

A century of influence: Part 2. The greatest generation



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The story of orthodontics during the first 100 years of *Journal* publication can be told through the people who lived it. As part of the *American Journal of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopedics'* Centennial celebration, we present 100 people who most influenced the specialty during the last 100 years. Part 2 picks up with "the greatest generation" and describes those born in the first 2 decades of the 20th century. Whether born in Europe or the United States, their lives and educations were disrupted by world war. Many served during the years of conflict, and a few paid an even heavier price. After World War II, they returned home or immigrated to the United States and resumed their life's work in orthodontics. (Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2015;148:226-30)

Herbert Israel Margolis (1900–1984) was born in Ukraine, Russia, at the turn of the century. He was just 3 years old when his father died and his mother brought him Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Harvard Dental School, and then studied with Dewey before returning to Harvard as a faculty member. Later, he taught at Tufts University and was the first chair of Boston University's orthodontic department. His interest in cephalometrics, anatomy, and evolution led him to develop the Margolis cephalostat. He served as a voluntary consultant to the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare, providing free treatment to indigent children. Shapiro¹ wrote that Margolis found that "no work was too challenging or too menial where the welfare of mankind was concerned."

Impressed by Begg's work with light wires, Harold D. Kesling (1901–1979) traveled to Australia to learn the Begg technique, and he became a principal proponent of it in the United States. Although he might be best remembered for the tooth-positioning appliance that bears his name and as a founder of TP Orthodontics in Denver, "Dr H. D." did not confine himself to orthodontics alone. In 1977, he displayed his unique aerodynamic electric car, the YARE, at the Electric Vehicle Exposition in Chicago.^{2,3}

Silas Kloehn (1902–1985) practiced general dentistry in Appleton, Wisconsin, for a decade before moving to

Chicago to study under Brodie at the University of Illinois. He returned to Appleton to practice orthodontics and to nurture a lifelong relationship with the Angle Society. He was a precise and thorough clinician and was especially interested in mixed dentition treatment. He developed a headgear appliance that could be worn with a cervical strap, a big improvement over the skullcaps or headcaps that had previously been required.^{4,5}

Jacob Amos Salzmann (1902–1992), or Jack, as he was known to nearly everyone, studied orthodontics in preceptorship arrangements with Martin Dewey and John Merson. Later, he enrolled in a graduate program in the School of Education at New York University. He was particularly interested in children's dental and overall health, and he attended World Health Conferences for Children and Youth in 1940, 1950, and 1960. He edited the Reviews and Abstracts section of the *Journal* for more than 40 years.⁶

B. F. "Tod" Dewel (1902–1992) was a humble man who was a member of several elite groups: he was 1 of the 7 founding member of the College of Diplomates of the American Board of Orthodontics, and 1 of 8 editors-in-chief of the *Journal*. His name is also associated with an award given each year by the *Journal*. The B. F. and Helen E. Dewel Award for Clinical Research recognizes the best clinical research article published in the *AJO-DO* during the previous year. The clinical aspects of orthodontics were always important to Dewel, who was said to achieve levels of clinical excellence enviable even by today's standards.⁷

Wilton M. Krogman (1903–1987) made a name for himself in law enforcement through his forensic work,

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and in orthodontics through his work in oral and facial development and growth. An anthropologist, he was made an honorary member of the American Association of Orthodontists, and he received the Ketcham Award in 1969.⁸

Norwegian Kaare Reitan (1903–2000) was a man of wide interests and abilities. He studied music, art, and linguistics before he turned to dentistry in Paris in the 1920s. He studied orthodontics at Northwestern University in Chicago, earning an MSc degree in 1939. He returned to Norway where he introduced the edgewise technique, making Norwegian patients among the first in Europe to be treated.⁹

Another European, Rudolf P. Hotz (1905–1979), was broadly educated in medicine and dentistry in Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden, and he published his research in German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English. He was particularly interested in a technique he called “guidance of eruption,” or removal of teeth to correct malocclusion. In 1964, he brought surgeons, orthodontists, and speech therapists together at the first International Symposium on Early Treatment of Cleft Lip and Palate.¹⁰

Joseph Jarabak (1906–1989) was the son of Czechoslovakian immigrants and spoke Czech before he learned English. He studied electrical engineering at the University of Michigan and applied to dental school only as a backup. But he was accepted and, after graduating in 1930, established his general dental practice during the Great Depression. A decade later, he specialized in orthodontics and in 1952 was named chair of the new orthodontic department at Loyola University. In 1963, he published, with electrical engineer James Fizzell, the classic textbook, *Technique and Treatment With the Light-Wire Appliance*.¹¹

In December 1941, after practicing general dentistry for a decade and completing a preceptorship program, Earl E. Shepard (1908–1991) was finally able to enter orthodontic practice. One month later, he was called to active duty in the U.S. Army as a maxillofacial specialist in a medical unit. He was stationed in Algeria, where he treated General George S. Patton, and spent time in Italy and France. When he returned home, he was happy to resume private practice in St Louis and teaching at Washington University. He was known for his devotion to the American Board of Orthodontics; he served as secretary-treasurer from 1971 to 1977 and as executive director from 1977 to 1987.¹²

Rolf Fränkel (1908–2001) studied dental medicine in Germany in the 1920s and began treating patients with Angle’s E-arch as early as 1928. He was drafted into German military service and worked as a surgeon treating jaw and facial injuries. After the war, he returned home to Zwickau in East Germany. Sealed off from

Western research, he worked on his own and developed the function regulator, an appliance that corrects malocclusions by channeling growth. In 1975, the East German government awarded him a national prize for his contributions to the health of its citizens. But at the same time, he was under investigation for giving samples of his appliance to a visitor from the West. In 1995, a few years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, he received the Ketcham Award. He was a man of principle, perseverance, intellect, energy, and humor.¹³

Fred F. Schudy (1908–2001) was born on a farm and became the first in his family to complete high school and attend college.¹⁴ He worked his way through Washington University’s dental school in St Louis, graduating first in his class. He practiced dentistry for 8 years; then, in 1940, he studied orthodontics at Columbia University. Interested in the growing field of cephalometrics, he took serial films of patients and, over time, observed that the vertical dimension was of critical importance to facial form and mandibular growth. He wrote 5 articles on the topic, including the classic “The rotation of the mandible resulting from growth: its implication in orthodontic treatment.”¹⁵

Arthur B. Lewis (1909–1996) studied orthodontics at the University of Illinois and became an authority on human growth and development. He was active in the Angle Society and served as editor of the *Angle Orthodontist* for 28 years. He had a passion for fly-fishing and found a way to use his wire bending skills, tying logs together to give brown trout a sporting place to hide.¹⁶

The name John R. Thompson (1910–2004) might be better known to readers of the *Angle Orthodontist*; he published 8 research articles in the journal between 1938 and 1985, many having to do with function, a factor he considered much overlooked in orthodontics.¹⁷

Arne Björk (1911–1996) was particularly interested in craniofacial growth. His doctoral dissertation for the Swedish Institute of Human Genetics (1947) showed that growth does not always proceed in a linear fashion. His name is often linked with that of Vibeke Skieller for the implant studies that they conducted to elucidate mandibular growth and rotation.¹⁸

In 1936, after studying dentistry and orthodontics at the University of Michigan, Faustin Neff Weber (1911–1996) moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he chaired the first graduate orthodontic program in the south at the University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences. He remained active as a teacher or consultant even after his retirement from a 60-year career in education. He always had a kind word.¹⁹

After contributing a chapter to the first edition of Graber’s *Orthodontics: Current Principles and*

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