

Reports of Meetings

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Edward H. Angle Society of Orthodontia

This meeting convened at the Angle College of Orthodontia, March 7th to 13th, 1932.

On the afternoon of March 6th, an informal gathering was held for members of the Society and their guests at the home of Mrs. Angle. Here many old friends and fellow workers in orthodontia met for a social hour, preliminary to the regular sessions of the days to follow. There was a

certain sadness in the group, as naturally would be the case, for the one whom we all loved so dearly and were so delighted to honor in the years past, was not there. Reverently, many of us walked to the little work-room where we had frequently seen him laboring over so many of the devices which ultimately resulted in the evolvement of the wonderful mechanisms that we now know so well. This room remains undisturbed in its fittings and it seemed almost as if he must walk in and greet us again.

Realizing that he had gone in body, though truly there in spirit, there came a feeling of responsibility to many of the members in the realization that there was a tremendous amount of work to do in the days to come in order to perfect an organization that would be workable under the ideals and principles that he taught for so many years and that would stimulate its members to continue in practice, research and invention, on the same high plane that had always characterized his labors.

It was this thought that spurred us to the accomplishment of an outstanding piece of work during the meeting, which was the evolving and acceptance of a Constitution and By-Laws whereby the entire Society was reorganized and placed upon the basis of an Honor Society. This Constitution and By-Laws, if lived up to, and it certainly must be, will result in the evolvement of an organization that will not only exert a powerful influence in maintaining the science of orthodontia on the level where Dr. Angle left it, but also cause it to rise above this plane into bigger and better things.

The meeting was called to order at 9:00 o'clock, Monday morning, by Dr. William E. Wilson of Pasadena and was addressed in the spirit of welcome by Mrs. Angle and the Chairman. Mrs. H. A. Davidson, professor of English literature in Pomona College, and an aunt of our fellow member, Frederick B. Noyes, gave a beautiful talk in response to these greetings. Dr. F. B. Noyes who, at the last minute, found that he could not go to Pasadena, sent a response which was read by Dr. Brodie and the third speaker from the visiting members was Dr. Strang who brought greetings from the Eastern Component Society. Professor Edmund H. Wuerpel very fittingly appeared next on the program and gave a most inspiring talk on the "Strength of Fellowship." He defined the term "fellowship" as different from friendship in that it applied to a union of individuals through common interest in work. He emphasized most strongly the great need that fellowship permeate through our Society in order that each individual might be

bound closer to his fellow workers and that unity might result for the good of the cause.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon which, like each succeeding one, was held on the lawn at the College and daily afforded a most delightful social hour.

On Monday afternoon was held a group clinic on the edgewise arch mechanism by the California men. Their idea was to give each clinical procedure exactly as it had been taught to them by Dr. Angle.

Dr. J. A. Linn followed with an instructive review of Current Literature and this closed Monday's session.

On Tuesday, Dr. J. Howard Furby presented a summary of the present status of orthodontic education and legislation. This was discussed by Dr. Steiner and Dr. Brodie.

Dr. E. J. Gromme showed motion pictures of two cases that he had treated. These were taken at intervals during active treatment so that the tooth changes showed progress in a most interesting way. Dr. Gromme had chosen cases in which it was necessary to open spaces for blocked out teeth and demonstrated that it was perfectly possible to accomplish the required tooth movements without the use of any auxiliaries such as the vertical spring loop. The cases were beautifully treated and showed excellent technical procedure.

These films were followed by a paper by Dr. Cecil C. Steiner on "Force Control in Orthodontic Procedure." This was devoted for the most part to a discussion of the mechanics of the vertical spring loop but drew no conclusion relative to the advisability of the use of this auxiliary. Dr. Steiner's object was to show wherein the anchorage must lie and what reactions must be contraverted in its use.

At 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Robert H. W. Strang read a paper entitled "Mesial and Distal Tooth Movement with the Edgewise Arch Mechanism." In this he introduced the vertical spring loop auxiliary. This evoked a lively and caustic discussion and many present condemned, in most decisive terms, the suggested device. The criticism was based upon the contention that force control was not there with the vertical spring loop and that it was contrary to Dr. Angle's teachings and hence a desecration of the mechanism and would never have been tolerated by Dr. Angle himself.

On the other hand, Drs. Tweed and Brodie, who were somewhat familiar with the auxiliary, spoke very favorably for it. In the heat of the argument Mrs. Angle arose and most diplomatically and wisely brought order out of chaos. She thanked those who had spoken so strongly in defence of the principles taught by the one who had passed on, but said that progress must not be retarded by the influence of past teachings; that truths would speak for themselves and would be lasting. Therefore, if the auxiliary that was proposed was based upon sound principles, it would live; and if it was not based upon sound principles, it would just naturally disappear from our technical procedures. These very true statements lowered the tension to a marked degree and made everyone realize the wisdom of studying all devices carefully with an eye toward fundamental principles, in order that progress might be made in technical procedures. Prejudice could only be harmful and should be kept in the background.

Dr. Eugene I. Gould's paper on "Orthodontic History" was postponed until Saturday's session, because of the lateness of the hour.

Dr. Charles A. Boyd presented an excellent paper on the "Evolution of the Treatment of Class II, Division I Malocclusion." Using many of Dr. Angle's slides of years gone by, he illustrated the methods that were advocated in the early days of corrective procedures, beginning at the time when the extraction of the maxillary first premolars was considered good practice and carrying his audience along through the years when the compensating movement in both arches was the method of correction and finally on to the last teachings of Dr. Angle when the entire corrective movement was confined to the maxillary denture, the mandibular denture being maintained in as absolutely a stationary position as was possible with the appliance in use.

Tuesday evening Mr. Wuerpel gave another of his wonderful lectures, this one being open to the public. His subject was "The Influence of Beauty."

Wednesday, Dr. Brodie opened the program with a paper on "Treatment of Class III." This paper will appear in the October number of the "Angle Orthodontist." The principles that he advocated may be summed up as follows: The distal tipping of the mandibular molars, premolars and canines and the lingual movement of the lower incisors, combined with a compensatory forward movement of the teeth in the maxilla to as great a degree as is practicable without doing damage to the tissues of retention.

His idea in such compensatory movements is to reestablish Class I mechanics in mastication so that by functional forces, the deformity in the mandible will be improved and the facial lines aesthetically harmonized. His paper dealt entirely with advanced cases of Class III.

Dr. Wilbur E. Bedford presented an excellent series of pictures taken with a camera using film of the same size as motion picture film and which has about 100 negatives on each roll. He exhibited some splendid illustrations of children with muscular perversions in action and followed these with pictures of the models that showed the influence of the perverted forces upon the denture. It was one of the best demonstrations of the moulding power of perverted muscular action that the writer has ever seen.

At 11:00 o'clock a most excellent talk was given by Dr. C. L. Lowman, chief surgeon and director of educational activities at the Orthopaedic Hospital in Los Angeles. He described, in a most instructive manner, various body types and emphasized their influence upon the whole body architecture as to weight, height, mental activities, diet, skull form and nervous reactions.

Wednesday afternoon a most enjoyable visit was made to the Huntington Library where there is a collection of famous paintings. Mr. Wuerpel explained many of the pictures to those in attendance which, of course, made the trip one of education as well as recreation.

That evening we were taken to Los Angeles and given a dinner dance at a Spanish restaurant which is located on a street that has been reconstructed to reproduce a typical Mexican town. The meal was also Mexican with plenty of red pepper although our Western friends insisted that the "pep" had been ordered reduced for the sake of the Eastern delegation, whom they did not wish to burn out entirely.

Thursday, at 9:00 o'clock, Dr. Strang gave another paper which was on "Torque Force as Available in the Edgewise Arch Mechanism." This was published in the April number of the *Angle Orthodontist*.

At 10:00 o'clock, Dr. E. Kost Shelton, a medical confrère at Santa Barbara, addressed the Society on "The Role of the Endocrine Glands in Growth and Development." Dr. Shelton is a keen student and has done some excellent clinical and research work with these baffling hormones. He showed many striking examples of the effect of a deranged mechanism of internal secretion and equally striking results of treatment by the proper active principles. He frankly stated that the study of endocrinology was in a most primitive

state and that definite statements could not be made or positive treatment outlined. He said that rapid advancements were resulting from experimental work, but that it would be years before many problems would be solved and accurate therapeutic suggestions offered for many of the baffling cases.

Dr. Malcolm McKenzie gave a brief talk on his experience with the new edgewise arch mechanism and brought out many facts relative to the advantages gained over all other appliances in its use.

Dr. B. Holly Broadbent's motion pictures, illustrating the work that he is doing in Cleveland at the Bolton Research Laboratory, was preceded by a most excellent impromptu talk by Dr. Brodie. In this prologue, Dr. Brodie summed up the results of the various experiments that have been performed in an effort to localize the areas and directions of facial growth and development. He made mention of the work of Hunter, Brash, Keith, Campion, Krogman, Todd, Oppenheim and Hellman. He then called attention to the fact that most of this research study had been done on skulls of different individuals or upon animals and the deductions were made from various basic points of measurement. He emphasized the advantage of Dr. Broadbent's study in that he could take the same individual at different periods of age and by his accurate technic with radiographs, superimpose these various radiographic negatives and note absolutely the changes taking place with advancing years. Such a study, carried out over a period of five years duration upon several hundred children, would give us data from which very accurate deductions could be drawn. We would not only know the directions in which growth occurred but would also find out the approximate age at which certain areas took on growth activities or remained quiescent, a knowledge that is equally as important as the growth directions. Dr. Broadbent's films evoked a tremendous amount of enthusiasm and all marvelled at the great amount of work that he had done and the accurate technic he had evolved. Although the writer had seen these films before, yet they were even more instructive at this second showing, but the greatest thrill came when he closed his exhibit with two slides upon which he graphically illustrated the areas of deformity in Class II and Class III. These were taken from a series of studies of Class II, Division I and Class III cases of malocclusion that had been made with this radiographic technic. In Class II, Division I, the deformities were seen to be a lack of growth in the body of the mandible in a forward direction and at the angle. There was also lack of forward growth in the

maxillae. In Class III the deformity showed a forward position of the symphysis of the mandible and a lack of vertical growth at the angle. This exhibit of Dr. Broadbent's was one of the high spots in the meeting.

Dr. Simon Jesberg, an otolaryngologist of Los Angeles, talked on his special field and closed by requesting that one of the local members of our Society come before the Otolaryngological Society and give a similar discussion on our particular field for educational advancement of their members.

Dr. Blaine Truesdell presented a paper on "The Orthodontist's Obligation to his Patients", summarizing, very thoughtfully, the responsibility of the orthodontist to the little individuals under his care.

Dr. George C. Chuck's contribution was very practical. He showed slides of cases that he had treated and the results were most excellent.

Friday was devoted to a symposium entitled, "The Evolution of Occlusion" and was prepared by the Northern California Component Group. This, being on fundamental subjects, was an educational review and all benefited thereby.

Friday evening Professor Wuerpel lectured on "What is Modernism?" He left with us the thought that the men in the field of art who apparently are working along lines so far divergent from those of past years as to be almost ludicrous in some of their productions, were perhaps establishing a new trend that would eventually stabilize itself for the advancement of the new field in which they were laboring. Mr. Wuerpel stated that much of it he did not understand himself, but that he was more lenient in his attitude towards this divergence than he had been in years past because the belief had come to him that these men may be pioneers in some phase of Art evolution, and hence the movement might lead to something definite in the years to come.

On Saturday morning we were given a real thrill. Dr. Charles H. Tweed of Phoenix, Arizona, at Mrs. Angle's request, went to the trouble and expense of bringing twelve of his patients to Pasadena, a task that involved an overnight trip on the train for the group. These cases were exhibited to us, with their complete records. The writer has never seen such a collection of beautiful dentures evolved through orthodontic treatment as were shown by these boys and girls. One cannot praise Dr. Tweed too highly for this work. He is master of the edgewise arch mechanism. He enthralls his patients with a spirit of loyalty that gains their coopera-

tion better than any group with which I have come in contact. Dr. Tweed had little to say, being extremely modest and retiring, but one can understand, when they become acquainted with him, just why it is that Arizona has an orthodontic law. Nothing would have pleased Dr. Angle more than to have seen this splendid work accomplished by one of his students through the agency of the "latest and best orthodontic mechanism."

Dr. Mary Bercea showed three cases that were characterized as problem cases. They presented malocclusions that were apparently the result of abnormal muscular forces and hidden etiological factors and were most baffling to bring to a successful conclusion.

Dr. Frederick B. Noyes' paper was then read by Dr. Brodie. Its title was "Submerging Deciduous Molars". It is printed in the April number of the *Angle Orthodontist* and, like all of Dr. Noyes' contributions, is of extreme value.

Dr. Culmer Benton discussed the "Influence of External Pressure on the Growing Denture". Dr. Benton is the first one to have made a careful study of sleeping habits and while it may seem that he is over enthusiastic along that line, yet his influence is well needed, for he has some very convincing evidence to back up the statements that he makes. One remark, I feel may well be quoted, namely, "that is is not sleeping on the face or head that does the harm, but sleeping on the teeth." In other words the pressure must come on the denture units in order to do the harm.

The final paper of the morning was that of Dr. William E. Wilson, entitled, "Is There an Ideal Age for Orthodontic Treatment?"

The meeting in Pasadena was very fittingly and most touchingly closed at the grave of Dr. Angle. We left the college building in cars and were driven to the cemetery which is beautifully located at the base of Mt. Wilson,—that mountain that he looked upon constantly from his bedroom and front porch and whose grandeur and majesty he loved so well. We assembled about the grave and Professor Wuerpel spoke a few touching words, after which we reverently stood for a moment in thoughtful silence and then quietly dispersed. Mrs. Angle has placed over the grave a beautiful headstone,—simple in design, substantial in form, a fitting symbol of his ideals in mechanical design,—“simplicity in form, efficiency in action and artistic in design.” It was, indeed, an impressive adjournment of a most important and crucial meeting of the Society,—the first since he had left us.

Saturday afternoon a trip was made to Santa Barbara by automobile. We took the inland route which brought us into the city over the mountain range, through one of the passes. We travelled through a country that was beautiful to the extreme. The wild flowers were just coming out and were most prolific. Coming through the pass we were at a level of several thousand feet and could look far off over the Pacific ocean. We all appreciated the beauty of nature that was there disclosed and which is beyond words to express. We were assigned to bungalows at the El Encanto Hotel which is also located high up in the hills of Santa Barbara and overlooks the city, with the ocean beyond. We just had time to dress before the banquet which was scheduled at the Santa Barbara-Biltmore, located close to the ocean. Following this dinner, Mr. David Banks Rogers, Curator of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, spoke on "Cultural Growth Among Primitive Races." The evening closed with a dance.

Sunday afternoon we were taken to a California barbecue, which is quite like one of the Eastern clam bakes or sheep roasts,—everything cooked in the open. This was held in a mountain canyon back of Santa Barbara. Dr. Linn gave a most enlightening talk on the early history of the locality which we were so enthusiastically enjoying. The barbecue was the final function of the meeting and there our adieus were said to most of the members. We came back to Pasadena along the ocean drive, a trip entirely different from the one taken the preceding day but equally as enjoyable. And so ended the Eighth Annual Session. It accomplished its purpose! It was a meeting that our great teacher would have fully approved of!

Meeting of the Midwestern Component Group of the Edward H. Angle Society of Orthodontia

The regular meeting of the Mid-Western Component Group was held in Chicago at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, April 17th, 18th, and 19th. The subject of bone formation and reaction furnished the theme about which the theoretical sessions centered. Those devoted to clinical matters included a half day on case analysis and a consideration of certain technical aspects of the newest mechanism, including vertical spring loop technique.

The meeting was opened with a business session on Sunday afternoon which included a report of the meeting of the Central Body, held in

Pasadena, March 6 to 14, by Dr. Homer Sheldon and amplified by Dr. L. D. Mitchell and Dr. A. G. Brodie. The constitution of the Central Body was read before the group. A report of the Angle Orthodontist was made by Dr. F. B. Noyes who mentioned that from the standpoint of the number and character of articles published in the past year the magazine compared favorably with any publication in this country. The lack of advertising matter and the restriction to articles dealing only with orthodontia and related subjects made it appear to be much smaller than really is the case. The program outlined for the coming year for this Journal includes a greater number of contributions and more variety of material. Dr. Noyes solicited comment upon the character and nature of the articles desired and stressed the importance of advising the editors of suitable material for publication.

The following officers were then elected for 1932-33:

Dr. B. O. Sippy, President
 Dr. L. D. Mitchell, Vice-President
 Dr. H. J. Noyes, Secretary-Treasurer
 Dr. Guy P. Steadman, Editor

The business meeting adjourned with an intimate report by Dr. Brodie of the non-scientific activities of the Pasadena meeting, illustrated with lantern slides from his photographs.

The Monday morning session was devoted to case analysis under group leaders. Drs. Wright, Downs, and H. J. Noyes presented cases. This clinical study has been found to be of instructive interest and has been of assistance in unifying the thought of the group in certain etiological factors and their symptoms.

The Monday afternoon meeting was devoted to a quiz section upon "bone" with particular reference to the work of Leriche and Policard and was conducted by Dr. F. B. Noyes. Response to this attack upon a theoretical subject was another evidence of the interest of the members of the group in the fundamental subjects which underlie the science of orthodontia.

In the evening, Dr. Schour of the University of Illinois, presented an informal report, with lantern slides, of a part of his studies of material obtained from hypophosectomized rats. Dr. Schour's earnest and enthusiastic presentation of this material and the response accorded it continued this meeting until midnight.

On Tuesday morning the group reconvened in the University of Illinois and considered the findings of Oppenheim in a quiz section led by Dr. B. O. Sippy, and ended with a study of sections under the microscope.

The afternoon session was opened with a short business meeting at which the items for the program of the next year were discussed. The newly elected officers were installed and a program committee for the following year appointed. After the business meeting, Dr. Brodie discussed the theory and technique of the "vertical spring loop", as presented in Dr. Strang's paper given at the Pasadena meeting of the Central Group.

The meeting adjourned to reconvene in October.

Harold J. Noyes, D.D.S., *Editor*