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henry and Loudoun either on July 1, 1920 or upon the opening of the schools that fall and before the organization of the bureau.

The first clinic under the direction of the Bureau of Mouth Hygiene was opened in Wise County on April 1, 1921, twenty-one years ago last week. Since that date clinics have been held for one or more years in ninety-four of the one hundred counties.

During the present school term clinics have been or are being conducted in nineteen counties, sixteen having white clinics and nine colored clinics. There are several counties on the waiting list which cannot be reached.

The Health Commissioner had earmarked sufficient funds to increase the number of clinicians from twenty to twenty-four but it was impossible to secure the extra number and one of the clinicians resigned leaving nineteen, fifteen white and four negro.

Indications are that a larger number of counties will apply for clinics for the next fiscal year than ever before. Several applications for positions are on file from prospective clinicians but under the uncertain conditions existing it is uncertain as to the number who can be secured.

As this is the Centennial Celebration of organized dentistry in Virginia the State Health Department wishes to make the following report of the dental clinics for the twenty-one years beginning July 1, 1920 and ending June 30, 1941.

Number children examined	749,068
Number children treated.....	228,778
Total number operations.....	749,238
Total cost of clinics	\$582,696.77
Amount contributed by children.....	281,589.30
Net cost to State and Counties.....	\$301,107.47

Respectfully submitted,

N. TALLEY BALLOU, D.D.S.,
Director of Mouth Hygiene.

President Via: I am sure we appreciate the work that Dr. Ballou is doing and we appreciate the report coming for our information and enlightenment. It will be a matter of record.

The Military Committee was supposed to report at some time during this meeting. They do not seem to have a member here tonight. All of the committee, as you know, are in the service and I think something of a report will come out of the membership report. Dr. Herr will please give the report of the Membership Committee at this time.

Report of the Membership Committee

Membership of State Association.....	620
Paid up State and A. D. A. dues.....	542
Honorary	13
Life	14
In Service	48

J. M. HERR,

Membership Chairman.

President Via: You will see from that report that we have 48 of our members of the State in the armed forces.

Dr. Gilmer, chairman of the Executive Council, will make his report at this time.

Dr. Gilmer read the report of the Executive Council meeting held Sunday evening, April 5, 1942.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING APRIL 5, 1942

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Virginia State Dental Association, held in the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va., Sunday evening, April 5, 1942, was called to order at 8:15 o'clock by Dr. W. S. Gilmer, chairman of the council. All members were present as follows: Dan O. Via, G. M. Goad, J. E. John, W. S. Gilmer, Paul Burbank, N. F. Muir, M. Bagley Walker, T. Wood Campbell, John B. Todd, J. H. Cocks, T. A. Underhill, C. P. Hurt, H. E. Topping, S. N. Gray, D. B. Allen.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Council, held in connection with the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Association at Old Point Comfort, May 10, 1941, were read by the secretary and approved as read.

Dr. Harry Bear was recognized and discussed somewhat in detail his objection to the adoption by the Association body last year of the

President's recommendation wherein the delegates to the American Dental Association meeting must consist of the President and President-Elect of the Association and that the two remaining delegates be elected for a term of two years by the Association body. He expressed the opinion that the interests of both the state and national organizations would be best served if the mandatory provision was eliminated and all four delegates were elected from the membership at large by the Association body.

Following some general discussion mainly in support of Dr. Bear's position, it was moved by Dr. Campbell, and seconded by Dr. Underhill, that the Executive Council recommend to the Association body that all previous action relative to the manner of electing delegates to the American Dental Association meeting be rescinded and in lieu thereof the four delegates and four alternates be elected by the Association body for a term of two years, it being understood that in order to begin the program it would be necessary to elect two delegates and alternates for a period of one year and two for two years, and that this provision does not bar the president or president-elect from being selected as one of these delegates.

Following more pro and con discussion, a substitute motion was offered by Dr. Cocks, that the Executive Council recommend to the association body that all previous action relative to the manner of electing delegates to the American Dental Association meeting be rescinded and in lieu thereof the President of the Association be made automatically a delegate, the other three delegates and the four alternates to be elected from the floor, and that any or all of these delegates may be re-elected at the pleasure of the Association. The motion was seconded by Dr. Ashton and was carried by a rising vote.

The next item on the agenda was reports of standing committees. The report of the Legislative Committee was presented by Dr. W. H. Street, Chairman, as follows, and upon motion by Dr. Cocks, seconded by Dr. Campbell, was accepted.

Report of Legislative Committee

The Legislature met in January of this year and although our plans did not call for any effort before the Legislature in our behalf, yet your chairman did have a rather active time watching the proceedings and checking certain bills.

Colonel Robert T. Barton was again employed by the committee to watch the proceedings and advise with us if anything came up that was of importance. Colonel Barton performed his duties admirably. So far as we know there was no bill passed that in any way affected our position.

In our contacts with many of the legislators during their stay here, we were told a number of times that our Association was showing

good judgment in making no request for changes in our law during this session. When we do go before the Legislature for a change in our laws, we hope it will be after due consideration on the part of this Association, so to do, and that such instruction be given sometime in advance, so that a proper organization can be effected.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. STREET, *Chairman.*

Dr. W. N. Hodgkin next presented the report of the Historical Committee, as follows, which, upon motion by Dr. Walker, seconded by Dr. Muir, was accepted.

Report Historical Committee

The report of the Historical Committee for the year is made largely in the celebration of the centennial of organized dentistry in Virginia as a feature of our annual meeting. At least the planning of this observance with the officers and others concerned has been the chief interest and activity of the committee.

Your committee has also worked with the special committee for the Thackston Memorial Tablet in drafting inscription to be placed thereon, and reports merely its interested cooperation since progress relating to the proposed memorial doubtless will be the subject of a report by the special committee.

In November last the committee received the highly appreciated gift of an old dental volume from Dr. Welty B. Fahrney, of Timberville. This small dental work, found in the attic of a home in the Valley of Virginia, is by S. Gutman, in German, and was published in Leipzig in 1828. The illustrative plates, with gum in natural pink, make it an exquisite specimen of print-craft of the period and the absence of the volume in bibliographical lists of the larger dental libraries indicates it as a valuable addition to any collection.

In acknowledging Dr. Fahrney's gift, the committee wishes to commend his foresighted interest to our membership generally. The many Virginia items gathered by others in former years, and now valued parts of collections in dental museums throughout the country, suggest our indifference of the past. From this point on it is hoped that such items of dental historical interest, whenever and wherever encountered by Association members, will be placed for a central collection in Virginia, to be preserved for future generations of the profession in Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM N. HODGKIN, *Chairman.*
C. E. HAPER,
G. R. HARRISON,
HARRY LYONS,
WILLIAM PILCHER,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS.

The report of the Relief Committee was read by Dr. J. T. Ashton, Chairman, as follows, and upon motion by Dr. Muir, seconded by Dr. Campbell, was accepted.

Financial Report of Relief Committee

Balance on hand at last report as of May 7, 1941

Checking account: First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.....	\$ 283.60
Savings account: First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.....	695.74
Total	\$ 979.34

RECEIPTS

May 7, 1941 to April 5, 1942

Check from A. D. A. Relief Fund for Seals, June 26, 1941.....	\$ 138.58
Check from Dr. J. E. John, 25c per capita membership, March 25, 1942.....	139.00
Interest on savings account: June and December 1941.....	7.65
Total receipts.....	\$ 285.23
Grand total.....	\$1,264.57

DISBURSEMENTS

May 1, 1941 to April 5, 1942

4 monthly checks to Dr. J. F. Reed: @ 12.50.....	\$ 50.00
	\$1,214.57
Funds on hand distributed as follows:	
Checking account at First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.....	\$ 233.60
Savings account at First National Bank, Alexandria, Va.....	980.97
	\$1,214.57

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. ASHTON, *Chairman, Relief Committee.*

In lieu of a written report, Dr. Geo. W. Duncan, chairman of the Publicity Committee, asked permission to file with the secretary copy of the material that had been sent to the papers and some of the clippings resulting therefrom, alluding specifically to the fine cooperation given by the Richmond press. It was voted to accept this material as the report of the Publicity Committee.

Dr. Underhill advised that nothing had been brought to the attention of the Economics Committee during the year and therefore there was no report.

Dr. N. Talley Ballou, reporting for the Mouth Hygiene Committee, stated that it seemed inadvisable to have a Refresher Course this year, as had been approved by the Executive Council at its last meeting, due to war conditions and the resulting difficulties.

Reporting for the Program and Exhibit Committee Dr. John referred to the printed program as the committee's report, giving Dr.

Lyons and Dr. Chevalier principal credit for the excellent work done in its preparation. He advised that he had no report to make as secretary and that the audit report of the treasurer's books was in the hands of the councilors. Upon motion by Dr. Walker, seconded by Dr. Allen, it was voted that the audit report as submitted by the certified public accountants, Leslie A. Kimball & Company, be adopted.

Dr. Cocks, chairman of the Thaxton Memorial Committee, reported that due to the inability to secure the bronze necessary for making a suitable memorial to Dr. Thaxton and finding no proper substitute for that material, the committee has suspended their efforts for the duration of the war. The action of the committee was approved.

Dr. Goad, reporting for the special committee appointed to consider revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, stated the conclusion of the committee that it seemed inadvisable at this time to go to the expense of making a complete revision but that the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws passed by the association during the past few years and not appearing in printed form could be provided on loose-leaf sheets as inserts.

It was voted, upon motion by Dr. Gray, seconded by Dr. Walker, to adopt the report.

Dr. J. A. Alexander, chairman of the Committee on Tire Priorities for the Richmond Dental Society, presented the following resolution passed unanimously by that committee:

Whereas the office of Price Administrator has not included dentists in the classification of those persons who have been given a priority rating in respect to automobile tires, but has included physicians, surgeons, nurses and veterinarians; and

Whereas dentistry has been considered for years a specialty of medicine, dentists are licensed as doctors of dental surgery and doctors of dental medicine, perform dental surgery of an extremely technical nature not performed by physicians or surgeons, are constantly on call to give prompt and effective treatment for shock, infection, hemorrhage, and other dangerous post-operative developments and to treat wounds of the face, fractured jaws and other injuries resulting from accident; and

Whereas members of the dental corps in the armed services are given the same rating as members of the medical profession; and

Whereas dentists are assigned to practically all hospital staffs for instant duty to clinics, schools, department of health and educational institutions; and

Whereas in addition to their constant availability and attendance upon the civilian population in order to keep it fit for defense efforts the members of the dental profession are giving freely of their time and energy upon Selective Service Advisory and Appeal Boards, much of which work is done at night, are serving on various state and local military affairs committees, have been assigned to augment and assist the work of physicians and surgeons in the event of air raids, and are

constantly engaged in conducting and taking first aid and emergency courses; and

Whereas these and other services are of such nature and necessity that they are not performed in offices necessitating frequent and prompt transportation to persons in need of such services, augmented by the increase in and shifts of population, especially in defense areas; and

Whereas it is proper and imperative that the members of the dental profession if they are to continue to make an effective contribution to the health of the civilian population and to the successful conduct of the war should be given the same priority rating in respect to automobile tires as physicians, surgeons, nurses and veterinarians;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Virginia State Dental Association in meeting assembled that the proper officers of the association be and they are hereby authorized and directed to do everything that may be necessary and proper in their opinion to bring about the inclusion of the members of the dental profession among those persons entitled to priority ratings in accordance with their individual needs for such automobiles or tires; and

Be It Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be presented from the floor at the next meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association and its adoption by the members of the Association urged.

Upon motion by Dr. Burbank, seconded by Dr. Campbell, it was voted that the Executive Council accept the resolution presented by Dr. Alexander and refer it to the association body for consideration.

The secretary reported that in addition to the five nominations for life membership acted on at the second meeting of the Executive Council last year (Dr. Baskerville Bridgforth, Richmond; Dr. A. Hume Sprinkel, Staunton; Dr. C. E. Harper, Danville; Dr. B. T. Blackwell, Richmond; Dr. R. L. Simpson, Richmond), he had three others: Dr. L. V. Henderson, of Williamsburg, forced to discontinue practice because of failing eyesight, submitted by Dr. Harry Smith, of Charlottesville; Dr. N. T. Vaughan, of Louisa, confined to the Veteran's Hospital in Roanoke, submitted by Dr. Ratcliffe, secretary of Component No. 4; Dr. S. A. Shadrick, of Danville, forced to discontinue practice, submitted by the Danville group. He asked the privilege of nominating a fourth man for life membership, Dr. M. S. Jenkins, of Roanoke, who has not been in active practice for a year.

It was voted, upon motion by Dr. Walker, seconded by Dr. Muir, that the four names enumerated by the secretary be added to the previous list of five and referred to the association body for ratification.

It was voted, upon motion by Dr. Cocks, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the secretary be instructed to write a letter to Dr. Sedgwick, of Newark, Ohio, thanking him for the photograph of his grandfather,

one of the founders of the Virginia Society of Surgeon Dentists, that he sent to Dr. Hodgkin.

Following a report by the secretary regarding surplus funds in the treasury, it was voted, upon motion by Dr. Jenkins, seconded by Dr. Hurt, that \$750.00 be invested in a defense bond of \$1,000.00 value at due date.

Following a report by Dr. John, chairman of the Procurement and Assignment Committee, relative to the expense incident to committee functioning for which no funds seems to be available from the government, it was voted, upon motion by Dr. Walker, seconded by Dr. Underhill, that assuming of expense be left to the discretion of the secretary-treasurer.

It was voted, upon motion by Dr. Goad, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the secretary be reimbursed for the amount expended in having an exact duplicate of the Virginia State Dental Association gavel made from walnut wood taken from the front yard of Dr. Oren Oliver's old home in Craig County, Va., and that the secretary present it to Dr. Oliver at the Monday night banquet in the name of the Virginia State Dental Association.

It was moved by Dr. Muir, seconded by Dr. Hurt, that the committee reports presented to the Executive Council and not presented to the general assembly be published in the forthcoming issue of the bulletin each year. The motion was amended by Dr. Jenkins, and seconded by Dr. Campbell, to include all committee reports presented both to the Executive Council and the general assembly. The amended motion was adopted.

Upon motion by Dr. Goad, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

President Via: Before calling for some action on the report that you have just heard, I think it is well at this time to call your attention to a little conflict that we seem to have run into and to read to you from the By-Laws of the American Dental Association a line which refers to that, the matter being the change from our present system of sending delegates to the American Dental Association meeting to the one recommended by the Executive Council in meeting at this session. There may never come a time when there would be a conflict, but again there may be one and it might be well to settle that at this time. May I read to you from Section 1, Article V of the Constitutional By-Laws of the American Dental Association concerning the House of Delegates:

"There shall be a business body known as the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association. It shall consist of delegates elected by the constituent societies, and by the other dental bodies named in Section 2 of this article."

It seems that in the face of this, under which Constitutional By-Laws we as a component are operating, the recommendation coming from the Executive Council and the other system which we have been working under are out of order.

With that explanation, what shall we do with this report?

Dr. John C. Tinsley (Lynchburg): I make a motion that the report be adopted without that portion referring to election of delegates to the American Dental Association.

Dr. F. R. Talley (Petersburg): I would like to second the motion that the report be adopted. I think we should commend the chairman of this committee for the clarity of this fine report. I think it is one of the finest reports given before the Virginia State Dental Association in many a year. I think the chairman should be congratulated on presenting us with such a clear, exact report of the various things that he takes under consideration.

President Via: Thank you. I think we would expect that from Dr. Gilmer.

You have heard the motion that the report be accepted with the exception of that one part which would be taken up separately. Is there any question or any discussion?

Question on the motion was called for, was voted upon and was declared carried.

President Via: I think that brings us to the consideration of that one portion of the report, which simply means, I believe, that a motion would be in order that we adopt the By-Laws of the American Dental Association to control that phase of our election which would take care of it for all time.

Dr. Snapp: I will make such a motion.
The motion was variously seconded.

President Via: Is there any question?

Dr. A. M. Wash (Richmond): Mr. President, what is the motion?

Dr. Snapp: The motion is that all delegates and alternates be elected from the floor in harmony with the By-Laws of the American Dental Association. I don't know whether you would want the matter of rotation included or not, for one year or two years.

President Via: That would be a matter of local decision.

Dr. Lyons: Mr. Chairman, if you give Dr. Wash just a moment I think he will have a substitute motion to offer.

Dr. Wash: For our information, will you read the extract from the By-Laws of the American Dental Association?

President Via re-read the first portion of Section 1, Article V, Constitutional By-Laws of the American Dental Association, referring to House of Delegates.

Dr. Talley: Mr. Chairman, what is the conflict?

President Via: The conflict is that as it stands two delegates must be designated as the President and President-Elect and the other two elected from the floor. The recommendation given by the council tonight is that one of them must be the president and the other three elected from the floor.

Is there further discussion?

Dr. Wash: Mr. President, I offer a substitute motion: that all delegates and alternates to the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association be nominated by the Executive Council and their nominations be approved by this body.

President Via: May I ask here how that would be taken care of at this session? Would we postpone it tonight and take it up at another business meeting?

Dr. Wash: It would seem that would be the only way we could do it this time. Then at subsequent meetings we could have the nominations and vote on them the same as on the other officers.

President Via: I truly wish we could take care of all of that now and I hope there will be a way to do it. May I call your attention to the fact that election takes place tonight for all other officers and the Executive Council does not meet until tomorrow noon. There could be another business meeting called; in fact, it is scheduled for four o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Could that be done properly?

Dr. Wash: I would think it could be called tonight following this meeting.

President Via: Dr. John tells me that the Executive Council could be called for a few moments just before going into the business session later tonight and those nominations could be made and the matter taken care of tonight if the substitute motion is carried.

Dr. Wash: May I add that at the beginning it would provide that two of the delegates and alternates would be elected for one year and two for two years so that it would not mean new delegates all at one time.

The substitute motion was seconded by Dr. Lyons.

Dr. Snapp: Mr. President, I would like to withdraw my motion.

Dr. Tinsley: Didn't the Executive Council recommend that the president be a member of that group of delegates?

President Via: It did, but that is in conflict with the Constitutional By-Laws of the American Dental Association. There is nothing in this to keep the president from being elected. If there is no other question I will call for a vote on the motion.

The Chair being in doubt as to the voice vote, a rising vote was called for and the motion was declared carried.

President Via: May I explain that motion? It is important and interesting. It simply means that the Executive Council names the delegates and alternates, brings them to this body and they are all elected in keeping with the American Dental Association By-Laws. Dr. John reminds me that nominations can be added from the floor. There would be a possibility of something arising at the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association meeting that if they are not elected properly according to their By-Laws the entire state's delegates could be thrown out and not allowed to vote. I think it is important that we are in keeping with those By-Laws.

Dr. Gilmer, would you like for me to call for a meeting of the Executive Council just as quickly as possible in the back of the room after the address of Dr. Robinson?

Dr. Gilmer: I would like for you to do this.

President Via: I would like to read to you the names that were recommended for life membership in addition to the ones named in that Executive Council report just read: Dr. Baskerville Bridgforth, Richmond; Dr. A. Hume Sprinkel, Staunton; Dr. Chas. E. Harper, Danville; Dr. B. T. Blackwell, Richmond; Dr. R. L. Simpson, Richmond.

Dr. R. F. Simmons (Norfolk): Mr. President, there is one name that did not get to the Executive Council to be acted on the other day. That is Dr. C. V. Price. I think we should extend a similar privilege to him. So I move you, sir, that his dues be remitted until he is able to return to practice.

The motion was seconded by Dr. L. J. Walton (Roanoke), voted upon and carried.

President Via: We go now from the business meeting to some messages from officers of the American Dental Association. I might say here that I feel that we are indeed fortunate as a State Association in having present with us at one time, in fact, on the same evening's program, the president of the American Dental Association, the president-elect of the American Dental Association, and the trustee from

our own fifth district. It is a great pleasure to have these men with us. Most of us know them personally and we welcome them and hope for them an enjoyable visit. I know we will enjoy hearing from them.

May I call now upon Dr. Clyde E. Minges, the trustee from the fifth district. (Applause.)

Dr. Clyde E. Minges: Mr. President, Dr. Oliver, Dr. Robinson, members of the Virginia State Dental Association, and guests. Before bringing to you the message that I have prepared, I have here a message to the Virginia State Dental Association which I will read:

"Virginia State Dental Association,
Richmond, Virginia.

The profession of the 'Old North' State conveys to the Virginia State Dental Association congratulations on the centennial celebration of organized dentistry in Virginia. Our best wishes and trusting to see many of your membership at our meeting next month in Greensboro.

C. C. POINDEXTER, *President,*
North Carolina Dental Society."

It is a privilege to have the opportunity of appearing before the Virginia State Dental Association tonight. There is nothing that creates a better feeling and enables us to understand our problems better than that of rubbing shoulders and exchanging ideas with a group of men who are doing the same things that you are.

I appeared before the Alabama State Dental Association this morning at 10:00 o'clock. They have one of the best organized and wide-awake state societies that it has been my privilege to visit. It can be noted with interest that out of 518 dentists practicing in Alabama, 401 belong to their state organization, which is 77%. This is the third highest percentage of organization that any state can boast; only Illinois with the surprising percentage of 85% and Maryland with 79% rank ahead of Alabama. The percentage of the fifth district, which comprises the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, is 62%. Isn't there something that we can do to close the gap between our own state and that of Alabama? I am holding Alabama up to you as a paragon of achievement. Those things just don't happen, boys. You don't have a percentage of 77% without somebody doing some good hard work. Let's all do a little work. Let's see if we can't increase this membership. It is very important now of all times.

Time will not permit me to go into detail as to the many problems facing dentistry today. With this in mind, I will mention very briefly a few of the things that came before the Board of Trustees at the Chicago meeting.

I trust that I will not be considered a defeatist or an alarmist when I make the statement that in my opinion dentistry today is facing the greatest crisis that it has ever faced. The road we are travelling is unmarked, and we have no precedent upon which to base our next move.

The dental profession today is being called upon to do everything within its power and I earnestly beg of every one of you to lend your wholehearted support in every manner possible so that dentistry, as an unregimented profession, might survive. Everyone will be asked and expected to make sacrifices. This is not a one-man job, nor the job of a small group of men; it is the task of every organized dentist in the United States. None of us can predict with any degree of certainty what the final outcome will be. We are encouraged to believe, and it is our fervent hope, that we are well on the way with a program which will be satisfactory to the profession.

Immediately after your program is finished here tonight I will be in my room to receive informally any member of the Virginia State Dental Association who desires to visit me for an exchange of opinion and views for the betterment of dentistry in the State of Virginia and the United States. As your trustee I felt that such discussions would not be only of benefit to your association and myself but, as reflected by me to our National Association, a benefit to them.

We may not always agree, but as your trustee I am eternally determined that every member of organized dentistry whom it is my distinct honor to represent shall not only have the right to raise his voice but shall be heard. This is one of the principles of freedom for which our country is at war today. We are spending billions to guarantee the continuation of our democratic way of life. We are sending our men to make the complete sacrifice of their lives against an enemy without scruple or conscience that we may live under a democracy and have our elected officers the servants of the people rather than the people the subjects of their rulers. Whatever it may cost, whatever the sacrifice in lives, we are united in the thought that we are willing to make it, and for the same freedom of speech and discussion in our association, as your trustee, I will always fight, and with the knowledge and understanding that I am your servant and seek above all else to represent you and merit your full confidence.

To impress you with the seriousness of the situation facing us today, you will be interested to know that a group of men composed of a past president of the American Dental Association and two editors of prominent state journals appeared before the Board of Trustees and petitioned them to call off the meeting of the American Dental Association to be held in Boston in August, and it must be admitted

that some sound logic was advanced why this should be done. However, it was the opinion of the Board of Trustees that this would be a mistake. The board readily admitted that we were in an emergency and did not attempt to minimize that emergency, but was of the opinion that the emergency would perhaps be greater next year and felt that if the American Dental Association was forced to suspend meeting for two years in succession the membership of the association would suffer materially. We are all aware of the fact that the greater part of the income of the American Dental Association is derived from the dues of the membership. If we have a curtailment in income our activities of necessity will have to be proportionately curtailed. At the present time it is the thought of the Board of Trustees that we will have our meeting this year in Boston as usual.

EDUCATION

The Council on Dental Education has spent a very busy year. It was faced with the reorganization of the council, with the accreditation of all dental schools, and with the demand for an accelerated program of dental education. The reorganization has been very satisfactorily accomplished. The council has in Doctor Horner, the secretary, a man widely experienced in all phases of education. It is now ready to proceed in an efficient manner.

ACCREDITATION

The council expects to actively take up the task of accrediting the dental schools of the country beginning this fall. Inasmuch as the final meeting of the former council was held on July 12th, 1936, it will soon be six years since a list of approved dental schools has been available for the use and guidance of State Boards of Examiners and other agencies. It is my information that all, with the possible exception of one or two schools, have made application to the council for classification.

ACCELERATED PROGRAM FOR DENTAL EDUCATION

After a most thorough investigation of all phases of the proposed accelerated program, the council recommended:

(1) That accelerated programs be adopted for the period of the war in those cases where dental schools are able to do so without loss in the effectiveness of their work;

(2) That there be no reduction in the number of hours devoted to the dental course and that this number be within a range of 3800-4400 hours and be distributed throughout the accelerated program in such

a way as to avoid overcrowded student and faculty schedules; and that in the adjustment of the schedule of instruction for an accelerated program of three calendar years there shall be no appreciable diminution from the total hours heretofore scheduled in four academic years within the limits prescribed by the council;

(3) That wherever a school adopts an accelerated program, the curriculum should include at least the subjects listed in the council's *Requirements for the Approval of a Dental School* as amended October 24, 1941;

(4) That plans for accelerated programs should make transition from the four-year schedule with the least possible confusion, and should permit an easy return to a four-year schedule at the end of the national emergency;

(5) That so far as practicable, the schools which adopt an accelerated program begin such a program for all classes now enrolled at the close of the present academic year;

(6) That in order to facilitate the opportunity for graduates from an accelerated program to take licensing examinations promptly after graduation, dental schools admit only one class annually and that so far as possible, consistent with local conditions, classes be admitted in September and graduated in June of the third year thereafter.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Due to the resignation of the chairman and secretary of the National Health Program Committee, the committee was immediately faced with reorganization.

After reorganization, perhaps its most immediate problem was the rehabilitation of registrants rejected for dental service under the Selective Service Act. On October 10, 1941 the President of the United States announced a "salvage" program was about to be undertaken by the Government in which remedial defects could be cared for by the family physician or dentist in the registrant's own community, but paid for by the Government. After much work, study and effort, on December 22nd the National Health Program Committee met with Commander Raymond Wells, Chief Dental Officer, and other officers of the Selective Service System, which was to administer the Government rehabilitation program. A tentative program was agreed upon, which did not differ materially from a former program submitted in Houston last year except that a standard fee would be applicable in all cases, the Government contending that it could not effectively and economically administer such a program where a number of different fee schedules might be in operation. The fee schedules of the Veterans Administration, increasing fees on certain items, was taken as a standard rate for the whole country. The services rendered in the rehabilitation program will include practically everything except full denture construction. The plan of the Selective

Service System is to experiment with the program in Maryland and Virginia, and, after eliminating any difficulties that are to be found, extend it to all states in the country. I have recently been advised that the program is already operating outside Virginia and Maryland.

DENTAL CARIES

Dental caries came in for a tremendous amount of study and the committee was of the opinion that the present high incidence was due largely to the following factors:

- (a) Lack of dental care which is not altogether due to the lack of funds or lack of availability of service, but to indifference and carelessness as well;
- (b) Malnutrition of varying degrees, including mineral and vitamin lack;
- (c) Lack of adequate mouth hygiene;
- (d) Ignorance;
- (e) Lack of funds.

The committee is of the opinion that if a program approaching this question as outlined is instituted by the American Dental Association such a program would be of tremendous public benefit and serve as a buffer against many of the social pressures which are bound to come into existence in the post-war period. It is the feeling of many that when the war is over the American Dental Association and the various component societies should be prepared to take care of this question by having a suitable program to offer. In other words, if we are to maintain authority in our own house, we should be planning against this eventuality now.

LEGISLATION

As most of you know, Congressman Traynor, of Delaware, a dentist himself, introduced a bill relative to interstate transportation of mail-order dentures. It is believed that this bill, if passed, will do away entirely with the mail-order denture racket. It passed the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote and we are encouraged to believe that it will pass the Senate also.

Briefly, I have called to your attention a few of the important questions that have come before your board. It will be my purpose, whenever the opportunity presents, to reflect to you every vital matter that comes before us, with the hope that you will give me, as your trustee, the benefit of your views.

I have been more or less intimately associated with the officers of the American Dental Association for the past fifteen years and I have found them to be men of keen foresight imbued with a spirit of

service. All of them have made sacrifices and have done all in their power for the progress of dentistry. However, at no time during the history of dentistry as I have known it has the American Dental Association been blessed with more capable and energetic officers than at the present time. They are men who have come up the hard way, and men who are not afraid to face any question squarely. Their long service as trustees, and before that, their activities in their state and national societies, have given them a background that is unsurpassed. I plead with you to place your shoulder to the wheel and stand solidly behind your president, Dr. Oren Oliver, and your president-elect, Dr. J. Ben Robinson.

In addition to the pride that Virginia has in the honor of having a president and a president-elect, I am from Virginia too. I am durned proud of it myself. I am happy to be with you for this brief visit and hope that conditions will be such that I can be with you for a longer visit next year. I hope to attend every state meeting in the fifth district.

I thank you. (Applause.)

President Via: Most of us know Dr. Minges personally; we have known him for some time. We are mighty proud to have a man that is so interested in dentistry as our trustee. As he told you, he has flown from Alabama today to be here with us. We appreciate it a great deal.

This section of our country is feasting in glory when it comes to the officers of the American Dental Association. It is a fine thing that we can welcome all of them at this meeting. Most of you have seen and greeted Dr. Oliver, the president of the American Dental Association, already, and tonight we have in store the privilege of his speaking to us. Dr. Oren A. Oliver, president of the American Dental Association. (Applause, the assemblage rising.)

Some Problems of Organized Dentistry in the Present Emergency

By OREN A. OLIVER, D.D.S.

President of the American Dental Association

I am happy to be here in my native state of Virginia, and to bring, to all of you, official greetings from the American Dental Association. I am also glad of the opportunity to discuss with you some of the problems of organized dentistry in the present emergency, and what is being done toward their solution.

There is, of course, no need to remind you that our greatest problem is that of cooperating with the Government and doing so quickly and effectively. Fortunately, the machinery for this cooperation was set up in the American Dental Association two years ago, and since that time much has been accomplished. However, on Decem-

ber 7th, we changed from defense to total war, and the whole dental problem became suddenly more complex. It became complex because total war touched dentistry at many points. First, there was the problem of selective service relationships. Then came the question of securing commissioned personnel for the armed forces, of supplies, of protection of the civilian population against excessive reduction in the availability of dental service, and finally the question of civilian defense. While I cannot discuss each of these questions with you in great detail, I hope I shall be able to bring you up to date on the broader points involved.

You are all familiar, I expect, with the statements which have come from National Selective Service Headquarters regarding the national over-all shortage of dentists, and with the policy of deferring dentists and dental students. There, of course, has been some confusion in selective service relationships, but this is only natural when one considers the magnitude of the problem, and the democratic way in which selective service is being conducted. However, every attempt has been made to show that protection of the civilian population warrants conservation of our dental resources, in the interest of the armed services and the civilian population. As the following figures will show, the total needs will tax existing dental personnel to the limit, and call for every physically qualified graduate for 1942-1943.

For the reason that the need for commissioned dental personnel in the armed services will depend upon the limit to which mobilization is carried, it is only possible at this time to base the anticipated needs on an arbitrarily selected mobilization figure of 6,000,000. On the basis of this figure, and on the present ratio of dental officers to enlisted personnel, an attempt is made to set down what may be the needs of the armed services for commissioned dental personnel.

If the army mobilizes to the extent of five million, and the navy to one million, it would appear that the total needs for dental officers in the armed services, including administrative personnel, and some allowance for casualties would be approximately 11,200 distributed as follows:

Army (5 million).....	7,500 total required strength
Navy (1 million).....	2,000 total required strength
Administrative and casualties.....	1,700
Total.....	11,200

Shortly before the declaration of war, the commissioned dental strength of the armed services, including regular and reserve personnel, was as follows:

Army	3,603
Navy	1,500
Total.....	5,103

It is therefore evident that as mobilization proceeds, the difference between the available and needed personnel (6,103) must be met by

the dislocation of private practitioners and utilization of the 1942 and 1943 classes of dental graduates.

At the present time, the ratio of commissioned dental personnel to enlisted men is approximately 3 to 2,000 for the army and 2 to 1,000 for the navy. Should the ratio in the army be changed to 2 dental officers per 1,000 enlisted men, it will be necessary to dislocate a great many more private practitioners.

Before the beginning of the period of National Defense, the army had but 270 regular dental officers, and the navy but 340 dental officers, or a total of 610. Since that time, a total number of 4,487 reserve and non-reserve practitioners has been dislocated and called to service. This number (4,487) plus the difference between the available and needed personnel (6,103) for the future, will mean that it will be necessary to dislocate a total of 10,590 practitioners if mobilization for the army reaches 5,000,000, and for the navy 1,000,000. This is an unusually severe drain upon the dental resources of the United States, when it is quite evident that these resources are barely keeping up with the rate of population growth, and with intensification of the demands for dental service which have been created by the interest in physical fitness and general health as an essential factor in the maintenance of the productive capacity of workers in the war industries and the civilian population as a whole.

Here it is pertinent to point out that approximately 2,250 dental graduates are necessary each year to keep up with population growth and with deaths and retirements in the dental profession. In 1941, the replacements consisted of approximately 1,500 graduates, and in 1942 there are but 1,800 seniors in the dental colleges of the United States, while in 1943, there would be approximately 1,900. This means that the total number of graduates in 1941 was 750 short of what it should have been; there will be a shortage of 450 in 1942, and in 1943 a shortage of 350.

The following resources now exist for the meeting of the dental personnel needs of the armed services:

Estimated number of physically qualified dentists

under 45 years of age	21,000
Graduates of 1942 classes physically qualified.....	1,200
Graduates of 1943 classes physically qualified.....	1,250
Total.....	23,450

It will be noted that in 1942 and 1943, only 2,450 physically qualified graduates will be available for the armed services. This number, subtracted from the apparent total need of 6,103, will leave 3,653 as the number of established dentists who will need to be dislocated.

The matter of dislocating established practitioners is of great importance for the reason that the ratio of dentists to population is at a marginal point, and is likely to continue so for the next five years. The present ratio is 1 to 1,845; however, the withdrawal of the necessary dental personnel from civilian practice to the armed services will change this ratio to 1 to 2,100 or more. It would therefore appear advisable to utilize every physically qualified graduate of the 1942 and 1943 classes, and perhaps those of the 1944 and 1945 classes. If

this is not done, the drain upon civilian dental service will be unusually excessive.

As to the position of the dentist in civilian defense, may I say that steps have been taken to define this position, and I am sure that we may soon expect the dentist to be called upon to enroll at several points in this worthwhile activity.

To avoid the errors of the last war, when many communities were deprived of their dental and medical resources, the Procurement and Assignment Service has been established. This represents a very orderly way of securing the necessary dental personnel for the various government agencies, while at the same time according the necessary consideration to the needs of the various communities.

During the past several weeks, I have been intimately associated with the officials of the Procurement and Assignment Service for dentists, physicians and veterinarians. This service represents the personnel office for every dentist in America with reference to his utilization in the national emergency. The Procurement and Assignment Service is the agency through which requests are made for dental personnel for the army, navy, United States Public Health Service, and the civil service agencies, including the Panama Canal, Indian Service, Children's Bureau, U. S. Veterans Administration, and many others. From the files of the Procurement and Assignment Service, lists of dental practitioners, who are willing to become dislocated for the duration of the war into localities where expanding industries demand attention for the industrial and civil population, will be processed through that office. It is, therefore, urged that every dentist associate himself with the national emergency by enrolling with the Procurement and Assignment Service.

I have been informed that every physician, veterinarian and dentist in the United States will receive, the first week in April, a questionnaire from the Procurement and Assignment Service. This is designed to give an opportunity to the 270,000 persons in these services to state their preference, should they be called, whether in military, governmental, industrial, or civil activity.

Congress has stated that any man under the age of 45 is available for military service. Every man enlisting with the Procurement and Assignment Service is asked to voluntarily state that he is willing to serve in such capacities as are deemed advisable. He will thus be given an opportunity to list his first, second, third and fourth preference for assignment, whether it be military, governmental, industrial or civil.

Men under 45, under the Selective Service System, are thus afforded the opportunity of identifying themselves in such manner as will assist them in procuring commissions, rather than serving in non-professional capacities as enlisted men. When we realize the importance of being able to meet the military needs by the support of such agencies as the Procurement and Assignment Service, it becomes apparent that this is the scientific and correct method of utilizing the dental profession in the capacities for which it is best qualified to serve.

At the present time I am told that the needs of the Navy Dental Corps are for dentists under the age of 32, and for the Army Dental Corps, men under the age of 36. Such individuals who are now desirous of entering the navy should contact their Naval District Commandant and those who desire army service should write to the

Procurement and Assignment Service requesting application forms. The office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army has recently announced that dentists placed in Class 1-A by their local induction boards will be given an opportunity to make application for commission, thus providing that those who are qualified physically and professionally may serve in a professional capacity as commissioned officers. Men in this category should write immediately to the Procurement and Assignment Service with a view of commission. I believe they will find that a letter from the Procurement and Assignment Service acknowledging receipt of the forms will be acceptable to the local induction boards as a cause for deferment until decision has been made by the army as to whether the individual is qualified for commission. Those who are qualified may expect to be commissioned. Those who do not qualify will be turned back to the local induction boards for final disposition.

The dental profession has been afforded this opportunity to meet the military needs of the nation on a voluntary basis. Your participation is necessary if the military needs are to be met without the necessity of legislation. Collaboration with the Procurement and Assignment Service is the dental profession's way of saying that the national needs can be satisfied. I know that the profession will not fail in this most critical hour.

It should be widely known that the medical, dental and veterinary professions are responsible for providing us with the essential qualified men we need, and seeing to it that there is no disruption in civilian protection. These committeemen work without pay, just as the doctors who have served in selective service work have worked without pay. The debt of the Government and the people to these professions for their voluntary contribution to winning the war can only be paid in public recognition of what they have done.

Every dentist or veterinarian, regardless of age, sex, citizenship, school of graduation, military or civil status, or other consideration and even if in process of being commissioned, should be sure to answer promptly the questionnaire which he will soon receive. This is essential information which will assist materially in fitting him into the right place when the call for him comes, as his availability will have to be determined by the Procurement and Assignment Service, which is charged by the President with the duty of facilitating assignment while protecting the needs of the civilian population.

Now, may I say something about dentistry in the United States? We now find ourselves at the beginning of the second century of organized dentistry facing problems such as we have never faced before. We have of course the problems created by war, some of which I have mentioned. Where do we stand today?

- (a) Council on Dental Education.
- (b) Preparedness Committee.
- (c) Caries control program of Health Program Committee.
- (d) Membership—appeal for members.
- (e) New building.
- (f) Boston meeting.

So you can see that things are moving along in the American Dental Association. And move they should, for this is no time to stand by as spectators. Why is this so? Simply because dentistry is

facing its golden period, and I say golden period, because dentistry as an agency for public good is now more generally recognized than at any time in its history. After a century of pulling itself up by its own boot straps, dentistry has arrived at a point of vantage and esteem which it deserves. However, arrival at this point, means responsibilities, especially does it mean that all of us, individually and collectively, should remember that this is 1942, not 1898, that the Atlantic is being crossed in six hours, that research is changing our techniques and our concepts every day, and that the pace is now swift. It means that organized dentistry must be organized not in terms of numbers alone, but it must know where it is going, and be ready to go there—that is, it must accept the challenge of the times—be alert—be forward looking—and get out of the trenches.

We have certain responsibilities in the field of health service. These we have as agents of society. We, as dentists, know the dental problem and its complexity. We know that in these trying times when this problem is becoming more intense, we must take the ball and carry it forward, in the interest of a democratic society and also in the interest of the profession and of each individual practitioner.

Democracy means much to you and to me. It permits us to meet here as free men and not as slaves to a state with uncertain and anti-social objectives. It permits you to disagree, to stand firmly for what you think is right without any fear of concentration camps, or deportation. But we must have a healthy people, not that health will win the war or preserve democracy—but, it will make such a significant contribution to both, that to neglect it is fatal.

In this State, the birthplace of democracy—the mother of presidents—the State which has done so much for its country—may the good work that has been done for dentistry be continued, and, as a consequence, may its democratic people become healthier and more fit.

President Via: I am sure we appreciate Dr. Oliver coming to us, knowing all of the many duties that he has. We have learned tonight the last word, the last detail as to the status of dentists in America and we welcome him to Virginia again.

Dr. Minges has revealed tonight that he is truly a Virginian, we know that Dr. Oliver is one, and when we think of the next speaker on the program it just happened that a coincidence back some years ago kept him from being a Virginian; but we can justly and proudly tonight call him our twin brother because, though he is living in Maryland now, he is a West Virginian.

Had I known back twenty-four years ago when I finished the University of Maryland Dental School as much as I know now as to the importance of the president of the American Dental Association, what it means, I could have told you and could have told Dr. J. Ben Robinson that some day he would be president of that organization because that is what we thought of him at that time. I don't think any student ever had a better friend than Dr. Robinson as we worked and studied under him. And now after that much observation I know we can think today that dentistry as a whole does not have a better

friend or a more capable man in it. I am sure that Dr. J. Ben Robinson has been prepared and made ready for the tasks that are confronting him in the next couple years.

Dr. Robinson, it is a real personal pleasure and a coveted privilege that I present you to the Virginia State Dental Association. (Applause.)

DENTISTRY: THE OLD WAY AND A NEW ERA

DR. J. BEN ROBINSON

President-Elect of the American Dental Association

Mr. President, President Oliver, Trustee Minges, Members of the Virginia State Dental Association: I come here not to represent the American Dental Association as its president-elect but to keep a promise made to your president as long ago as two years ago, when it did not occur to me that I would at this time be introduced as president-elect of the American Dental Association.

I want to speak to you informally about some of the problems that now confront dentistry and the responsibility we must all share in meeting them in the interest of a great profession and a changing social concept. Problems that are fundamental to the future of our profession and of as deep concern, in a broad way, as the advancement of dental science and the improvements of technical procedures that constitute dental art are in a particular way. Dentistry by and large is a social institution with important social responsibilities, the implications of which must be understood by all engaged in its practice if it is to survive the immediate perils of social strife and if we are to be prepared to meet the great responsibility of post-war readjustments.

The emergency situation in which we now find ourselves is doubtless the most critical in the history of civilization. We are engaged in a decisive conflict in an effort to preserve our democratic institutions and to determine whether or not personal liberty and democratic governments shall survive and shall be further extended, or whether these shall perish from the earth, that despotisms, currently known as dictatorships, shall replace them with all the horrors of their injustices and their exploitations of human rights.

Wars usually offer two excuses for their occurrence. One, an improvised superficial reason that is heralded because it appeals to the masses; it may be compared to a slogan since it is designed to capture the imagination and to stimulate enthusiasm or patriotism or both. The other, or the fundamental reason, is to be found in basic causes whose roots reach down deeply into the ethics, the economics, the education and the politics of the peoples engaged in conflict.

I can think of nothing that better illustrates these recognized causes than the war between the states. We have been taught that slavery was the cause of this war and the fight was an attempt to free the slave. We have been taught that the South selfishly sought to perpetuate slavery for social reasons and the North opposed it on a basis of morality. We overlook the fact that the North promoted traffic in slavery so long as it was profitable and that the South retained it because it never ceased to be profitable. The North as a growing industrial section soon discovered that tariffs were necessary to enhance its prosperity and

tariffs depended upon majorities in Congress. New states, as they were added to the Union, entered either as free or slave states, not on a basis of ethics, but on a basis of majorities that would vote for or oppose laws favorable to one or another section of our country. The "Missouri Compromise" was not based on human rights but upon economic considerations, or an effort to maintain a balance of representation between North and South in Congress. And so the war between the states was not one basically to free slaves. Abraham Lincoln declared if he could preserve the Union without freeing a slave he would do so. The "Civil War", as are most modern wars, was an economic war.

And so, we are prone to regard the present conflict as the result of the ruthless ambitions of a craven Hitler, a despicable Mussolini, a traitorous Mikado. While the personal ambitions of these men have been prominent in precipitating the present holocaust, it must not be forgotten that their demagoguery found sympathetic response in the minds of men who had either real or imaginary grievances against society, and were so incensed that they were willing to raise their hands against their fellows to right what they regarded as wrongs. These unscrupulous leaders, taking advantage of a psychological situation, fomented strife by an appeal to emotions which found ready response in an unrest that could be kindled easily into a conflagration. It would appear that the real cause of the great conflict in which we are engaged is to be found in a spiritual unrest of peoples of many parts of the world that has been stirred by dissatisfaction over untoward economic, political and social conditions.

If we should analyze the picture we would find that by and large these economic and social dissatisfactions are the mere backwash of former wars. They are the remains of questions which former wars failed to settle, the pent-up hatreds that have been engendered by unjust peace treaties, and the balance showing on the books as a result of political leaderships' failure to learn the lessons war should have taught. So far, our wars have taught us very little. "Man learns one thing from history, and that is that man learns *nothing* from war."

Today the United States is deeply involved in a great military contest. It is easily the most costly and destructive conflict of all times; if the law of compensation operates in the circumstances, we may conclude that more value should be derived from this contest than from any other war in history. We must make every possible effort to win the war for the sake of liberty and freedom, but we should give heed also to a final consummation of a just peace that will secure to all that full liberty and freedom in which we believe and for which we have been and are willing to die. The success with which we meet the post-war problems will be determined to a large extent by the degree to which we are able to avoid the flagrant causes for future wars.

Because of the multiple activities of social life that must be taken into consideration, the problem of post-war readjustments present many difficult situations. Certainly any post-war program should be dictated by the best interests of society as a whole, and such a result can be achieved only by the coordinated effort of a multitude of social agencies—each directed by those who shall understandingly guide its course into proper relation to the whole of society. No existing social institution can remain aloof by choosing to maintain its status quo, nor can

any service agency remain out of the picture or behind the procession without losing its identity or suffering complete extinction.

It should be observed that changes in established social functions can not be artificially adjusted. No group of social workers, welfare workers, or others can sit behind closed doors and with a pencil and a piece of paper work out a formula that will guide us. That is what I mean by the statement that no changes can be arbitrarily made; they must be rationally arrived at. Any modification of existing institutions shall be determined by the best interests of all the people. It means that in post-war readjustments and coordinations the nature and extent of change should be governed by the evolutionary progress that has been going on unobtrusively yet persistently for so long. Change is a characteristic of life. Change is a symptom of progress and of growth. If change, as growth in society, is recognized and adopted gradually, evolutionary processes will unconsciously assimilate any normal change; if change, as growth, is not recognized or if it is rejected by vested interests, its pent-up force will sooner or later exert itself in revolutionary processes with resulting spectacular cataclysmic adjustments in order that society may accommodate itself to this normal evolutionary progress. What was theory yesterday may be practice today, and what is practice today may be history tomorrow.

A trying question to which dental leadership must now give serious thought is the place that dentistry shall occupy in the post-war picture. Dentistry is an important social agency that has developed its services under the direction of those who have been fully conscious of its usefulness. Its pioneers and subsequent leaders recognized society's need for this special health service, directed its development and promoted its usefulness without primary regard for their own personal advantage. Nowhere has dentistry made progress in the interest of the selfishness of individuals or of groups. Now I am going to tell you frankly that dentistry was never designed for the benefit of dentists primarily; I am going to tell you that none of our institutions were set up primarily to benefit the people personally that serve them. Dentistry evolved primarily as a social service and secondarily as an avocation in which men may gain livelihood. The *people* have always come first. Dental standards are protected by law in all states, but such laws were enacted by the people to protect them from quackery and inferior services.

Dental education is supported by public monies, not merely to give men an opportunity to prepare for a remunerative occupation, but rather to guarantee standards in dental education that will advance the quality of health service to which the people are entitled. Standards for military dentistry are approved, not as a special favor to a few but because such standards are essential to the complete health of our fighting men. Deferments of dental students by Selective Service is allowed not that these may evade military service but because an adequate supply of dentists must be guaranteed the future in the interest of the health of our people. If the personal fortunes of the individual dentist was the ultimate end of dental licensure, education and governmental preferment, there would be no dentistry.

If, then, the public is to be served, if dentistry's obligation to its special privileges, granted by the public through process of law or conferred by legal order, it follows that the dental profession must

share the responsibility of providing a competent and adequate oral health service to the whole of society.

Now I am not arguing for state medicine, for health insurance, compulsory or voluntary; I am not arguing for anything. I am arguing for the socialization of dental services. Let me explain the connotation of the term "socialization". It merely means the wide distribution to society of dental services—that is all. I believe that you agree with me that dental service should be extended to all who need it. Such expansion involves many delicate and many difficult problems.

In these circumstances dentistry must assume the responsibility for adjusting its health program to any necessary post-war changes. What these changes may be are only speculative. They may call for some alterations in dental education, some adjustment in dental practice, some modification of the distribution of dental services, or some vital change in the relation of these services to social security programs which appear to be constantly advancing. Whatever the character of post-war programs, there can be no doubt that dentistry will be on trial, even to the extent that the pressure may test dentistry's right to perpetuation as a social agency.

Let us consider together for a moment what our present situation is, in the light of developments in the profession and the vital social changes that have occurred down through the years. I can conceive—not so much now as a little while ago—of circumstances that would almost annihilate dentistry in the social changes that are being made. I want to take this occasion to congratulate the leadership in American dentistry for the manner in which it has established firmly dentistry in the very fiber of our body politic, and I want to congratulate particularly President Oliver for the magnificent service he has rendered American dentistry in his relations with government agencies in Washington that has placed dentistry in every vulnerable position in order to care for your interests and mine. (Applause.)

I say without fear of successful contradiction that today dentistry is in a better position than it has ever occupied in its history. We have made ground; we must hold it and gain more. We can only do it, as we have done so far, by accepting the truth and standing for what is right, and it seems to me that nothing will persist against it. Dr. Minges referred to the fact that we are confronting a difficult situation, and he makes the proper statement that we have not yet been able to chart our course. We are feeling our way; we hardly know from day to day what the future is going to bring.

Someone has defined science as "the translation of experience into general laws that have predictive value." It is up to someone upon whom you will call—Dr. Oliver for the moment to lead the way. We must call upon someone who must under certain conditions judge what to do. Our judgment may be right or it may be wrong, but the responsibility is ours and we must have an understanding of this problem way back if we are able to function effectively in the interests of our profession.

History, as a record of the experience of the past, provides us with data which may be assembled and by careful study warrant conclusions useful in predicting the future, and valuable in forming judgments. Patrick Henry stated the case fairly: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided; and that is the lamp of experience. I

know of no way of judging the future but by the past." William James said, "to find the meaning of an idea we must find the consequences to which it leads." The converse of James' statement is, any permanent institution has as a base an underlying cause that may be determined by a careful examination of the activities that have led to its present character. If these conclusions are valid, dentistry may do well in a study of its current problems to call to its support the incidents of dental history in order to conform any contemplated alterations to the purpose for which dentistry is intended. To date the relation of dentistry to society has been empirical; it must now be placed on a rational basis.

I want to congratulate this association upon the emphasis that you have placed at this time upon the contribution that Virginia dentists have made to dentistry. You are now celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Virginia Dental Society. In 1842 a group of men who admittedly patterned their constitution after that of the national body at the time, but who had the courage to depart from the practices of the American Society of Dental Surgeons and to say under certain circumstances "We decline to do the thing that you ask us to do because it is not the part of free and independent men to do this; we believe in the thing that you say, but we believe more in academic freedom, and when you ask us to sign a pledge that shuts off opportunities for research that offers great benefits to American dentistry, we decline to do it." And the Virginia Dental Society in 1843 and in '44 and in '45 maintained that attitude that has meant much in contributing to the character of the thing of which we are a part.

The history of dentistry has been punctuated by many important and decisive incidents or events. My design is to erase from your minds, if it is there, the thought that dentistry is a recent institution or a young profession; it is ancient. While a study of dental history leads back to remote antiquity and while events of importance to the course of dentistry took place even in ancient times, the most important developments have occurred in the United States. The most important persistent question in the discussion of dental services has been the much debated medico-dental relationship. The mere assumption that the best way to meet many of dentistry's problems is by *restoring* dentistry to its former place in the structure of conventional medicine has served as a deterrent to dentistry's proper growth. I want to call to your attention the fact, as controverting the recent statement that dentistry should be restored to its place in medicine, that dentistry never occupied a place in medicine. I think your two very well established historians here, Dr. Hodgkin and Dr. Bear, will bear me out in that statement. Those who argue the necessity for such restoration are ignorant of the fact that what has never existed cannot be restored. Dentistry as an art has never been practiced by the medical practitioner and dentistry as a science has never been a part of medical teaching.

What is the point of this statement? I am going to anticipate my ultimate point. When post-war problems are upon us, the problem of dentistry must be settled by representatives of the dental profession and must not be dominated by those in the medical profession who seem to believe that they have some understanding of what dentistry means. The situation—dentistry must dominate—I don't mean by force but by moral suasion—must dominate the situation when the time comes.

Dentistry is by nature distinct in its education and practice from medicine, though it should not be entirely isolated.

Medicine and dentistry have much in common; their educational programs deserve to be coordinated in the interest of more competent future physicians and dentists, and their practices need to be correlated in the interest of a more complete health service. But this objective calls for dual treatment; it requires effort and adjustment by physicians and dentists alike. I think I can say without successful contradiction that this desirable mutual relationship is postponed as much because of medicine's lack of understanding of dentistry as it is of dentistry's lack of intimate acquaintance with medical problems. One hundred years ago a distinguished American dentist, standing where I now stand, in delivering the first address before the Virginia Dental Society, the anniversary of which you now celebrate, said: "It is a notorious fact, and from it our art has deeply suffered, that some of our most distinguished medical men are grossly ignorant of the first principles of scientific and skillful dental practice."

In order for us to map the future of dentistry it is necessary for us to understand its character.

A. No arbitrary procedures have been followed in developing dentistry independently of medicine.

B. Dentistry did not set up an independent educational system because it was refused a place in the medical curriculum on the grounds "that the subject of dentistry is of little consequence, and thus justified their [U. of Md.] unfavorable action".

C. Dental education, dental literature, dental organization and dental licensure occupy an independent status today because of the nature of the dental problem. These will continue separate from medicine because dental practice is so intricate, so involved and so extensive that any attempt to place it under medical control would confuse medical leadership, and any attempt to superimpose it upon formal medical training would require so much expense in time and money that all incentive to enter its practice would be nullified. If dentistry, in a new era, is to meet social needs it must be maintained on its traditional basis of independence of medicine; this does not mean that its medical characteristics should be disregarded. Education will continue to place proper emphasis on the biological subjects as essential to any health service.

I wanted to say something about our founders and to emphasize vigorously the fact that dentistry did not begin—1840. The Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the American Journal of Dental Science, and the American Society of Dental Surgeons began, but they were a consequence of a lot of things that had been going on for centuries. Four immortals who understood the background of dentistry, who appreciated its importance to the health of the people, who recognized that as a division of health service it had been grossly neglected, and who in their intense interest had seen visions and dreamed dreams, laid the solid foundations of the three basic institutions of our professions. These four men were Horace H. Hayden, Eleazer Parmly, Chapin A. Harris and Solyman Brown. All were active in founding the society; all participated in founding the Journal though some special interests have found it to the advantage of certain pre-conceived notions to argue that Hayden opposed it; Hayden and Harris alone participated actively in the founding of the college. But these four men seem to have estab-

lished an atmosphere of quality and of esteem for dentistry that made their ventures successful and created a permanent social institution.

If my interpretation is correct, each of these men made special contributions that taken collectively laid a broad and permanent foundation.

Hayden contributed idealism and creative thinking;
 Parmly contributed character;
 Brown contributed culture;
 Harris contributed dynamic action.

None of these were specific isolated qualities but they were predominating characteristics.

Hayden (M.D., D.D.S.) envisioned a group with educational opportunities, with association relationships. A scientist, a master operator, a man of high ethical standards, and with an altruistic outlook. His character is summed up in a statement, "On a professional point of any moment I would rather starve than to deceive."

Parmly (M.D., D.D.S.) was an artist, a man of wealth and of social distinction, an author, and a dentist of splendid reputation. He fought valiantly for high standards in dental practice and spent a life trying to rid the profession of the charlatan. He felt that of all the achievements the founding of the society took first rank. That you may get a glimpse of his character and the emotion provoked in him when the Constitution of the society was formed, I will quote briefly from his address: "I feel myself happy in being of the number of those whose names shall be transmitted, in the act which we have just performed, to the latest posterity; and whose memories will live in the history of our profession, long after our mortal remains shall have gathered to the home of our fathers. Will not a similar feeling kindle in the breasts of those who shall come after us, when a small pamphlet shall fall into their hands, either by accident or design, bearing the names of those individuals of this assembly to whom they can claim the affinity of kindred blood; may not a noble pride be felt by our children, and even by our children's children, when they read that their ancestors were of the little band who met from distant cities, to rescue a noble science from the degradation to which it had been reduced by ignorance, selfishness and quackery."

Brown (M.A., D.D., M.D., D.D.S.) was a graduate of Yale University—one of the most intellectual of all dentists in history. He edited the Journal for its first volume. His article on "Professional Morality" is a code of ethics within itself. These three, Hayden, Parmly, and Brown, were school teachers before they took up dentistry.

Harris (M.A., M.D., D.D.S.) possessed the dynamic force that established dental education and dental literature permanently. His contributions over twenty years place him at the top of contributors to our periodic literature and his irresistible personality did more to weld the dental profession into a coherent whole than any other factor.

These four men clearly understood the substance of dentistry; they gave it a form and a solidarity that has, through the fidelity, vigilance, and industry of succeeding generations, brought dentistry to its present state of usefulness. They were not physicians, as has been argued, but were dentists of the first order who recognized as do we the medical implications of dental practice but realize that this phase of the dental problem must be specially applied.

I think that very little need be said about the achievements of the dental profession during the past century of progress. It has developed its art of practice to such a degree of quality that it is the admiration of the entire world. Recently in New York I was privileged to listen to the Chancellor of the University of Buffalo speak, and later to hear the Chancellor of New York University refer also to the present quality of dental science and art. Both proudly proclaimed dentistry as an original American institution and both sincerely applauded it for its scientific achievements. These high achievements testify not only to the loyalty and fidelity of a long procession of worthwhile dentists who have moved across the stage of time but they are symbolic of the great usefulness of oral health service which dentistry is rendering to society.

But the progress which we have achieved does not warrant us to rest on our laurels. The very nature of dentistry suggests that it is not nor ever will be perfect. An ever changing environment, the discoveries of science, the effects of invention, the normal progress of society will persistently bring new problems that will call for constant study and solution. This characteristic of change was as true of the past as it is today and the constant vigilance which it imposed demanded constant effort among the dental leaders of successive generations to sustain and advance dental standards. As an illustration of what the pioneers of one hundred years ago thought of the dynamic character of our profession and its ever increasing opportunities, may I quote again from the address of James D. McCabe: "Dentistry presents to the view of its scientific votary an extensive prospect, every visible point of which, when gained, presents a still increasing horizon."

The technical procedures in the restoration of decayed teeth and the replacement of lost teeth have, during the past century, reached a remarkably high degree of quality and efficiency; the effective treatment of disease and the highly skillful surgical procedures involved in oral operations testify to the proficiency of those engaged in its practice; the specialties in dentistry have been developed therapeutically and scientifically to a degree fully comparable to the specialties in medicine; dental education is capable of producing dentists for the future on a basis of quality fully equal to other professions. In my humble opinion the dental profession has kept the faith; even though there be those defamers, who, because dental education does not measure up to certain arbitrary standards that for purely pedantic reasons should, in their opinion, approximate requirements in medicine, they would elect to place dentistry culturally and scientifically on a lower plane than that of medicine. This defense of dental standards does not suggest that dental education is perfect; no educational system is perfect and all current educational programs deserve more or less reform.

Despite the fact that dentistry has met its responsibilities in the past, the future presents new and different problems that impose new and different responsibilities. In the past we have regarded our problems as personal to us and individual to those we serve and have met them on this mutual basis; today we as a group must face new social problems on a collective social basis that have to do with broader conditions in a changing social world. It is believed that we will not abandon the old individual method entirely, for a collective

enterprise, but we hope to continue the old and to find a place for the new.

The past quarter of a century has seen important changes in the lives of all and in every phase of our civilized life—changes that in the aggregate and in their importance amount almost to social revolution. These changes have been wrought in the main by education, by research, by invention and by the broadening outlook which these have brought to people in all walks of life. So great has been this advancement that it has been difficult, despite earnest effort on the part of some organizations, for all to adjust themselves to these new conditions. The discipline of war measures in the mobilization of all our resources in manpower, in materials and in necessary limitations on civilian privileges paves the way and provides the instruments by which the masses can later readjust their living to changed conditions that may be imposed by post-war programs. It is believed by many that society of the future will differ markedly from the society of today and of the past.

It would appear that developments in dental relations during the past few years would presage some of the modified conditions for which we may look. I shall briefly enumerate a few of these movements to indicate trends which may lead us ultimately to a different position in the social structure.

The growth of dentistry in our state health departments is a typical case. Immediately following the first World War there appeared a consciousness of the need for public health dentistry. In 1918 the first state department of health created an active division to direct the public dental health functions of the state. This movement gradually grew until today 42 states have dental divisions in their state departments of health while many cities have inaugurated similar movements. In 1929 President Hoover called his White House Conference to discuss the state of health of the children of America, which was followed by an official study of the costs of medical care to the American people. Dentistry actively participated in these activities. In 1935 President Roosevelt asked for a study of the practicability of compulsory health insurance, which was followed in 1938 by the Washington Conference of Health and Welfare people, the purpose of which was to suggest means of providing complete health service to all the people. In all of these instances dentistry played an important part.

Today there are many activities leading toward an improved oral health service for all the people. Social Security Administration has created a medical and health committee which includes a dentist, and a subcommittee on dentistry consisting of five members working under it. More recently the United States Public Health Service has added a dentist to the Division of Industrial Hygiene and has placed him at the National Institute of Public Health; also the Federal Housing Commission has formally placed a dentist in charge of the dental health activities of its housing program. These movements by government agencies suggest an expanded program to come later.

One of the most significant movements has been the growing interest in public dental health. Responsible health officers are taking greater interest in the present unfavorable dental health situations. In an important statement made recently, Ira V. Hiscock, Professor of Public Health at Yale, discussing the subject *How Important Is the*

Dental Health Program, referred to figures from the U. S. Public Health Service:

- a. Twenty-two per cent of the people go to a dentist for all or part of the necessary service.
- b. Fifty-eight per cent of the people can afford all or some dental service but do not seek any dental service.
- c. Twenty per cent of the people cannot afford dental service and may be considered as the dentally indigent for whom service must be provided by others.

He concluded with this statement:

"A reasonably effective program in most local communities and states, however, is yet to be provided. While recognizing that conditions vary in different localities, much remains to be clarified in regard to essential elements of a community program beyond the recognition in somewhat general terms of the importance of a threefold approach through:

- (a) extension of scientific dental research,
- (b) dental health education, and
- (c) dental service.

Adequate dental care includes daily dental hygiene and regular visits to the dentists. To accomplish this goal, there must be constructive long-range plans developed on the basis of determined needs and resources, qualified personnel, and adequate budgets."

Dr. Minges has already referred to the activities of the National Health Program Committee of the American Dental Association and since the hour is late I will not elaborate on that.

What then shall we look for? Dentistry of the office and the laboratory, conducted on the theory of an inviolable dentist-patient relationship, should be preserved; but some of the conditions left free under such a system must also be provided for. It appears that the new era will call for government programs to include industry, agriculture and housing, and further, to provide for the dentally indigent. Can these be done without infringing upon the individualistic character of private practice in such a way as to destroy it?

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

President Via: I am sure we all appreciate the splendid and most informative message that Dr. Robinson has brought to us tonight.

We have the most important business session to follow. I think we might take a little recess while the Executive Council is meeting right quickly. Dr. Gilmer, will you get the members of the Executive Council together?

Recess of twenty minutes while the Executive Council met in special session to name nominees to serve as delegates and alternates at the American Dental Association meeting.

President Via: We are now ready to proceed with the business meeting. The first item at this time is the election of officers, the two

officers to be elected tonight being the president-elect and secretary for this organization. Who will you have for president-elect?

Dr. Carter Crafford (Norfolk): I have a man that I am going to place in nomination for president-elect. This man is not in a town, he is way back in the woods close to the water; he is a big fellow; he has plenty of money though and can talk a lot. I want Paul Burbank to stand up so that everybody can see him. I want to nominate Dr. Paul Burbank. (Applause.)

President Via: We have the nomination of Dr. Paul Burbank, of Hampton, for president-elect. Are there further nominations for this office?

Dr. Talley: I move that the secretary cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Burbank for president-elect.

President Via: If there are no further nominations, Dr. Talley's motion would be in order that the secretary cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Burbank for president-elect.

The motion was seconded, voted upon and declared carried.

Secretary John: President Via, it gives me a decided pleasure to cast the unanimous ballot of this association for Dr. Paul Burbank as president-elect of the Virginia State Dental Association. (Applause.)

President Via: Who will you have for the next secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State Dental Association?

Dr. Talley: I nominate Dr. John.

The motion was seconded by Doctors Herr and Street simultaneously.

Dr. Gilmer: I move that the president be instructed to cast a unanimous vote for Dr. John.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Talley, voted upon and declared carried.

President Via: It gives me very great pleasure to cast the unanimous ballot in favor of Dr. John for the incoming secretary-treasurer. Nobody appreciates his services quite as much as those presidents who have served under him.

We have two terms that expire on the Executive Council, that of Dr. D. B. Allen, of Berryville, and Dr. Paul Burbank, of Hampton.

Dr. W. H. Wunder (Woodstock): Mr. President, I would like to nominate Dr. Allen to succeed himself.

President Via: These are Councillors-at-large, you understand. The others are elected by their own components.

Dr. Allen, of Berryville, has been nominated to succeed himself. Are there further nominations for the expired term of Dr. Allen?

Dr. W. E. Armstrong (Staunton): I move that the president cast the unanimous ballot in favor of Dr. Allen.

The motion was seconded, voted upon and declared carried.

President Via: It gives me great pleasure to cast the unanimous ballot for Dr. Allen to succeed himself.

Now another Councillor-at-large in place of Dr. Burbank.

Dr. Talley: I want to nominate Dr. Wm. H. Lewis, of Petersburg.

Dr. John Hughes (Richmond): I nominate Dr. Lamar Harris from Arlington.

Dr. G. E. Petty (Newport News): I would like to nominate Dr. Boatwright from Component No. 2.

Dr. Talley: I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was second by Dr. Herr, voted upon and declared carried.

President Via: That means that we must vote by ballot for that office. Doctors Tinsley, Crafford, Street and Herr, please take care of these ballots very quickly.

Distributing of ballots for voting on nominees for office of Councillor-at-large: Dr. Wm. H. Lewis, Component No. 3; Dr. Lamar Harris, Component No. 8; Dr. Harold Boatwright, Component No. 2.

Secretary John: Mr. President, while the ballots are being distributed may I make an announcement?

President Via: Please listen to Dr. John. He has a very interesting announcement.

Secretary John: Fellows, the registration for this meeting now stands at approximately 550; that is the entire registration. The dentists registered are approximately 390. (Applause.)

President Via: While the tellers are counting these votes, in order to try to save a few moments I think we might proceed with a part of this business meeting and decide on place of next meeting. I believe the time is left to the officers and the Executive Council. Do we have any invitations?

Dr. G. W. Burton (Vinton): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the Roanoke Dental Society it would give us great pleasure if you would hold your 1943 meeting in Roanoke.

Thank you. (Applause.)

President Via: We have been invited to Roanoke for our 1943 meeting. Are there other invitations, or is there a motion?

The Tellers listed on the blackboard the results of the balloting.

President Via: Gentlemen, we will have to eliminate one name here and vote again for the Councillor. Please distribute ballots again quickly and vote on Dr. Lewis and Dr. Boatwright for Councillor-at-large.

Dr. I. C. Wagner (Covington): I move that the association meet in Roanoke in 1943.

The motion was seconded, voted upon and declared carried.

President Via: Gentlemen, you have elected Dr. Lewis, of Petersburg, for Councillor-at-large. (Applause.)

We have some other electing to do. There are two terms that expire on the State Board of Dental Examiners. I think I am right when I state that the Governor desires to have two names furnished for each vacancy that must be filled. Who shall we name for the expiring term of Dr. H. L. Smith, president of the State Board of Dental Examiners?

Dr. Snapp: I nominate Dr. Harry Smith to succeed himself.

Dr. Wagner: I nominate Dr. Via, or Dr. John.

President Via: He would not be eligible.

Secretary John: Fellows, the names before you are Dr. Harry Smith and Dr. Dan O. Via to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of the term of Dr. Smith on the State Board of Dental Examiners.

President Via: Now I assume we are ready to fill the vacancy because of the expiring term of Dr. Hodgkin.

Dr. Street: I nominate Dr. Hodgkin to succeed himself.

Dr. Armstrong: I nominate Dr. Bradshaw.

Dr. Tinsley: I move that the nominations be closed.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Talley, voted upon and carried.

President Via: We have four names to present.

Next then is the election of delegates to the American Dental Association meeting. Will the chairman of the Executive Council please make a report for the Executive Council, as ordered by the association body early in the evening, for nominations to come from that council for delegates to the American Dental Association?

Dr. Gilmer: Mr. President, your Executive Council recommends to the association the nomination of Dr. W. N. Hodgkin for two years, Dr. J. E. John for two years, Dr. G. M. Goad for one year, Dr. Harry Bear for one year. As alternates: Dr. C. K. Garrard, Dr. A. M. Wash, Dr. N. F. Muir and Dr. Harry Lyons.

President Via: You have heard the nominations that have come from the Executive Council for delegates and alternates, which is in

due order. There may be other nominations from the floor unless there is a motion to the contrary.

Dr. Talley: I move that the president cast the unanimous vote of the society for those men who have been nominated.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Wunder, voted upon and carried.

President Via: According to the motion, it gives me pleasure to cast the unanimous ballot electing Dr. John and Dr. Hodgkin for two years and Dr. Goad and Dr. Bear for one year as delegates, and Dr. Garrard, Dr. Wash, Dr. Muir and Dr. Lyons as alternates to the American Dental Association convention.

Secretary John: Will Dr. Goad come to the platform at this time? (Applause.) We will ask Dr. Goad, president-elect, to present Dr. Via with the past-president's medal.

President-Elect Goad: Dr. Via, president of the Virginia State Dental Association, I have been told by a great many of the past presidents of the Virginia State Dental Association that to be president of the association was a great headache, but I assure you that this is one occasion that is not a headache to me. It gives me great pleasure at this time on behalf of the Virginia State Dental Association to present to you for your loyal, faithful and energetic service for the past year the jewel of the past presidents of the Virginia State Dental Association. (Applause as President Via accepted the past president's medal.)

President Via: I thank Dr. Goad for those kind remarks and I appreciate more than I can tell the privilege and the pleasure that I will derive from possessing this very beautiful medal. I shall simply look at it and think of it as having given me an opportunity to serve my profession and my state organization. It has been a real pleasure. I certainly do think a great deal of this and shall admire it as long as I live. (Applause.)

We have come to the place on the program for new business if there is any to be presented at this time.

There is one matter that, after talking with two or three people, I desire to bring to your attention. It seems that the action taken in receiving the report of the Executive Council was possibly not understood or not emphasized. If there is any question about the adoption of that report relating to the priority of the tire situation I think it is very fitting that that portion be taken out of the report and some emphasis laid on it. It has been duly recorded in accepting the report of the Executive Council, but it does have a great deal of importance. If I am not out of order, if anyone desires to take that portion out of the report and make any further motion as related to that in order

that it might be used in trying to promote the matter with other state associations, or Washington, or the American Dental Association, or whatever might be involved, I think that would be permissible at this time. It is something we are interested in and if that can receive a little more emphasis to try to project it on to do more good throughout the country I think a motion to that effect would be in order. I am sure everyone here is familiar with it. It was read in detail in the report of the Executive Council.

Dr. Alexander, I think you ought to have something to say.

Dr. J. A. Alexander (Richmond): The only thing I have to say is that I understood the association passed the resolution when they passed the recommendation of the Executive Council. However, Dr. Lyons, I think, raised the question, saying it had not been officially passed by this group. If that is true, inasmuch as Dr. Goad has asked me to carry on with it from now on to the national association, I would like to see the convention vote on this subject just to show how much the enthusiasm is along that line. Dr. Oliver told me a few moments ago that he was delighted with the resolution and he hoped every state in the Union would pass one like it.

You all know that it will enable us to render quicker and more efficient service; it will take some of the wear and tear off our physical energies. Just a little while ago Dr. Oliver told us that we were going to be called upon possibly to work longer hours and harder hours. I think when it comes to fighting transportation, as it apparently is beginning to assume larger proportions, we will be pretty well worn out when we have done a hard day's work and then will have to struggle through traffic to get home. With the exception of those men who live near to the office, it is felt that there is a great need of having tire priorities in line with the other health organizations.

President Via: I think it would be perfectly in order if that resolution as passed by the special committee and presented here were given special emphasis and that the committee appointed by the incoming president be requested to work on that proposition. Does someone care to do that?

Dr. Snapp: I will make such a motion.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Talley.

President Via: The motion is that that portion of that report which refers to tire priority for dentists be emphasized and given a great deal of publicity. Those in favor, please say "Aye"; opposed, "No". I will call for a rising vote.

Dr. Lyons: Will you let our trustee give his opinion, please sir?

Dr. Minges: Mr. President, it seems to me you are getting into state politics and if that is the feeling of this group I certainly have no idea of coming to Virginia and entering into any controversial affairs. Dr. Alexander spoke to me a while ago and I made this statement: that if it was brought to me, as his trustee, I would take it to the Board of Trustees.

I might say to you now that the American Dental Association has done something along that line but felt that, due to the fact that there would be perhaps a certain amount of criticism directed at the dental profession, it should not be prosecuted too strenuously, and I personally feel very much that way. I would like to see the dentists have their tires. I concur in what Dr. Alexander has said to the extent that we should have them, but I am afraid if we prosecute that problem too strenuously we perhaps will bring ourselves into a position and show ourselves in a light that we do not truly wish to be shown and perhaps it will be of some embarrassment to us.

As I told Dr. Alexander, it will be my policy to bring before the Board of Trustees any matter that any man of organized dentistry brings to me. I told him I would do that and I will be glad to, but I will advise Dr. Alexander and all of us to consider if we have not already prosecuted that question with sufficient detail.

It is not my intention to come to your state or any other state and enter into any local internal controversial questions. Please don't accuse me of that.

Dr. Alexander: Gentlemen, this is the first time that I knew that this was an internal controversial matter. This is the first opposition that I have heard and it is a great deal of surprise to me. Fifteen minutes ago I talked to Dr. Oliver about this; I asked him what he thought of it. He said he hoped that every state in the Union would backstand him on this thing. I hope that you have enough trust in your fellow members of this group to trust them to have enough intelligence to intelligently handle the proposition. We certainly are not going to attempt to bludgeon anyone; we want to reason with them as far as intelligence goes. We want to tackle the problem with sufficient penetration to get results. That is all we ask of you.

President Via: I am sure we don't want to make any controversy out of this and the only reason that I even suggested it is that someone has said that it had not been accepted properly. Evidently they were out of the room or did not know that the report of the Executive Council was accepted in its entirety, which accepted that resolution. That did not mean that this phase would have to be taken out and exploited in any manner, but when we were told that it had not been accepted enough to be even considered I thought we had better give

it a chance to be reopened. Now it seems to be a little confused and I am sorry that the one that criticized that did not make the statement in the proper time.

We have taken a motion which apparently was carried, which would mean that we would emphasize this portion of that report. I beg someone more versed in parliamentary law than I am to correct us. Do you care to leave it as it is? The report of the Executive Council which included that motion has been duly accepted and could be left as it is. I thought it was being called for for special emphasis which is the reason it was reopened.

Dr. Hodgkin: Mr. President, may I inquire if the Executive Council recommended the adoption of the report of this committee or if it merely referred it to this association for action? There has been no action taken on it as yet.

President Via: Wasn't action taken when the report of the Executive Council was voted on?

Dr. Hodgkin: I would not think so unless the Executive Council recommended it. It would seem that the adoption of the report would carry no action whatever.

Secretary John: The resolution was read and the following motion was made: "Upon motion by Dr. Burbank, seconded by Dr. Campbell, it was voted that the Executive Council accept the resolution presented by Dr. Alexander and refer it to the association body for consideration."

Dr. Snapp: If it will clear up this controversy, I would like to withdraw my motion. (The seconder consents.)

President Via: I am wondering where it stands now because that was accepted by this body.

Dr. Lyons: Mr. President, it was accepted nowhere.

President Via: We are right where we started and no action taken, but the Executive Council report is accepted. Is that right?

Dr. Lyons: Yes.

President Via: Fine! Will Dr. Street please install the new officers for the coming year?

Dr. Street: Members of the State Association, I have the extreme privilege and pleasure of presenting to you Dr. G. M. Goad, of Hillville, who is already your president for the ensuing year. He is one of the most faithful and energetic men that we have had in our association for many years. I present to you Dr. Goad. (Applause.)

President Goad: I thank you, Dr. Street.

Members of the Virginia State Dental Association, some time ago I had the privilege of being introduced to speak before an audience. The man who introduced me said: "I will not bore you with a speech but I will introduce to you a man who will bore you." The hour is getting late and I assure you I will not bore you. I only have just a few words that I will say. If we had started earlier in the evening I may have said more.

I have already selected my committees for the ensuing year. The hard job that I had was to select from so many good men such few men to serve on various committees. I wish it had been my privilege to have put every man of the Virginia State Dental Association on some committee but that was impossible, so I have selected a few who I know will cooperate in carrying on in the future as we have in the past.

I know that with the world crisis we are now undergoing we will be called on in the next year to do a great many things. We will be busier in our office than ever before. We will have to do a great many things in the way of defense work, and we will look about us and see other organizations that are curtailing their work to such an extent that it is possible we will be reminded that we should curtail some of our activities. But I want to plead with the members of the various component societies—and the component societies are the foundation upon which the state organization rests—I want to plead with the officers and the members of the component societies not to curtail your meetings, your gatherings and your discussions which lead to the betterment of organized dentistry. The dental profession stands today in the most favorable light that dentistry has ever stood since the formation of any dental organization, and that favorable position comes about through organized dentistry. If we neglect our component societies and our local organizations, then we neglect the most vital part of organized dentistry.

I want to plead with you men to carry on because I know that if the success of this organization depends upon me in the next year it will be a failure, but by the cooperation of the members of the association and the component societies it will not be a failure. I promise to do everything that I possibly can to carry on, hard as it may be to fill the shoes of Dan Via.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Dr. Street: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure now of presenting to you Dr. Paul Burbank, of Hampton, who is your president-elect. The hour is too late to say anything, so I just hand over to you a big, healthy, good looking man, Dr. Paul Burbank. (Applause.)

President-Elect Burbank: Thank you, Dr. Street.

Dr. Goad, members of the Virginia State Dental Association: I want to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and I wish to assure you that I shall make every effort to fulfill the position in such a manner that you will not feel that you have misplaced your confidence. I ask your cooperation to make dentistry continue its progress.

Thank you.

Dr. Street: Now once again I present to you your new and untrained secretary, Dr. J. E. John, of Roanoke. (Applause.)

Secretary John: Fellows, I simply want to say that I thank you for saying again that you are satisfied with what we have tried to do. Then I want to say to you that we appreciate in the office of the state secretary very, very much the fine cooperation which we have received from the secretaries of the several components.

This morning Dr. Reese stopped me in the lobby and he said: "Well, how are things going?"

I said: "I am having a terrible time, a terrible time!"

He said: "What's the matter?"

I said: "I've worked two days, two full days, trying to find something wrong in this meeting and I haven't succeeded."

Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Retiring President Via: You will notice in the program that at four o'clock tomorrow there is a place for unfinished business. Unless something comes up between now and then that calls for it, that will not be necessary.

Thank you very much for your patience. We will see you tomorrow morning at nine-thirty in this room.

Adjournment at eleven-forty-five p. m.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

APRIL 8, 1942

The second meeting of the Executive Council, held in connection with the 73rd Annual Meeting of the Virginia State Dental Association, was called to order at 1:45 P. M. by Dr. W. S. Gilmer, retiring Chairman of the Council. The following were present:

- G. M. Goad, president.
- Paul Burbank, president-elect.
- J. E. John, secretary-treasurer.
- Dan O. Via, immediate past president.
- D. B. Allen, councilor-at-large.
- N. F. Muir, councilor-at-large.
- T. Wood Campbell, component No. 1.
- John B. Todd, component No. 2.
- J. H. Cocks, component No. 3.

T. A. Underhill, component No. 4.
C. P. Hurt, component No. 5.
W. S. Gilmer, component No. 6.
H. E. Topping, component No. 7.
S. N. Gray, component No. 8.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive Council, held under date of April 5, 1942, and formally approved by the general assembly at its session on Tuesday evening, April 7th, were read by the Secretary for information purposes, and were accepted as read.

Upon motion by Dr. Muir, seconded by Dr. Topping, Dr. Gilmer was unanimously elected to succeed himself as chairman of the Executive Council, tribute being paid to him for his efficient conduct of that office during the past year.

Dr. J. A. Alexander was recognized and discussed further the resolution of the Committee on Tire Priorities for the Richmond Dental Society that had been presented to the Executive Council at its previous session and subsequently included in the council's report to the association in general session, this report, with the full text of the resolution, being accepted by the association. Therefore, as explained by Secretary John, all provisions contained in the resolution may be executed by a committee or an individual representing the association, with the support of the association.

The general discussion that followed relative to disposition of this resolution was to the effect that the resolution be passed on to the trustee of the fifth district, to the American Dental Association, and possibly to the Office of Price Administration, as coming from the Executive Council of the Virginia State Dental Association, it being understood that President Oliver concurred in such action being taken in an endeavor to have the dental profession, the second largest health service in the country, recognized on the same basis as the other health services.

Dr. Via introduced Mr. Ivan N. Fuqua, of Washington, D. C., representative of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company, who presented a general outline of the group disability insurance plan which would be available to all members of the association through age 69, with permission to retain the insurance until age 70. He presented as one novel feature of this group plan that house confinement is not required for sickness if disability is such as to require medical treatment; that no riders or endorsements can be put on the policies after they are once issued; that all dentists actively engaged in the practice of dentistry and members of the Virginia State Dental Association would be eligible regardless of present physical condition; that the cost of this accident and health insurance is from one-third to one-half that of individual insurance because of the group relationship and the

wholesale basis on which the insurance is issued. He cited the many professional groups now carrying this group plan for their members, including the Richmond Dental Society where it has been in force for over two years and is proving to be entirely satisfactory. In order to extend the service to the smaller components of the state, Mr. Fuqua stated that there must be 50% participation throughout the state. He stressed the point that the relationship is between the individual dentist and the company and is purely voluntary but council endorsement of the group plan makes it possible for a member dentist to avail himself of it if he so desires.

It was voted, upon motion by Dr. Via, seconded by Dr. Campbell, that the Executive Council endorse the group disability insurance plan offered by the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company, which automatically gives the company permission to enter the state and sell group disability insurance to the various components on the basis of 50% state participation.

Secretary John reported on the special meeting of the Executive Council that was called during a recess period of the general assembly at its Tuesday evening session for the purpose of nominating delegates and alternates to the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association, the resulting nominations being subsequently acted upon at the resumed meeting of the general assembly and approved as presented. Further action taken was to authorize the secretary-treasurer to expend up to \$1,000.00 for the scientific program for next year.

Following a brief discussion of the time of the 1943 meeting scheduled to be held in Roanoke, it was voted, upon motion by Dr. Via, seconded by Dr. Todd, that the time of the meeting be left with the state officers and the Local Arrangements Committee.

Upon motion by Dr. John, the meeting adjourned at three p. m.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND PLACES OF MEETING OF THE
VIRGINIA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION

From Its Reorganization in 1870 to 1942*

RICHMOND—1870

President.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	Judson B. Wood.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1871

President.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	Judson B. Wood.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1872

President.....	H. M. Grant.....	Abingdon
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	Judson B. Wood.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1873

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	Judson B. Wood.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1874

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	Judson B. Wood.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1875

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

NO MEETING IN 1876

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1877

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1878

President.....	J. Hall Moore.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

*List prepared by Dr. Harry Bear as a supplement to his paper on the History of the Virginia State Dental Association.

NO MEETING IN 1879

President.....	J. Hall Moore.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1880

President.....	J. Hall Moore.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

NO MEETING IN 1881

President.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1882

President.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1883

President.....	John W. Scribner.....	Charlottesville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

NORFOLK—1884

President.....	Charles A. Mercer.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

RICHMOND—1885

President.....	J. R. Woodly.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

NATURAL BRIDGE—1886

President.....	W. H. Gingrich.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

OLD POINT—1887¹

President.....	George H. Chewing.....	Fredericksburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

STAUNTON—1888

President.....	W. W. H. Thackston.....	Farmville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

ALEXANDRIA—1889

President.....	James B. Johnston.....	Staunton
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

ROANOKE—1890

President.....	D. N. Rust.....	Alexandria
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

OLD POINT—1891

President.....	W. E. Norris.....	Charlottesville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS—1892

President.....	T. H. Parramore.....	Hampton
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

CHARLOTTESVILLE—1893

President.....	E. P. Beadles.....	Danville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

OLD POINT—1894¹

President.....	H. Wood Campbell.....	Suffolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.—1895

President.....	H. Wood Campbell.....	Suffolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg

OLD POINT—1896

President.....	J. F. Thompson.....	Fredericksburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1897²

President.....	J. V. Haller.....	Wytheville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

1—Met jointly with the Southern Dental Association.

2—In May 1897 the Virginia Association held a tri-union meeting with the Maryland State Dental Association and the District of Columbia Dental Society at Old Point. In August of the same year the association held its regular annual meeting with the Southern Dental Association.

OLD POINT—1898

President.....	J. V. Haller.....	Wytheville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1899

President.....	Charles L. Steel.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1900

President.....	R. H. Walker.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

NATURAL BRIDGE—1901

President.....	R. H. Walker.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1902

President.....	W. E. Norris.....	Charlottesville
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

HOT SPRINGS—1903

President.....	Baskerville Bridgforth.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1904

President.....	Irvin B. Smith.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

LYNCHBURG—1905

President.....	R. L. Simpson.....	Fincastle
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1906

President.....	J. L. Walker.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION—1907

President.....	Edward Eggleston.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

RICHMOND—1908

President.....	Edward Eggleston.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk

OLD POINT—1909

President.....	F. A. Lee.....	Lynchburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

STAUNTON—1910

President.....	E. J. Applewhite.....	Newport News
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1911

President.....	Frank W. Stiff.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

OLD POINT—1912

President.....	W. H. Moseley.....	South Boston
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

OLD POINT—1913³

President.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

OLD POINT—1914

President.....	W. H. Ewald.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1915

President.....	A. L. Stratford.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

3—Met jointly with the Southern Branch of the National Dental Association.

RICHMOND—1916

President.....	William Pilcher.....	Petersburg
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

NORFOLK—1917

President.....	J. W. Manning.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

ROANOKE—1918

President.....	W. H. Pearson.....	Norfolk
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1919

President.....	S. B. Ward.....	Belle Haven
Secretary.....	George F. Keesee.....	Richmond
Assistant Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

LYNCHBURG—1920

President.....	B. T. Blackwell.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1921

President.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. N. Hodgkin.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1922

President.....	M. B. Rudd.....	Richmond
Secretary.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Treasurer.....	W. N. Hodgkin.....	Warrenton

PINEHURST, N. C.—1923⁴

President.....	W. M. Sturgis.....	Warrenton
Secretary-Treasurer.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Editor.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond

NORFOLK—1924

President.....	C. B. Gifford.....	Norfolk
Secretary-Treasurer.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Editor.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond

STAUNTON—1925

President.....	A. Hume Sprinkel.....	Staunton
Secretary-Treasurer.....	W. N. Hodgkin.....	Warrenton
Editor.....	W. N. Hodgkin.....	Warrenton

RICHMOND—1926⁴

President.....	Harry Bear.....	Richmond
Secretary-Treasurer.....	John Bell Williams.....	Richmond
Editor.....	John Bell Williams.....	Richmond

VIRGINIA BEACH—1927

President.....	W. N. Hodgkin.....	Warrenton
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond

ROANOKE—1928

President.....	W. G. Delp.....	Rural Retreat
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	Harry Lyons.....	Richmond

DANVILLE—1929

President.....	R. C. Walden.....	Richmond
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	Harry Lyons.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1930

President.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

OLD POINT—1931

President.....	R. F. Simmons.....	Norfolk
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

WINCHESTER—1932⁵

President.....	Ralph B. Snapp.....	Winchester
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1933

President.....	W. H. Street.....	Richmond
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

CHARLOTTESVILLE—1934

President.....	S. D. Kent.....	Danville
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

4—Met jointly with North Carolina Dental Society.

5—Met jointly with West Virginia State Dental Society.

HOT SPRINGS—1935

President.....	J. T. Ashton.....	Alexandria
Secretary-Treasurer.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

ROANOKE—1936

President.....	N. F. Muir.....	Roanoke
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

VIRGINIA BEACH—1937

President.....	Carter Crafford.....	Norfolk
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1938

President.....	A. M. Wash.....	Richmond
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

ROANOKE—1939

President.....	W. H. Wunder.....	Woodstock
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

LYNCHBURG—1940

President.....	J. P. Irby, Jr.....	Blackstone
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

OLD POINT—1941

President.....	M. S. Jenkins.....	Roanoke
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

RICHMOND—1942

President.....	Dan O. Via.....	Charlottesville
Secretary-Treasurer.....	J. E. John.....	Roanoke
Editor.....	George W. Duncan.....	Richmond

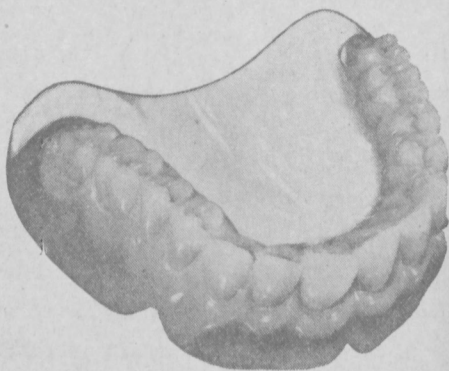
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